

# ILLINOIS R<sup>EA</sup> NEWS

The Voice of 60,000 Members

VOL. 5. NO. 1.

MAY—1947

SIXTEEN PAGES

## Private Utilities Open New Battles On Public Power

### Thomas Bill Designed To Increase Profits Of Power Companies

REA leaders and public power officials throughout the country are following with keen interest the consideration being given by the Senate public works committee to a sweeping bill by Senator Elmer Thomas (Dem., Okla.) which would set out a new overall government power policy. A show-down fight appears to be shaping up between private power interests and advocates of the government's program for cheaper electricity.

The net effect of Thomas' bill would be to obstruct the sale of public power at existing cheap rates and open the way for increased prices and profits for the privately owned electric utility companies.

While it is expected that the principal long-range struggle will result from the clash over these proposals, the Thomas legislation was regarded as just the first move in an intensive three-front assault by the private utilities against the public power program. This first step includes:

1. An all-out drive to curtail government competition in the (Turn to Page Sixteen)

## \$520,000 Allotted To Egyptian Co-op For 220 Miles Line

An allocation of \$520,000 has been approved for Egyptian Electric cooperative, Steelville, according to a telegram to President R. V. Blacklock from Senator Scott W. Lucas, April 14.

The funds will be used to construct 220 miles of single phase lines to serve approximately 500 new members in St. Clair, Washington, Perry, Randolph, Jackson and Williamson counties and to make improvements in the existing lines and for increased substation capacity.

Three new substations with a total capacity of 2100 KVA will be constructed, one at Sparta, one at Pickneyville and one on Kaskaskia Island in the Mississippi River. Capacity will be increased from 750 KVA to 2500 KVA in the co-op's present substations to make a total capacity on the system of 4600 KVA.

Approximately 75 miles of single phase line will be converted to three-phase to improve service to the co-op's present 2400 members and to provide for ultimate service to a membership of 6000.

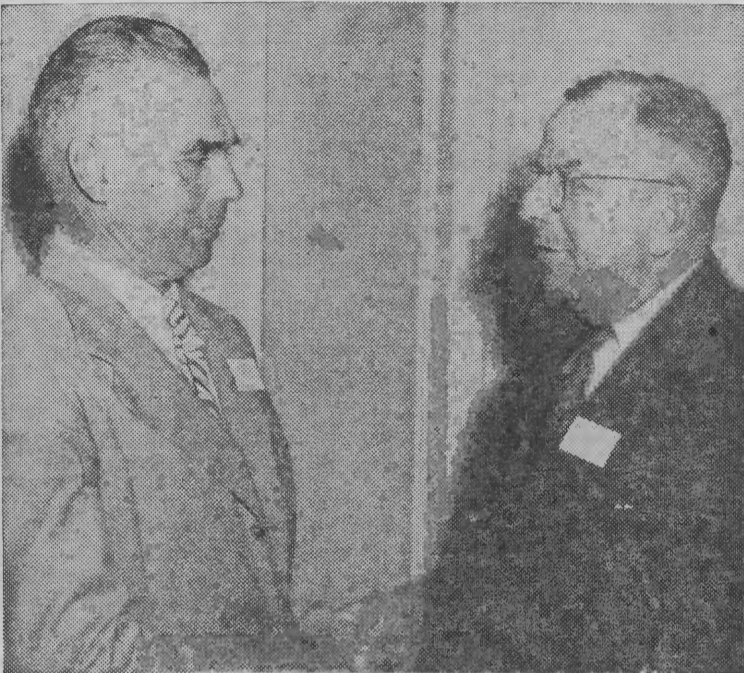
## 'Communism In Action' Booklet About Russia Available At No Cost

"Communism In Action", a 141-page documented study and analysis of communism in operation in the Soviet Union is a treatise which deals fairly and impartially with a subject of major concern to our Federal Government and to the people of the United States.

Prepared at the instance and under the direction of Rep. Everett M. Dirksen, member of congress from the 16th District of Illinois, the booklet presents in clear and concise language a trustworthy picture of conditions in Russia, comparing them with those in the United States.

Compiled by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress, "Communism In Action" is recorded as House Document No. 754, and may be obtained without charge by addressing a request for it to Hon. Everett M. Dirksen, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

## New and Retiring NRECA Directors



Everett R. Read, left, receives the good wishes and a pledge of full support from G. Wayne Welsh, whom he succeeded as director from Illinois on the board of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association at the conclusion of the national convention in Spokane, Washington, April 22-25. Read was also named last fall as superintendent of the division of rural electrification in the Illinois Department of Agriculture.

## Legislation Seeks REA Loans For Farm Telephones

A bill to authorize the Rural Electrification Administration to make loans for the construction of rural telephone facilities has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Rep. W. R. Poage (Dem. Texas). The bill was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

A similar measure by Poage failed to get action in the House committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce during the last session of congress. The proposed legislation is expected to meet a more favorable reception in the Agriculture Committee.

Poage's bill, H. R. 2585, would amend the basic rural electrification act to provide that REA may make loans for building rural telephone facilities under the same terms and conditions which now apply to rural power lines.

**Few Farm Telephones**  
Upon introducing his bill, Con- (Turn to Page Ten)

## Board Asks Wolfe To Remain As Manager Of Illinois Valley Co-op

At a meeting of the directors of Illinois Valley Electric cooperative, Princeton, April 8, Manager John H. Wolfe was requested to reconsider his resignation and asked to remain in his post with the co-op. Wolfe offered his resignation to the board to become effective March 16 but subsequently agreed to postpone acting on it until April 15 or until his successor had been chosen and qualified.

He had completed plans to open an electric supply and service company in Princeton and received a franchise for dealing in the new Kaiser-Frazer automobile when he submitted his resignation.

He advised the board he would stay on as manager.

## New Bill Would Hamper REA Generation And Transmission

Rep. Oren Harris of Arkansas has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives (H. R. 2709) which would make generation and transmission of electric energy by REA cooperatives impractical and unworkable and would permit delays and perhaps court actions that might prove fatal to the REA program.

This was the view taken by officials and delegates at the National Rural Electric Cooperative association convention in Spokane, Washington, April 22-25.

## ILLINOIS DELEGATES URGE NRECA TO PICK CHICAGO FOR 1948

Spearheaded by the Association of Illinois Electric cooperatives, the move to have future national conventions of REA cooperatives held in the Middle West gained momentum at the meeting of the National Rural Electric Cooperative association in Spokane, April 22-25.

In offering a resolution at the convention seeking to have a permanent committee named which will make arrangements and select the city for future national conventions, representatives of the Illinois association sought consideration for Chicago for the 1948 meeting.

The Illinois association cited the fact that for the greatest percentage of Americans, Chicago is the one great city which they can reach with the cheapest average transportation costs, that it is within one (Turn to Page Two)

## Columnist Sees Threat To REA By Private Utilities

A move is on in Congress "to turn the major part of the Rural Electrification Administration over to the private power companies," according to columnist Jerry Klutz in the Washington, D. C. Post. Their plan would be "to keep REA on a greatly reduced basis and to restrict its activities to insurance (of loans) only. Private utilities would put up the money and build rural lines and REA would guarantee the costs," Klutz said.

## 30,000 Killed Needlessly Last Year On Highways! Are You Next?

By D. B. BIDLE  
State REA Safety Instructor

Traffic accidents took the appalling toll of over 30,000 lives during 1946 and it appears that unless every person who gets behind the wheel of a motor vehicle becomes acutely aware of the rules of safe driving, the toll of death and serious injury on our highways will continue to increase.

The worst part of all these terrible accidents is that they could all have been prevented by the application of a few rules of safety by those who operate cars and trucks.

Under ideal conditions your speed should not be more than 50 miles per hour in the daytime and not

## NRECA Convention Pledges Support of REA Until All Farms Have Power

### T. E. Craddock Of Texas Named To Head NRECA

Spokane, Wash., April 25—Tom E. Craddock of Seymour, Texas, was elected president of the National Rural Electric Cooperative association today to succeed J. C. Nichols of Cody, Wyoming. Craddock has been a member of the national association board since 1944 and executive committeeman from Region X, embracing Texas, Arizona and New Mexico, since 1945.

A pioneer in the development of the public power and rural electrification programs in West Texas, the new president of NRECA is manager of B-K Rural Electric cooperative of Seymour and secretary of the Brazos Transmission and Power cooperative as well as a director of the Texas Power Reserve, statewide organization of the Lone Star State.

Elected vice president of NRECA was Ben Jaspers of Steamboat Rock, Iowa, state director from his state on the national association board who was named executive committeeman from Region V, composed of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, at a meeting of delegates at Dubuque last fall.

Jasper's name was placed in nomination by Everett R. Read of Elizabeth, new Illinois director on the national board. Jaspers was elected by acclamation, no other nominations having been made.

### Chicago To Be Host To NRECA 1948 Convention

Spokane, Wash, April 25—Efforts by delegates from Georgia and Florida to take the 1948 convention of the National Rural Electric Cooperative association to Miami were defeated today when the board of directors voted to select Chicago as the convention city, setting March 8, 9 and 10, as the dates when 3500 delegates will be expected to meet in the Windy City of Illinois.

Spearheading the campaign to take the convention to Chicago was Illinois' new director, Everett R. Read, who was assisted in his efforts by Ben Jaspers, regional executive committeeman of Steamboat Rock, Iowa.

Announcement of Chicago as the 1948 convention city was enthusiastically greeted by the 2500 delegates attending the national convention here this week.

Spokane, Washington, April 25.—Rural electrification will not stop until there is electric power on every farmstead in America at the rate of one cent per kilowatt hour or less, delegates to the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association's fifth annual convention were told today as they adopted the report presented by the resolutions committee.

One resolution called for REA to approve contract forms supplying telephone service to rural areas in cooperation with existing telephone companies and fix a pattern for installing radio communications. A security and retirement program comparable to that of private utilities was endorsed and recommended for REA cooperatives.

Congress was asked to make available \$200,000 for research study and application of electric power for farm use.

The St. Lawrence seaway project was endorsed, as was the construction of the Clark's Hill dam on the Savannah river near Augusta, Georgia.

Congress was asked to make available \$360,000,000 in the next fiscal year as a loan fund for REA cooperatives and to provide adequate administrative funds to the rural electrification administration to enable it to employ sufficient personnel to handle present programs and responsibilities. Opposed was a bill by Congressman Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois which would require RFC to sell notes and mortgages of REA borrowers in the open market. It was pointed out another bill by Dirksen proposing consolidation of REA, Bonneville Power Administration, TVA, the Federal Power Commission and other agencies is confusing and will tend to delay completion of rural electrification.

Opposed also was HR 2474 requiring release of applicants for REA cooperative service if service is not provided within a year of date of application because, the resolution said, it would result in destruction of proposed feasible REA cooperative construction projects.

Provision was made for widest possible dissemination of action taken at the convention through "home town" papers. A Rural Electric Cooperative Editors Association was organized to promote interest in establishing new cooperative association publications in the states which do not now have them. A broad educational program was endorsed and made a responsibility of local cooperatives.

H.R. 2709, limiting use of loan (Turn to Page Sixteen)

## Illinois Association To Be Heard By House Appropriations Group

An invitation to testify in behalf of loan funds for REA before the House subcommittee on appropriations for the Department of Agriculture was received April 15 by the Association of Illinois Electric cooperatives.

Contained in a letter from Arthur Orr, executive secretary of the subcommittee, to A. E. Becker, coordinator of the Illinois association, the invitation said the Illinois statewide representatives were scheduled to be heard April 24 or 25.

They will be given 10 minutes in which to present their testimony but will be permitted to file a brief of reasonable length to supplement their oral statements. A transcript of their testimony will also be submitted for corrections and editing before it is made a part of the permanent record of the hearings, Orr advised.

Because the dates conflict with those of the convention of the National Rural Electric Cooperative association, plans were made for the Illinois statewide representatives to fly from Spokane to Washington, D. C. to be heard on April 25.

### Check Your Car

There should be no excuse for poor or flickering lights on any age automobile or truck these days. (To Page Seven)

A. D. Mueller, Editor  
Joan V. Cameron, Assistant Editor

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Entered as second-class matter October 28, 1946,  
at the post office at Waterloo, Wisconsin, under  
the Act of March 3, 1879.

## Editorial Page

## ILLINOIS REA NEWS



Western Advertising Representative  
HAROLD POE SWARTWOOD  
123 West Madison Street, Chicago 2, Ill.

Published By

Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives at Waterloo, Wisconsin  
Editorial and General Office: 122 South Sixth Street, Petersburg, Illinois  
Members, per year, 60c Non-members, per year, \$1.00

Postmaster: In using Form 3578-P, always give  
our key number, and address to Publication Office,  
122 South Sixth Street, Petersburg, Illinois.

## When Attacked--FIGHT!

At the statewide association meeting in Wisconsin last month we heard some pretty alarming discussions concerning the fight being carried on against the REA cooperatives by the private utility companies and other vested interests. It was enough to make us pause and wonder just when the attacks will center directly on the REA co-ops in this state.

In an editorial letter addressed to the delegates of the Wisconsin association, the Madison Capitol Times had this to say, and we think it worth study by every REA member in Illinois:

The next few months may well determine not only whether the REA program is to continue to expand but whether it is to continue to exist. The signs of the onslaught on REA are unmistakable both in Washington and in the states.

The congress, too cowardly to attack REA with its butcher knife, has hit upon the cowardly device of starving it to death. The farmers had better take warning. This is no kid-glove fight. There is going to be no appeal to gentle reason which will save the electric co-ops from extinction.

The power trust and the big business boys are back on the main track. They scent blood and they are aiming at the jugular. They see a chance to smash REA.

You farmers have a real fight on your hands. Every trick known to the political demagogue will be used to discredit and smear your cooperatives. You will be called "aliens," "un-American" and "Communist" because you believe in the right to solve your own problems in cooperation with your neighbor.

This assault will continue as long as your enemies think they can get away with it. It will stop when they are made aware that you intend to slug it out. If you demonstrate that you mean business in your scrap . . . you may well turn the tide which is now running rapidly against you. It is time to roll up your sleeves!

## Congressional "Economy Shouters"

Principal speaker at the Wisconsin convention was Republican Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon who lashed out vigorously against the "self-appointed" leaders of the 80th Congress whom he charged with playing grandstand party politics to advance their own selfish interest in complete disregard for the welfare of the country as a whole.

Morse made clear that he deprecates the unsound demands of many members of his own party for "across the board" reductions in the President's budget. None who are shouting the loudest for "economy in government" has come forth with a logical or specific fiscal plan showing exactly where appropriations can be shaved without seriously impairing our national economy, the Oregon senator declared.

The very fact that such "wealth-producing enterprises as the REA cooperatives" are being threatened with a reduction in loan funds proves certain congressional leaders are not concerning themselves with the welfare of the people, he asserted.

Authoritative reports from Washington bear out the Oregon senator's prediction that these same congressional leaders might find themselves with a bad case of jitters over their promised drastic reduction in federal expenditures. Top "economy shouters" are beginning to realize that they won't be able to cut expenditures by anything like the \$4,500,000,000, much less the \$6,000,000,000 they boasted about shortly after the November election. It seems they are already beginning to regret their hasty words and are casting about for some plausible means to save face.

As affairs are shaping up, House leaders, headed by Appropriations Committee Chairman Taber of New York are growing apprehensive lest most of the cuts they have already made to the President's budget figures will be restored when the appropriation bill is considered in the Senate.

Such action by the Senate would bear out a comment of Senator C. Wayland Brooks of Chicago, himself an "economy shouter," during his conversation with a committee of the Association of Illinois Electric cooperatives. Pointing out that the Republican balance of power in the Senate could easily be tipped the other direction, Brooks observed that "two or three of our members are getting off the reservation and may vote against reducing the budget as we promised last November."

Brooks was obviously alluding to Senators Morse, Aiken of Vermont and Tobey of New Hampshire who have clearly indicated they will refuse to "go along" blindly with their "self-appointed leaders" in slashing the budget indiscriminately for the sake of mere political expediency. All three, incidentally, are staunch supporters of the REA program.

It is encouraging to note that there are enlightened members of the Congress who quite properly do not regard the last election as a "people's mandate" to ruthlessly cut all appropriations even if it must mean curtailing such wealth-producing enterprises as that of taking electricity to the unserved farms of America.

The farmers must rally behind such leaders by "rolling up their sleeves" and getting into the fight for the future of the REA program. They can strike a telling blow by writing their representatives in Washington that they will not stand any cut, now or later, in loan fund authorizations for REA.



## Whose Economics?

## Washington Report

By William S. Roberts

## Rural Electrification Under Strongest Attack In Its History By Power Interests

Rural electrification as a national program, and REA as an agency, are standing up under the strongest attacks in their history this year. A heavy deluge of bills, which if enacted, will cripple rural electric cooperatives, and all of which would benefit the private utility industry, have been introduced in the Congress. The utility industry itself has been working overtime to weaken co-ops, and is attempting to create a split between the co-ops and REA.

Thus far, however, the assault has not achieved any serious breaks in farm or REA ranks. Rural electrification leaders are putting up a strong fight for allocation of the full \$250,000,000 REA requested for loans to be made after June 30, this year. The House subcommittee for Agriculture Department loans are currently hearing their pleas. The cold fact is that if Congress carries through to REA its avowed intent of slashing self-liquidating loans, only half of the desired REA loan funds will be available.

REA-borrowers already have applications on file for loans adding up to \$125,000,000 in excess of loan allocations now available. Such a cut as is indicated can only mean that tens-of-thousands of farmers who waited patiently through the war years will wait through the post-war years for electric service.

## Higher Power Rates?

In hearings already completed, the most serious struggle undertaken by rural electric cooperatives was over power generated at Reclamation projects in the Western states. Bills introduced by Colorado's Rep. Robert F. Rockwell would raise Federal hydroelectric power rates to the level of private utility rates. Department of Interior officials opposed the bill on the grounds that it would destroy expansion of the Federal irrigation program along with hydro developments by making Federal power unsalable. Power helps pay for the cost of irrigation in the West, and Interior made it clear there was no desire

to escape this "subsidization" of water by power users.

## Power Company Victories

On two fronts in the Southwest, the utilities won a victory they have fought to gain for some years. In Texas, the Southwestern Power Administration agreed to sell output of Interior's Denison Dam directly to the Texas Power & Light Co. Co-ops will have to depend on TP&L for the "preference" they are supposed to have under the law. In Arkansas, the Ark-La Transmission Co-op has been cut off and isolated by Southwestern Power Administration and last month agreed to sell out its holding to surrounding utilities.

These events cast their shadows. The utilities have fought rural electric co-ops which generate their own power, and they have fought to keep the co-ops from hooking up with Federal power dams. As has been expected, a bill similar to one introduced as an amendment last year limiting the right of REA to make loans for generation facilities has been placed before the Congress.

REA Administrator Wickard declares that co-ops must have the right to build their own plants in cases where the power monopoly refuses to serve them at a reasonable rate.

The utilities, of course, sell millions of dollars in wholesale energy to co-ops each year. Except for the competition of Federal hydro dams and generation by the co-ops themselves, the power trust would be able to set the rates as high as they wish. It is important to note that only in areas where Federal or co-op power generation is available has there been any over-all reduction in rates over the past few years. Knowing this, the utilities are concentrating fire on all competing generation this year.

There are indications that the Congress will appropriate no funds for the Army Engineers to build any new hydroelectric dams. Only dams already under construction may be authorized additional funds. This will mean that for the first time in nearly two decades the Federal government will quit its policy of harnessing America's rivers

to tap their vast reservoir of cheap power.

Because co-ops operate over greater areas, and have other problems not ordinary with the private utilities, cheap sources of wholesale electricity are essential to the nation's rural electric cooperatives. If the hopes of the utilities for restrictions on co-op generation, and the elimination of Federal power developments, are realized, the farmers will suffer most.

## More Utilities' Propaganda

All of the assaults on REA are not confined to maneuvers in the Capitol. The utilities are broadcasting over the radio networks boastful claims of their single-handed accomplishments in bringing electricity to rural America. What they carefully omit to tell their audiences is that only the competition of rural electric cooperatives forces them to multiply their activities in rural areas, and that half of America's presently electrified farms are served by REA-financed electric systems.

This sudden emphasis on publicizing the rural line building program by the utilities, both on the radio and in the press, can only be explained by their hopes that REA loan funds will be hopelessly inadequate and that sufficient restrictions will be imposed on both REA and Interior to stop all competition in its tracks.

## No Changes In Rates Foreseen For Users Of Power In Illinois

There is no immediate prospect that Illinois consumers will have any change in the rates they are paying for electricity. An investigation of rates charged by Union Electric Power Co., which generates its power in Illinois and supplies it at wholesale to retailers was undertaken this winter by the Federal Power Commission. The FPC reported April 15 on its investigation and observed that any changes in domestic rates would be up to the Illinois Commerce Commission.

The investigation of the Union Electric Power Co. was instigated by the FPC on its own motion "in the public interest" but it did not disclose whether the check of the power company's rate structures was based on wholesale rates being too high or too low for local and regional utilities, though presumably the Commission regards them as excessive.

Union Electric Power sells to the Central Illinois Power Company serving central and southern Illinois utilities, and to the Union Power and Light Co. of St. Louis and to Iowa power companies.

## ILLINOIS DELEGATES—

(From Page One)

night's ride of 60,000,000 people, and that more people can board a train and travel to Chicago without change of cars than to any other city in the continent.

Other factors favoring the Illinois city were that 38 railroads with 1,980 passenger trains arrive and depart daily, 30 bus lines radiate in all directions from it, 18 air lines serve it, and it is the hub of a fine system of highways.

It has five great convention halls, the Coliseum, Chicago Stadium, International Amphitheatre, Navy Pier and Soldier Field. Chicago can handle 400,000 hotel guests every day of the year and has hotel accommodations suitable for every type and kind of convention. In the loop area and adjacent to it, hotels can accommodate 17,000 guests and provide every type of meeting rooms and auditoriums for thousands of delegates. Rates are fair and reasonable and service is unexcelled.

Letters from Governor Green, the Mayor of Chicago and the Chicago convention bureau were presented to the NRECA convention with the invitation to hold the next convention there.

## Illinois Rural Members Hear Reports On Progress At Ninth Annual Meeting

### Labor Dispute Aired; Plans Outlined For Future Construction

In spite of hazardous, icy highways and continuing snow flurries on the heels of one of the worst blizzards of the season, more than 400 members of Illinois Rural Electric cooperative turned out for their ninth annual meeting in the high school auditorium at Winchester.

In his report, President F. J. Longmeyer paid tribute to the late Glenn C. Smith who was serving as president of the co-op at the time of his death August 13, 1946.

"All members of the board felt a deep sense of loss at the passing of President Smith and it is fitting that we should express our appreciation for his untiring efforts in behalf of our cooperative from his election to the board in August, 1938, his splendid leadership in the presidency from April of 1941, until his untimely death last year. He will always be remembered by us all for his sincere and valuable service and for his singular contributions to the program of rural electrification and the success of the Illinois Rural Electric company," Longmeyer said.

#### Reports Busy Year

In reporting that the directors held 12 regular meetings and five special ones, Longmeyer outlined briefly the wide variety of problems which came before the board for consideration and action. A great deal of time was devoted to contract negotiations, labor negotiations and to current construction problems, he said. Meetings starting at 8 o'clock in the evening frequently lasted until midnight or into the small hours of the morning and still it seemed impossible to accomplish all the tasks at hand, he said.

Among the highlights of the year's policy-making, the board authorized the development of the cooperative to ultimately give service on an area coverage basis, taking electricity to every farmstead in the area where it is wanted.

Funds available and allotments for which applications have been submitted to the Rural Electrification Administration combine to provide 95 percent of the money required to serve all farms in the co-op's territory, the president disclosed.

#### Other Problems

Other problems which confronted the board and management during the year included labor relations, public relations, member complaints, acute shortages of materials and the extreme shortage of power caused by the delay in constructing the addition to the co-op's generating plant, Longmeyer outlined.

"Probably the most serious condition which we were faced with during the year was that which brought about a labor dispute," the president continued. "We spent a great deal of time and thought on the labor problems before making our decisions. Each director called personally on a majority of the members in his respective territory seeking the opinion of you members in this matter."

He praised the loyal support given the directors by the members and said that in adversity, the co-op members had proved their capacity for working closely together in a common cause. He also paid special tribute to the co-op employees who demonstrated their loyalty and through sheer personal courage at times, kept the electric power going out to the members on the farmsteads.

#### Manager's Report

Manager Stanley R. Faris reviewed briefly the history of the co-op during its first nine years during which time it grew from serving 600 farms to its present operations in providing service to over 4000. Retarded in its growth during the war years, the co-op has, nevertheless made remarkable progress in the face of many difficulties, Faris said.

Pointing out that the co-op had a long way to go to complete its job Faris revealed that at the end of 1945 there were still 4,578 unserved farms to which the co-op hoped ultimately to extend service. In 1946 service was built to 292

farms, the lowest number of new connections in any year since 1942, but shortages of materials prevented more rapid expansion, he said.

Because certain essential materials have not been available the co-op did not defer construction work if there were some materials for carrying it on, the manager reported. Thus, although a comparatively small number of actual service connections were possible in 1946, the construction crews built extensions and completed them, all but the transformer installations, for the equivalent of 63 miles of line to serve 178 members and completed 24 miles of line, all but stringing wire and hanging transformers, to serve another 70 farms.

Altogether, the co-op made preparations for serving 463 new members during 1946, Faris tabulated, leaving a balance of 4,115 farms still to be connected in the co-op's area coverage program. Of this total, more than 3,000 farmers have already signed applications for service and the co-op will continue to put forth every effort to take service to them as soon as possible, Faris asserted.

#### Future Program

All materials for new construction in Calhoun county have been ordered and part of it delivered, Faris said. An application for an allotment of funds from REA for proposed construction in Greene county was "in the mill" and would be acted upon soon by the agency.



MGR. S. R. FARIS

"We have also been informed by REA that no further allotments can be made until after REA receives its next loan authorizations from the Congress, or after July 1, the start of the next government fiscal year, Faris disclosed. Therefore, the agency was not able to advise the co-op whether it will receive allotments for construction planned in Scott, Morgan and Pike counties.

"With the trend for trimming the budget in practically everything else existing in Congress today, it is very likely that the REA program will suffer for lack of funds during the coming year unless the Congress can be made to understand that sufficient funds are needed this year to carry on the program to completely electrify rural America," Faris said.

#### Uncertain Future

Because the co-op management had based estimates of progress on too many uncertain conditions which frequently resulted in disappointment for members who expected service by promised dates and could not be connected according to estimated schedules, the management no longer will attempt to predict when new lines will be completed, Faris explained.

The policy in the future as during the past year, will be to advise all applicants for service that the co-op accepts the applications, prepares the required data required for an allotment from REA, and then sets up new construction programs strictly in accordance with the order in which applications are received.

Following this plan, the co-op expects to complete approximately 50 miles in the "F" Section on which work is currently progressing, and hopes to complete the section in the next several months. Included will be some 20 extensions approved for construction during the war under WPB regulations.

#### Transmission Lines

Construction will be started, materials permitting, on the Calhoun county project within three or four months, Faris predicted. The pro-

ject will include the building of 35 miles of transmission lines, approximately 225 miles of distribution lines to serve 666 farms. If materials become abundantly available the Calhoun county project can be completed in about eight months, he said.

When the allotment already being processed by REA is received, the co-op can plan the building of 15 miles of transmission line and 175 miles of distribution line to serve another 510 farms in Greene county, Faris announced. Materials are on order and if received on schedule, work in Greene county will be started at the end of 1947.

Until funds from REA are assured, it would be folly to predict what action can be taken to carry forward the co-op's plans to eventually build 155 miles of line to serve 378 farms in Scott county and 255 miles of line to serve 675 farms in Pike county, Faris said.

#### To Build Own Lines

The uncertainties of materials, manpower and other factors, together with excessively high bids has ruled out employing a contractor to build the proposed new lines, Faris explained, so the co-op is rapidly acquiring the necessary personnel and equipment to do all of its own construction on all projects currently scheduled or anticipated.

Each allotment will provide funds for re-phasing distribution lines where necessary and for additional transmission facilities so that adequate power will be available to handle the increased demand anticipated when new appliances and equipment is put into use by the members, not only on new construction, but on the existing system, Faris said.

Construction started in 1945 to increase the capacity of the co-op's generating plant has been retarded by shortages of materials, labor disputes and other factors, but the management and directors are hopeful that conditions are such the addition to the plant and the generating equipment can be ready and in operation in the near future, the manager said.

#### Labor Troubles

Manager Faris touched briefly on the labor disputes which hampered the co-op's operations during 1946 and which contributed to the many other problems already encountered by the management and directors in trying to carry the co-op's program forward.

"Material shortages, a power shortage, a labor dispute involving sabotage and violence combined to make the year a rather hectic one. In the labor dispute your board of directors were faced with a decision which meant the difference between keeping or giving up control of the cooperative's management—simply whether they continued to govern the policies with regard to the co-op's employees or concede a principle in which they strongly believed and which they felt certain the majority of the co-op members would strongly uphold. In the showdown the full support of the members was amply demonstrated, a demonstration of support which was indeed gratifying," Faris declared.

#### Other Reports

Detailed reports were also made by Karl Longenbaugh, electrification adviser, who reviewed the

## RE-ELECTED TO BOARD OF ILLINOIS RURAL ELECTRIC CO-OP



A turbulent year during which labor disputes, vandalism to transmission lines and serious delays in construction of an addition to the co-op's generating plant did not deter any of the directors of Illinois Rural Electric cooperative, Winchester, from accepting re-election to their posts at the annual meeting. Seated, left to right, are: E. Osterman, Carrollton; Leonard Wood, Jacksonville, secretary; Walter Strubinger, El Dora, vice president; F. J. Longmeyer, Rockbridge, president; Howard Herrelbrink, Jacksonville, treasurer. Standing, Sam Jenkins, Pittsfield, attorney; C. H. Erke, Hull; R. J. Myers, Griggsville; H. H. Kilver, Bluffs; V. J. Galloway, Pleasant Hill; Manager Stanley R. Faris, Winchester. Absent due to illness when photo was taken: Henry Day, Roodhouse and V. T. Parks, Milton.



Local talent competed most successfully with the well-known Morgan County Four, men's quartet, in providing entertainment at the annual meeting of Illinois Rural Electric. Here Gary Stuart is shown at the piano where he gave a polished performance to an appreciative audience. Equally well received was the reverent "The Lord's Prayer," a vocal solo by Norma Jean Smith.

## Illinois Group One Of Largest At NRECA Confab

When the special train carrying the Illinois delegates and their wives and REA members pulled

work of his department for 1946, and Deon Pinkerton, superintendent of transmission and distribution, who discussed the problems of personnel for carrying on operations, maintenance, construction and distribution and transmission service.

Miss Joan Cameron, assistant editor of the Illinois REA News, talked on subjects of particular interest to the "REA homemakers" and outlined the important part played by farm women in raising the standard of living of farm families through efficient and wisely planned use of electricity.

She emphasized that farm wives are figured to be worth an average cash value of \$69,000 for their work in helping to make a farm a successful business and she urged them to insist that at least the interest on such a sum be invested in electrical appliances and equipment to make their work in the home easier and more efficient.

A. D. Mueller, editor of the Illinois REA News, discussed the attitude being demonstrated by the 80th Congress in seeking to sharply reduce expenditures for government operations and the probable curtailing of the REA program because of lack of sufficient funds to carry out the area coverage plan.

He asked the members to express their opinions forcefully to their representatives in Congress in demanding that loan authorizations for REA be voted in adequate amounts to assure uninterrupted progress by the co-ops until every farmstead has electricity. He pointed out that loan authorizations differ from tax-money appropriations and that the REA co-ops, in borrowing from REA, repay the money with sufficient interest to defray the entire cost of administering the government agency, so that the government financed rural electrification program is not costing the taxpayers a single penny.

out of the Chicago station headed for Spokane, Washington, for the annual meeting of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, it carried one of the largest state delegations to attend the convention.

At St. Paul the Iowa delegation joined the group to bring to 12 the number of all-Pullman cars making up the Illinois-Iowa special train to the Northwest.

Among the delegates and their wives listed on the reservation chart at train time in Chicago were: Mr. and Mrs. Roy Sharrow, Golden; Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Miner, Adair; Mr. and Mrs. John Sargent, Rushville; Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Kuhn, St. Jacob; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Montgomery, Petersburg; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. P. Hansel, Stanford; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sehenck, Media; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Quinn, Littleton.

Fay W. Bartlow, Edwardsville; V. C. Kallal, Greenville; Otto Henke, Staunton; Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Welsh, Sciota; A. E. Becker and Fred E. Darr, Petersburg; Lester I. Miller, Otto J. Otten and Ralph V. White, Divernon; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Champ, Woodlawn; Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Pitchford, Richview; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Drennan, Ina; Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Downey, Mt. Vernon; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Heggemeir, Nashville; Mr. and Mrs. Lee Dickson and L. C. Marvel, Carthage.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Monroe, Roseville; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Harms, Forest City; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Heinmann, Breese; Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Albers, Bartleso; Mrs. Maude Saffell and Mr. and Mrs. Ray Grigsby, Macomb; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Woodward, Greenville; Mrs. Mabel B. Schierbeck, Manito; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barnes, and Mr. and Mrs. Earl Harold Carlville; W. B. Ellis, T. H. Hafer and Walter Risser, Bloomington.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Clyde Lewis, Ashland; Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Colby, Pleasant Plains; Mr. and Mrs. C. Nelson Worner, Manito; Mr. and Mrs. Homer T. Brown, New Holland; Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Smith, Easton; Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Wilson, Lexington; Mr. and Mrs. George Lump and Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Walker, Shelbyville, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Mueller, Petersburg.

## Economics of Farm Freezers Study Aids in Choosing Most Practical Type of Freezer

Note: One of the highlights of the meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers held in Chicago last December was a talk on the economics of farm freezers given by Lenore E. Sater, head, Housing and Household Equipment Division, Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Because this is the time of year when many farm folks are using or considering freezers as a means of preserving the family food supply, we are printing Miss Sater's informative and comprehensive talk in its entirety. We recommend careful study of it by anyone interested in farm freezers.

—J. V. C.

The economics of farm freezers is a subject about which there is a great deal of, controversy, and one which cannot be answered simply. One only needs to talk to farm families who are using home freezing equipment to realize that for some families the farm freezer may be an economical investment or may even become an income-producing piece of equipment, while for others it will be a luxury.

Its economic value to the farm family depends on a number of factors, such as the needs of the family, the kind of equipment selected, the power rate, and the way the equipment is used. Unfortunately, few families keep records, and studies to date on savings due to using home freezing equipment indicate that most conclusions are based on family opinion rather than on actual records.

A brief study of the last OPA ceiling prices of farm freezing equipment and the records available on operating costs along with a few simple calculations make one realize how important it is that the farm family analyze its own situation carefully before deciding upon the type of freezing facilities they will use, and the type of equipment they will purchase.

### Freezing Preserved

In light of present consumer acceptance of frozen food, it seems safe to base any discussion of home freezing on the assumption that farm families will prefer to freeze that portion of the family food supply which lends itself to freezing, rather than to preserve it by other methods. So a more fruitful discussion may grow out of the question: "What is the most economical and satisfactory method of providing frozen food for use in the farm home?"

In attempting to analyze the problem, we are immediately confronted with two conditions—the farm family that does not have access to a community locker plant and the one that does.

Since the initial cost of home freezing equipment and cost of operation vary not only with type but also with capacity, it is necessary to know the approximate freezing and frozen storage space required before a reliable comparison of the cost of using different types of freezers or a comparison of using home freezers against the locker plants can be made. This is one of the most important problems facing the manufacturer of home freezers today and a factor about which there is little information.

Some authorities have attempted to calculate frozen storage requirements on the basis of the present canning practices which means about 230 quarts per family, 35 percent of which is not suitable for freezing. Allowing 30 pounds per cubic foot, this method of calculation gives a storage requirement of around 2½ cubic feet per person.

Other authorities have made their calculations on the basis of the recommended food preservation budget for an adequate diet. This method takes into consideration regional differences as the proportion of the total requirements of fruits and vegetables that will be frozen will depend largely on the length of the growing season. Specialists in New York state have estimated its growing season as approximately four months. This necessitates storage facilities for an 8 months supply of fruits and vegetables. With a weekly requirement of 7½ pounds, 240 pounds per person will be required for the 32 weeks. If 50 percent of the total requirement is eaten fresh or stored in other ways than freezing, 120 pounds per person will go into frozen storage. Because of the short growing season, New York specialists estimate that the entire amount may be in the freezer at the end of the summer season.

For meat the estimate that about 75 percent of the required 156 pounds per person will be frozen and that about half or 58 pounds will be in the freezer at one time. This makes a total of 178 pounds per person to be stored. With a storage allowance of 30 pounds per cubic foot, 5.9 cubic feet per person is required.

**Adequate Diet Space**  
The few field studies which have been made on frozen storage requirements definitely show us that canning practices cannot be used as a basis for establishing frozen storage requirements. They indicate that the storage requirements based on an adequate diet may more nearly approach the present freezing requirements. For example, families in New York State say they need around 5 cubic feet per person.

These same studies show that the "turnover" of food in the freezer varies widely, depending on such factors as the length of the growing season, the eating habits of the family, and the management practices used by the homemaker. They also show that the quantities of food frozen increase with the use of the freezing facilities. This probably is due to the higher quality of most frozen foods, to the fact that some foods such as strawberries which do not can well, are excellent frozen, and to the comparative ease of preparing foods for freezing.

At the present time most homemakers who are using freezers are in the exploratory stage. They are still finding out what can be frozen satisfactorily. When freezing practices are once established, frozen storage requirements will probably be far greater than 6 cubic feet per person. This is borne out by the experience of families who have been using home freezing facilities for a number of

### Select Freezing Method For Greatest Economy

To freeze or not to freeze is not the question. Frozen foods are without dispute very desirable items to have available when fresh foods are out of season. The question is what is the most practical and economical method of freezing home-grown farm products.

Several methods are possible and farmers will do well to study their needs and figure costs of installation and operation over a period of years before investing in freezing equipment, as true economy is not measured solely in initial cost.

Types of farm freezers to choose from are:

1. Home freezers — either chest-type or upright cabinets.
2. Two-temperature walk-ins — providing a cold-storage room in addition to a freezing section.
3. Locker in community locker plant.
4. Refrigerator with frozen food compartment used in conjunction with a rented locker.
5. Combination of home freezer and locker plant.

Each of these types has its advantages and disadvantages. Only by careful study of the individual family's needs and desires can the most practical and economical farm freezer be selected.

## Walk-in Cooler Keeps Products Fresh



Walk-in cold storage rooms have proven of great advantage for many farmers who butcher and freeze their own meat. While part of the meat is being frozen in the freezer, the remainder is kept cool while aging until it can be frozen. It also gives room for short-time holding of perishable fruits, vegetables, poultry and dairy products until they can be taken care of or marketed. A cold storage room of 200 to 250 cubic feet can be constructed on the farm and equipped with a satisfactory refrigeration unit for about \$500.

years. R. M. Miller, Extension Agricultural Engineer of Washington State reports that of 24 cooperators who are using home built cabinets, some as long as 8 to 12 years, only one man reports his is large enough. He has 110 cubic feet of zero storage.

### Six Cubic Feet Per Person

While home freezing practices have not yet been established nor have sufficient studies of present regional requirements been made to give us a figure applicable to the country as a whole, the figure of 6 cubic feet per person gives us a satisfactory figure for comparing the use of different types of equipment.

Let us consider first the family which does not have access to a locker plant. For a basis of comparison we will assume an average family of 4 will require 24 cubic feet of frozen storage space. The type of equipment the family selects should depend on the type of foods and the quantities they wish to freeze at one time.

For the family that wishes to freeze only fruits, vegetables, poultry and small quantities of pork, a chest or vertical type freezer will be satisfactory. The freezing capacity of a cabinet of this type and size is limited. Results of work in our laboratory indicate that in a 24 cubic foot chest type cabinet not more than 40 to 50 pounds should be frozen at one time. The freezing of larger loads raises the stored frozen food to temperatures considerably above 0 F. and for such periods of time that the quality of the stored food is lowered.

### Cost Studies

Cabinets of this capacity, 23-25 cubic feet, cost from \$400 to \$360. Of the 15 models ranging in capacity from 23 to 25 cubic feet listed in the September 30th issue of AIR CONDITIONING AND REFRIGERATION NEWS the average OPA ceiling price was \$723. If we assume the life of the cabinet to be 10 years, interest at 4 percent, upkeep 2 percent and operating cost 150 kwhr per month at 3c, it will cost the farm family approximately \$170 a year to own and operate such a cabinet.

If the turnover in the cabinet is 1½ times, the family will have used a little over 1000 pounds of frozen food which will have cost them approximately 17c per pound for freezing and storage. If the turnover is increased to 2 times instead of 1½, the cost drops to approximately 12c per pound.

### Two-Temperature Walk-ins

If this same family wishes to freeze beef, a two temperature walk-in type cabinet should be selected as it provides a cooling compartment for aging. At the present time only one manufacturer lists a walk-in type with a freezing and storage section as small as 24 cubic feet.

While a two temperature walk-in cabinet will provide a temperature for aging meat, one with a 24 cubic feet freezing section is subject to the same freezing load limitations as the chest or upright cabinets of that size. However, half of a beef could probably be frozen satisfactorily in a cabinet of this type because the 35° compartment would make possible stretching the freezing period over several days.

The retail ceiling price of the one cabinet of this capacity being manufactured at the present time is \$995. Records of operating costs

of cabinets of this type and capacity are not available, so it is impossible to compare the cost of owning and operating them with the chest or vertical type cabinet.

### Home-Built Walk-ins

Experiences of families who have used two-temperature walk-ins show that if they do their own butchering it is more satisfactory to have a cabinet with sufficient capacity to freeze a whole hog or a whole beef. Because of the high initial cost of commercially built walk-in cabinets with this capacity, specialists in a number of states have developed plans for home built cabinets.

In several states, cabinets of this type have been in operation 8 to 12 years and are proving highly satisfactory. The zero space in many of the cabinets ranges from 50 to 160 cubic feet, with the 35° cooling compartments ranging from around 150 to 600 cubic feet. The cost of building these cabinets varies, depending on the design, capacity, and materials used.

Washington State, which pioneered in this field and which I believe has as many home built cabinets as any state in the country, reports the power cost of walk-in cabinets built by the farmer himself as follows:

Materials and refrigeration equipment for a cabinet with 50 cu. ft. 0° F. and 425 cu. ft. 35° F. storage—\$450 to \$500.

For a cabinet with 100 cu. ft. 0° and around 600 cu. ft. 35° storage—approx. \$600.

Reports from this same state show an average energy consumption over a period of 8 years of 93 kwhr per month for a cabinet having 72 cubic feet zero storage and

### Beware of False Economy When Buying Freeze Unit

One of the recent developments in home appliances is a refrigerator with a frozen foods compartment in it. Farmers who are in the market for a refrigerator should be wary of high-pressure salesmanship and persuasive advertising which will try to convince them that such a refrigerator is the answer to their freezer requirements as well as their refrigeration needs.

As a supplementary storage space to a rented freeze locker such a low temperature unit in the household refrigerator might be satisfactory in some cases. Such a refrigerator costs \$75 to \$100 more than the conventional type and uses around 30 kw more per month. It will cost the family about \$26.80 per year.

The average farmer, who lives from two to twenty-two miles from a locker plant must also figure his transportation costs for trips made to and from the locker plant. Even of such trips are limited to several a month, the cost in a year's time will be much greater than anticipated.

The inconvenience and extra time involved in having frozen food at two places and the possibility of being caught short when unexpected guests drop in are other disadvantages of such an arrangement which may soon offset the saving of not buying a home freezer in the first place.

approximately 635 cubic feet 35° storage.

### Price Increases

Assuming prewar cost of a walk-in cabinet having 75 cubic feet zero storage and around 600 cubic feet 35° storage to be \$550, on the same basis as previously calculated, it would have cost the farmer \$121 per year to own and operate. If we assume that building materials have increased 60 percent a similar cabinet built today would cost around \$174 per year, or approximately the same as a commercially built 24 cubic foot chest or vertical type cabinet.

If we charge the cost of owning and operating to the zero compartment with a turnover of 1½ times, a cabinet of this size would make possible the storage of around 3375 pounds of frozen food at a cost of 5c per pound. While the cost of owning and operating the two types of cabinets is approximately the same, the home-built walk-in cabinet provides three times the freezing and storage capacity, and in addition provides for chilling and aging of meats. It also gives room for short time holding of considerable quantities of perishable food products, thus making possible prolonged use of fresh foods in the family diet and often higher quality marketable produce.

In addition for the homemaker who sells fresh fruits, vegetables, poultry and dairy products in a roadside stand or local market, it makes possible the preparation of the food the day before and eliminates getting up at 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning in order to have the food fresh and ready for the 8 o'clock market. This type of home freezing equipment because of its dual use is more apt to pay for itself and become income-producing than the chest or vertical cabinet.

### Community Locker Plant

Now for the families that have access to the community locker plant. Their problem is threefold: (1) shall they use the locker plant and all of its facilities, (2) shall they have their own freezing facilities and prepare their own food, or (3) shall they use a combination of the two methods. The general consensus of families who have been using locker plant facilities seems to be that in making a decision one should consider other factors in addition to cost.

Let us consider the advantages and disadvantages of using the locker plant. The three chief advantages which stand out are the smaller cost per year, the elimination of work for the farm family, and less danger of spoilage of food due to a breakdown in refrigeration facilities. Twenty four cubic feet of locker storage can be rented at a price ranging from \$40 to \$80 per year, the average being around \$50. To this must be added the cost of slaughtering, chilling, cutting, wrapping and freezing of meat, curing and smoking hams, shoulders, bacon, etc., rendering lard, grinding sausage, the dressing, chilling, wrapping and freezing of poultry and the packaging of fruits and vegetables.

One authority has estimated the cost of handling 2 hogs—320 pounds, 1 beef—328 pounds and 20 chickens—a total slightly over the estimated amount to be stored for a family of 4, to be about \$34, with \$8 for freezing 480 pounds of fruits and vegetables.

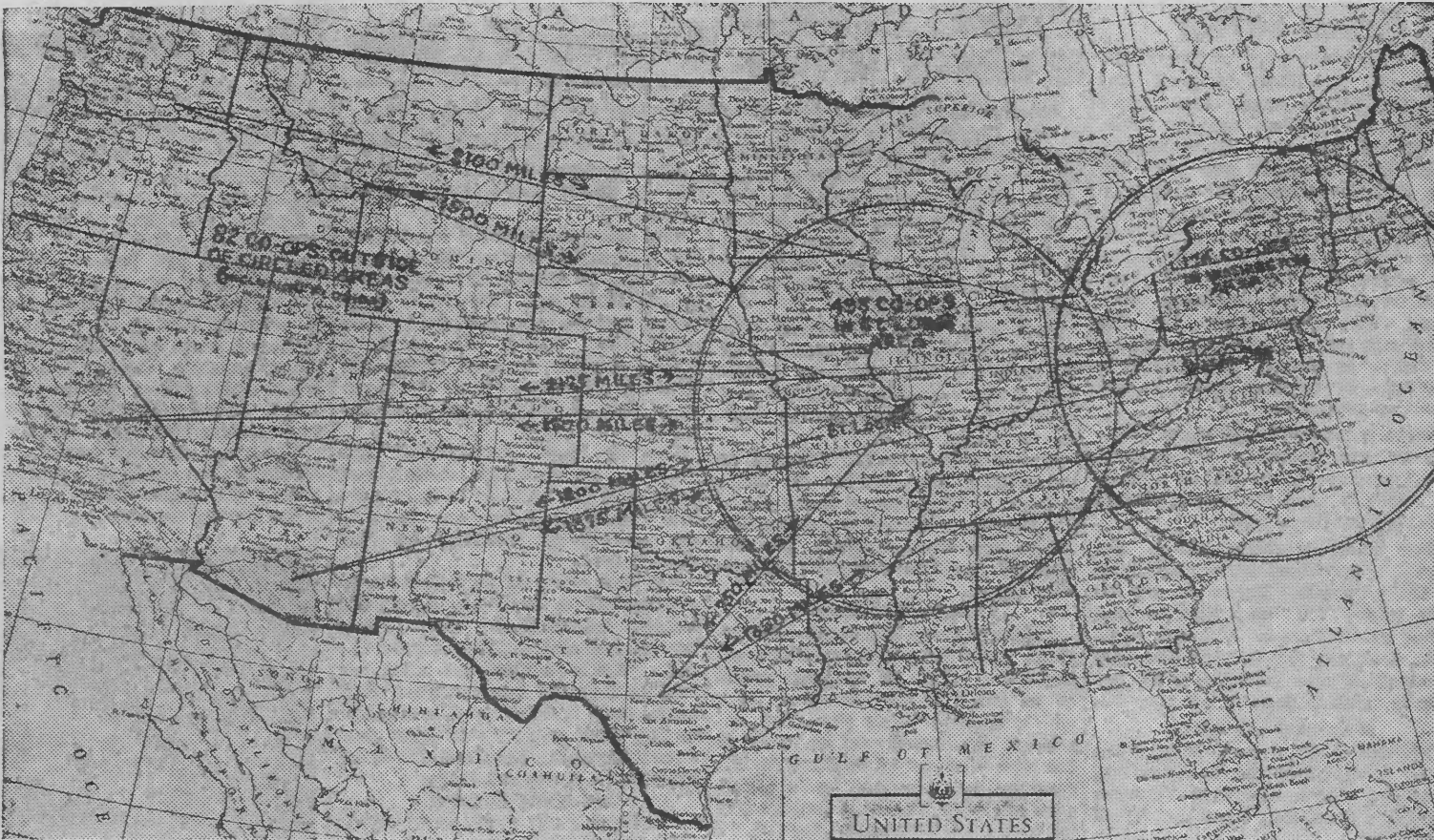
### Transporting Costs

Next comes the cost of getting the food to and from the locker plant. Since the conventional type of household refrigerator does not provide storage space for more than a few packages of frozen food at one time extra trips to town usually must be made to take the food to the locker and to get it home. The cost of this is difficult to estimate. If we assume 10 miles per week at 4c a mile, it comes to around \$20 per year. This makes a total cost of \$112, a money saving over using the 24 cubic foot home cabinet of around \$58 per year plus the time and energy of preparing the food.

At a slightly increased cost the extra trip to town can be eliminated and greater convenience obtained if the family will purchase a household refrigerator with a frozen food compartment. These usually vary in capacity from 1½ to 2 cubic feet and will store from 45 to 60 pounds of frozen food. At the present time we do not have much

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## Why NRECA Conventions And REA Should Be In Middle West



For many of the same reasons the Illinois statewide association has offered in urging that the Rural Electrification Administration be permanently located in a Middle Western city, it has taken the lead in urging that the central part of the country be selected as the permanent meeting place for delegates to future annual conventions of the National Rural Electric Cooperative association. The two circles in this map show how many more REA co-ops are within 500 miles of St. Louis, former headquarters of REA,

than in a similar area around the Nation's Capital. By the same token, more co-ops are within reasonable distance of all convention-size Mid-Western cities. Holding the national conventions in Chicago or St. Louis rather than in far western, far eastern or southern cities, would greatly reduce the number of miles, the amount of time, and the cost of delegates coming together for their meetings, and result in an aggregate savings of countless thousands of dollars to the REA co-ops over a period of years.

### NEWS FROM Corn Belt

Bloomington, Ill.  
T. H. HAFER, Supt.

#### Important! Co-op Office To Be Closed Saturdays

In order to operate the co-op office efficiently and give our employees some time off, it was voted by the Board of Directors to close the co-op office on Saturdays beginning June 1. This will eliminate the office employees working overtime or being gone from the office a part of the week as is necessary with a six day office and a 40 hour week.

The five day week is becoming more common all over the United States and the Board feels that in the interest of efficiency and good business this move will be of benefit to the co-op. We hope that our members will remember that the office will not be open Saturdays and do their business at the co-op when they are in town or one of the other five business days of the week.

By far the great majority of members pay their bill by mail anyway, which they find less trouble than to make a trip to the office. To those who have not formed this habit, we would like to say that your co-op has a collector who goes by your farm every day, namely, Uncle Sam's mail man. He will bring your payment to the office cheaper than you can make the trip.

We will still be glad to have any members who have any business or any questions come to the office on the first five days of the week.

#### SERIOUS STORM MARCH 24

At noon Monday, March 24 at the office in Bloomington we had a thunder and lightning storm. That same night our trucks started getting stuck in snow drifts and were not able to get even to the switches and breakers on the line where the current was off.

Most people could not possibly appreciate the difficulty encountered by our linemen until after they had been out in the storm and tried to go somewhere. The first

snow was wet and mushy; then a light snow which started to drift, fell all during the night.

All of our linemen and several other employees who worked with them fought this snow storm and the drifts until late Tuesday night, then continued again Wednesday until finally all lines were back in service.

The damage to the line was not as great as in some previous storms. We had only two wire breaks, a few trees and limbs, some broken lightning arresters and insulators, and several places where they were sleet covered, wind tossed primary wires were wrapped together.

Many members helped out in places where they could and where it was possible to get the line trucks to the switches. Ivan Snow of El Paso arranged for snow plows to clear the roads so that the trucks could get through in many places. Arthur Ehlers of Shirley reported his line out and soon after saw a pole burning at the top which he immediately reported and saved the lineman a good deal of time in getting this line back in service. F. J. Basting found a secondary wire blown into a windmill but still hot. He left one boy to guard this wire to keep cattle or people safe and came to town to notify the linemen. Many cases such as the above were of great assistance.

The storm was very untimely also because of the many electric chick brooders which were just starting a new brood of chicks. We certainly hope this does not happen very often but we have not heard of cases where many chicks were actually lost. However, we are very sorry for the much inconvenience caused. It seems that storms of this type hit this area about once in five years.

#### "H" Allotment Requested

The Board of Directors at their meeting April 15th approved a request for another \$118,000 loan from REA to connect 346 more farms for service. This request will be sent to REA at once with maps and lists of applicants and we hope that Congress will see fit to make enough money available to REA for this and many other loans to other co-ops.

It should be understood by our members that this money borrowed from REA does not cost the tax payer even though Congress has to appropriate it. Co-ops repay these loans with interest so they do not cost the government even a penny.

#### Maroa Substation Damaged

Some boys or men who have no conception of the value of property shot about \$100 worth of insulators and lightning arresters off the new Maroa substation recently. Any members who can give us any clue as to who might have done such a dastardly act will please notify the

### NEWS FROM Wayne-White

Fairfield, Ill.  
OWEN J. CHANEY, Mgr.

**TELEPHONE NUMBERS**  
In case of emergency call before 8:00 a. m. or after 5:00 p. m. call the following:  
For Carmi, McLeansboro, Norris City and vicinity, call Chalton Carter, Phone No. 128, Norris City.  
For all of Edwards County, all of Wayne County, Crossville, Calvin and Philipstown, in White County, call Cloyd Musgrave, 80M, Norman Davis 18F21, or Bill Fleming, 11F23, all of Fairfield.

#### Worst Storm In History Of Cooperative Hits Lines And Substation

Spring is here and with it comes our usual spring storms. Your Cooperative experienced the most damaging storm in its history, Saturday afternoon, April 5. All lines fed from the Cisne substation were out of service from about 1:30 p.m. until 7:00 in the evening due largely to the fact that the Central Illinois Public Service Company's line from Olney to Cisne was out. Most of this part of the system had service on soon as CIPS could get the damage to their line repaired.

When service was restored, lights came on very dim and motors would not run. Voltage was low because all motors, brooders, and a large percentage of the lights were on and had to be started. The voltage gradually picked up and an hour or so after service was restored, everything was back in operation.

We had two main lines in Edwards County that were down due to falling trees. It took us until 3:00 a.m. Sunday morning, April 6, to get these lines clear of the trees and back into service. It required most of the day Easter to repair minor damages and by 5:00 p.m. all damaged lines were operating again.

Our line foreman, Cloyd Musgrave, was hanging a transformer on a pole in Mt. Erie when the storm struck. He was belted to the pole and the wind was so strong that he was afraid to unbelt and climb down. After some thought he decided that there was some danger of the pole breaking off, so with considerable effort, he succeeded in unhooking his belt and climbing down. After getting into shelter he discovered that his glasses were gone. He didn't know when they blew off and was not able to find them after the storm was over. This is the second loss for Mr

co-op office as they should be properly punished.

Musgrave this spring. His new Ford car and the garage in which it was parked were completely destroyed by fire one night in March. **CAUTION—DON'T LET YOUR MOTORS BURN OUT!**

The heavy load thrown into our system, all at once, when service is restored is a point that should be remembered the next time we have a major outage. Appliances equipped with motors should be disconnected when the power goes off and reconnected after service is restored and lights are burning bright.

When the current supply is low, motors will not always start; when they do start there is a tendency for them to heat up and the wires may be damaged. If you leave them disconnected for a short time after the lights come on, this danger will be largely eliminated.

#### News Briefs

We are always interested in the activity of our members and are glad to get reports from you regarding things of interest that happen in the neighborhood. If you have purchased some new electrical appliance we like to know about it and welcome the opportunity to tell others.

Mrs. Nellie Bowers of Albion, reports that they have a new electric home milk homogenizer and pasteurizer that gives them safe milk for the farm home. Mrs. Bowers says she thinks this is the first one to be used in our Cooperative and as far as we know she is right.

#### FIRST 20 METER CARDS TO BE RECEIVED

D. T. Bunting, Fairfield; Millard F. Riggs, R.F.D. 1, Golden Gate; Frank Pierce, Ellery; Kenneth Mitchell, R.F.D. 3, McLeansboro; Walter Williams, Bluford; R. C. Johnston, Wayne City; L. R. Stein, R.F.D. 2, Enfield; Byrd L. Patrick, No. 3, Carmi; Orval Fisher, Emma; Fred Frasher, Maunie; Ira Smith, No. 3, Albion; S. R. Henson, Norris City; Chas. Hutson, Keenes; Glenn Hoover, Xenia; W. E. Berch, Thackeray; H. S. & G. P. Hanna, Eporth; Gordon Perry, Cisne; Hershel Carter, Geff; Raymond Hallam, No. 1, Bt. Prairie; Clyde E. Inboden, Rinard.

#### 25 Highest Farm Users

Jake Bowyer, Keenes	1365
Ben Nation, Fairfield	1213
Lawrence Womack, McLeansboro	1165
Holmes Brockett, Carmi	942
R. A. Cooper, Albion	916
William A. Block, Cisne	914
Clyde Gumbrell, Albion	790
John Blackford, Barnhill	749
Shelby Clark, McLeansboro	719
Arthur Ackerman, Carmi	718
C. P. Huffer, Springerton	649
Steve Swartz, No. 5, McLeansboro	574
Carl Shelton, Fairfield	573
Clarice Hopkins, Carmi	548
W. T. Shepherd, Fairfield	526
Luke Fyle, Springerton	525
John L. Rudolph, No. 3, Carmi	524
John Spence, Geff	524
August R. Sell, No. 5, Carmi	517
Ulla Given, No. 3, Carmi	516
Perry Fulk, Noble	516
C. M. Johnson, R.F.D. No. 1,	488
Mill Shoals	482
Henry Fleck, R.F.D. No. 3, Enfield	466
D. D. Burton, Cisne	459
Cecil Leasure, No. 4, Carmi	437

### NEWS FROM McDonough Power

Macomb, Ill.  
RAY GRIGSBY, Supt.

#### Meter Reading Calendars

By the time you read this you will have received your meter reading calendar for the month beginning April 30, 1947, and expiring March 31, 1948.

For those of you who have used the calendar in the past, you probably will not need any further instructions; but for all the new members who have used the straight card system, we would like to give the following instructions:

Tear out the first card at the top of the calendar, which you will find all addressed, stamped and ready for your reading and signature, and mail it to the office on the last day of the month. Of course, follow through for the next 12 months by always using the next card down. Also, on the back of the calendar you will find a space provided for you to keep your own record, if you prefer, but that is entirely up to you.

Let's make a resolution to read our meter promptly on the last day of the month and immediately mail in the card to the office. We can't tell you how much we will appreciate it for we are working under the severe handicap of too small an office and too crowded conditions for the size of the project we are attempting to operate. Your cooperation in this respect will help us to give you better service.

#### OUR CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Since the last issue, we have been making fairly good progress with the construction of new lines for Sections D and H. However, we have had to stop our entire crews on two different occasions to rebuild the storm damage from two rather bad storms. We have hopes that possibly our worst weather is behind us and that we will be able to make still better progress all through the spring and summer months.

We have, up to the present time, been unable to make the necessary connection with the 3-phase line of the Illinois Power Company, so of course have been unable to complete or energize any of the lines that we are constructing. Also, we have received the master transformers for the new Colchester Substation and are now awaiting the steel structure and some settled weather before actually starting construction on that new station.

While we will probably have some delay in the completion of the station, we will go right ahead with the actual line construction so that most of them will be in readiness to energize when the station is completed.

#### Freezers Stay "Froze"

During the bad wind storm of some two weeks ago which disrupted the service on our lines in some sections, one or two of our lines were out for a period of 27 hours. We were told by several of the folks on those particular lines who have deep-freeze units that they experienced no trouble whatsoever during the long outage by the thawing of the products in the freezers. A pretty good argument that these well-insulated deep-freeze units are entirely practical and perfectly safe for farm use!

#### Poles Available

During the last few months when our members have been wiring their premises in preparation for the new lines, we have had many calls for 25-foot, light weight poles. We now have in or yards in Macomb a sufficient supply of 25-foot, Class 9, poles to take care of all the needs of our members.

From what we have been able to learn, five of our members, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Miner of Adair, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Monroe of Roseville, and Miss Maude Saffell of Macomb Rt. 4, will attend the National REA convention at Spokane, Washington. Also attending the convention from the Cooperative, are: Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Welsh of Sciota, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Whitman of Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Reon Hicks of Blandinsville, and Manager and Mrs. Ray Grigsby of Macomb. So we know the McDonough Power Cooperative will be well represented at the convention.

## LOOKING AT WASHING MACHINES? GIVE CAREFUL CONSIDERATION TO FEATURES BEFORE BUYING

### Competition Is Bringing Return of Buyer's Market

Most housewives readily agree that the first appliance they want after they get electricity is a washing machine. The many hours spent each week in washday drudgery doing the family laundry can be cut considerably with an electric machine and still more if the home is equipped with a running water system.

Those who are just now receiving electric service or who will be connected to the co-ops' lines in the near future are in the market for electric washing machines. Others who were unable to obtain new machines during the war will also be buying new washers.

Many kinds of washing machines are now on the market and the range of prices is wide. Competition among appliance manufacturers and dealers is rapidly coming back. For these reasons, it is important for prospective buyers to give careful consideration to the various points before making the purchase.

#### Automatic or Not?

Whether to buy an automatic washer is often the first question considered by would-be buyers. The automatic type costs more and may cost more to keep up. The automatic machines saves time and labor, however. Put in the clothes, set the controls, and add soap. The machine fills itself with water at the correct temperature, washes the clothes, rinses them, spins them damp-dry. During the drying process, the tub is cleaned and drained—only the trap needs to be cleaned of lint. No laundry tubs are needed.

Plentiful running hot and cold water, reasonably soft, is necessary for success with the automatic type of washer. Also make sure in advance that the water system provides enough pressure for the automatic type and find out whether there will be installation problems.

#### Standard Type

Non-automatic, or standard type, washing machines have many varying features. The machine may have a wringer into which the clothes are fed piece by piece, or a spinner which damp-dries a tubful at once. Both can do equally good jobs. Compare various wringer and spinner machines as to special features.

Size of machine is of great im-

portance. Machines designed for ordinary family use can wash batches of clothing ranging from six to ten pounds. When buying a machine, consider not only the size of the washing, but also how you sort clothes for washer loads. If you wash only once a week, you may want a machine that takes the entire wash in the fewest possible loads. Some washers take more water than others for the same size load—a point to consider if water is scarce, pumping is a problem, or heating water is difficult or expensive.

Some manufacturers make twin-tub wringer machines. With these, two loads can be washed at a time, or one tub used for rinsing while washing in the other.

For small washings there are portable machines which hold two to three pounds. These are especially handy for baby clothes and other small things. A small portable does not satisfactorily replace a standard size machine if all the family wash is done at home.

#### Necessary Features

Though each person may want some special features in a washing machine, there are four features that are absolutely essential in all machines.

1. Control levers placed so they can be easily reached to start and stop the washer and to manage the wringer's safety release.
2. Rubber-covered swivel casters that roll easily so the machine can be moved around and a lock on casters or caster cups to hold the machine steady when in use.
3. A waterline easy to see on tub or washing mechanism to help in filling the tub to the right level.
4. A device for grounding the washer frame to avoid electric shock if electric insulation fails.

A well-built washer is made from sturdy materials, well-braced and welded. It has no sharp edges or rough screw and rivet heads that might tear clothes. All parts that come in contact with clothes are rustproof. Gears are enclosed so that nothing can get caught in them. Tub and motor are mounted on rubber or hung on springs to lessen vibration and noise.

#### To Get Good Value

By comparing models as to special features, you can usually judge whether a washer will be easy to run and care for. In materials and construction many of the values important for efficiency and

## SCHOLARSHIPS IN HOME ECONOMICS ARE OFFERED BY FARMERS' INSTITUTE

Scholarships in home economics at the University of Illinois are again being offered by the Illinois Farmers' Institute. These scholarships, which are awarded to one applicant from each county in Illinois once each year, may be used in the summer session beginning in June or in the fall semester beginning next September.

Any high school graduate who was in the upper fifty percent of his class and who has been a resident of the county in which he now lives for at least one year is eligible to apply.

Students from other colleges or universities are eligible if their average is 15 points or more above the passing mark of the college in which they were enrolled. No student of the University of Illinois may apply.

#### Examination June 7

All candidates for these scholarships must pass a competitive examination with an average grade of at least 70. In counties from which there is more than one applicant, the award will be made to the one who ranks highest in the examination, provided he is otherwise eligible. The examination will be given on Saturday, June 7, in the office of the county superintendent of schools.

Scholarship applications must be received in the Illinois Farmers' Institute office, University of Illinois, 104 Mumford Hall, Urbana, Ill., by May 31. Application blanks may be obtained by writing or calling at this address.

#### SPIT IT OUT, GENTLEMEN!

Men who served on juries in Cape Cod, Massachusetts, communities two centuries ago were prohibited from chewing tobacco although chewing was a custom quite widely followed at the time.

durability are hidden. Your best assurance is to buy a washer made by a reliable manufacturer.

Look for the seal of the Underwriter's Laboratories, because that means the motor and all electrical connections have been approved as safe. Most manufacturers guarantee the materials and workmanship in their washing machines for a given time, so read any guarantee with care.

Lastly, remember that any machine may need servicing. So buy from a local dealer with a dependable service department.

## Welding Skill Developed by Many Farmers To Save Time and Money

### Unappreciated Corncobs Now Grace Milady's Legs

How many pairs of stockings can be made from a bushel of corncobs?

The answer is none, of course. Yet a chemical derived from corncobs used in combination with other chemicals and chemical processes can be processed into nylon yarn. One bushel of corncobs yields enough of that important chemical (hexamethylene diamine) to go into about 40 pairs of stockings.

Use of such agricultural by-products as corncobs, cotton-seed hulls, and the hulls of bran of oats and rice in industry has been in the process of development for many years.

On thousands of farms corncobs are mainly a nuisance after the kernels are shelled. They are a fire hazard and a detriment to the soil. While a few are used for fuel in farming communities, they burn very quickly and compared to the total quantity of cobs produced annually, that amount is of practically no consequence.

#### Too Many Corncobs

Furfural is the chemical made from corncobs, hulls of oats, rice, cottonseed, peanut shells, flax shives and bagasse. The new process will take only a tiny fraction of the corncobs produced annually, however.

Nylon is now derived from the components of coal, air, and water. Between the starting materials and the finished product, there are long, complicated chemical and manufacturing processes. Natural gas and petroleum have also been found to provide basic raw materials. Agricultural by-products provide a further diversification of sources of nylon ingredients.

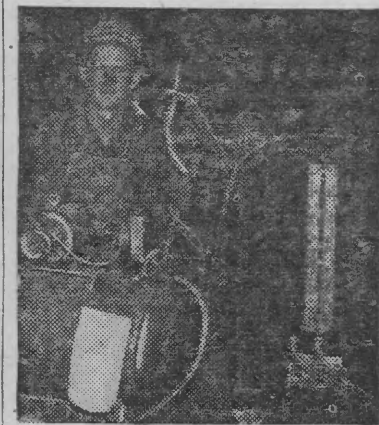
It is unlikely that farmers will find a ready market for their corncobs as a result of this new scientific use for the product, as the big manufacturing companies are contracting with cereal manufacturers to buy agricultural by-products in large quantities.

In this fast-moving, scientific world of today, however, there can be no telling what uses may be found to use materials now going to waste completely. The time may come when not only will the ladies be wearing corncobs on their legs, but the men may be wearing cornstubbles on their heads. Corny, yes, but possible!

With field work in full swing, it is wise economy for farmers to repair broken equipment now, as well as to consider modifying some machines to meet special planting and harvesting requirements.

During a checkup of equipment, farmers may find some broken parts which will have to be replaced. Most of them, however, can be welded satisfactorily, usually without having to remove the damaged parts from the machines. Many valuable hours are saved when welding jobs are done on the farm, thereby eliminating a trip to a commercial repair shop.

The speed, ease and economy with which broken equipment can be repaired and modified and some new labor saving devices made by far-



mers with the assistance of welding equipment had led to the increased use and growing popularity of electric arc welders.

#### Popular Welders

Portable transformer-type arc welders are very desirable for farm use because they are ready for instant use, economical to operate and enable farmers to weld gears and castings. An adequate farmstead wiring system is necessary for the satisfactory operation of electric arc welders, as well as other electrical equipment.

By means of arc welders, farmers can strengthen weak metal parts and convert to tractor use such horse-drawn equipment as planters, cultivators, and many other machines. They can use spare parts and scrap to build feed carts, manure loaders, buck rakes, milk can trucks and racks, wagons, disc harrows, trailers, elevators and other equipment. Repairs can be made on such equipment as sickle bars, tractor rims and spokes, tractor hitch drawbars, spring tooth points, gears, gear teeth and sprockets.

Instructions on the use of portable transformer-type arc welders and the proper type of welding rods to be used are provided by manufacturers with each machine purchased.

## BOOMS AND BUSTS

The country is now having a commodity price boom with grains, flour, hogs, lard, other fats, cotton, silver, iron, steel, copper, zinc and lead quoted at or near record high levels as the result of recent sky rocketing of prices.

From a long term viewpoint, this is a dangerous development at this stage of the business cycle. The American people are likely to price themselves out of the market. Although organized labor has obtained large increases in hourly wages, it is working fewer hours.

A host of salaried workers have not had increases in incomes comparable to increases in the cost of living. They may become unable or unwilling to buy commodities and services provided by plumbers getting \$2.50 an hour, carpenters \$2.10, painters \$1.65, and so on.

Automobiles may become too expensive. When people quit buying, business will slow down, unemployment will increase, prices will decline, losses on inventories may be large, profits will decline, and farmers' incomes will decline.

The stock market predicts that this reversal may happen this year. The stock market anticipates unfavorable developments; it doesn't wait until they occur. It is definitely on the downward trend. In 1919-20 it preceded the price turn by several months.

Commercial canning began in the United States in 1819.

**HOW TO MAKE A "GATELESS" CATTLE GATE**

Dig a hole approximately 8 feet wide by 6 feet across and reinforce all sides at top with concrete slabs about 4 inches square, embedding ends of six 5-inch channels for cross supports.

Cut thirteen lengths of 2-inch pipe and space 4 inches apart (center to center) as shown in illustrations.

Weld pipe each side to tops of channels using 3/16-inch "Pleatweld" rod for mild steel. (See sketch.)

Cattle will not cross this "gate" although it is always open to vehicles and pedestrians.

Courtesy The Lincoln Electric Co., Cleveland, O.

# Along the Line in ILLINOIS WITH DAVE MUELLER

Aboard the Illinois-Iowa Special Train to Spokane, April 20—A little while ago we stood in the lounge car of this modern, mile an hour crack train and bowed our head in prayer. With over a hundred other REA folks from Iowa and Illinois and Georgia, we lifted our voice in singing several of the ageless, meaningful hymns. Then we heard the mellow, reverent voice of Roy Sharrow discuss simply and sincerely the thrilling story of David of Israel and his conquest over the Philistines as the servant of Jehovah. A group of men—directors, managers, co-op members, formed a choir to sing that stalwart hymn, "Faith Of Our Fathers"—their voices blending harmoniously to the words, "And through the truth that comes from God, Mankind shall then indeed be free."

A hush fell over the speeding car as the congregation solemnly asked the Lord's Prayer.

Sunday School aboard this REA special train came to a close as the gently rolling countryside near Little Falls, Minnesota, raced past the windows of this House of God on wheels.

And David inquired of Jehovah, saying, Shall I go up against the Philistines? Will thou deliver them into my hand? And Jehovah said unto David, Go up; for I will certainly deliver the Philistines into thy hand.

And David came to Baalparazim, and David smote them there; and he said, Jehovah hath broken mine enemies before me, like the breach of waters. Therefore he called the name of that place Baalparazim.

For the most part we are inclined to think of the REA program as made up of wires and poles, trans-

formers and fuses, substations and transmission lines. It is all of those things, of course. But primarily, the program of electrifying rural America is a thing of people—people such as those abroad this train who believe in the will of the Almighty and who pause frequently to pay Him sincere, reverent tribute.

Frequently we hear it said that electricity is one of the God-given gifts to humanity; that through His guidance we have harnessed the energy we know as electricity and have made it work for us and transform the darkness into light at our bidding.

But is this God-given gift reserved primarily for those who, through choice of circumstance, live in urban and metropolitan centers? Is it to be denied those who till the soil; who, through choice and circumstance, live in our great and sweeping rural areas?

There are, unfortunately, those who would destroy the rural electrification program in America if they could; who would retain the authority to decide who shall pay them a profit for providing electric service and who shall be denied its limitless benefits if they think the meters would not turn fast or far enough.

As we stood today in the lounge car aboard this magnificent train, shoulder to shoulder with these farm men and women to worship Him, we knew an abounding faith in the greatness of His beneficence; we had a deeper appreciation of the strength of his children in rural America and of the rightness of their determination to share in all things good He has provided.

David waxed greater and greater; for the Lord, the God of Hosts, was with him.

## 30,000 KILLED—

(From Page One)

Modern, sealed beam lights are available at nominal cost for converting old, worn out headlights with rusty reflectors into bright, pre-focused lights which will illuminate the highway some 500 yards ahead.

It is just common sense to check your lights at frequent intervals. Get out of your car after you've turned on the lights and walk around to make sure your tail lights are burning. It only takes a minute but it might mean the difference between a safe journey and a crumpled, smashed rear end of your car or truck—possibly injury to yourself or your passengers.

Have someone step on the brake pedal too, while you are inspecting your tail lights. Make sure that your stop-light is always in good working order. It is the fastest signal of your change in speed to the fellow following you. If you slam on your brakes to avoid the hazard ahead of you be sure the fellow following you is also given ample notice that he, too, must, check his speed.

Stop lights, however, do not take the place of hand signals. They merely react faster than you can signal with your hand and so should always be working for you. Keep your brakes in good order too. If the pedal does not stop solidly at least two inches from the floorboard, have a mechanic "set up" your brake shoes and check their stopping capacity. It is too late when you need them and they fail to hold!

### Other Traffic Signals

A great many accidents occur because motorists fail to use hand signals. It is beyond the comprehension of safety experts to understand how a driver can have so little regard for his own safety and that of others, by what amounts almost to an adamant refusal to observe the safety rules and the courtesies of the road.

Lack of hand signals, or slip-

shod signals, constitutes one of the gravest problems in highway safety. Be sure you give other motorists a clear signal of your intentions to change speed to turn either to the left or right, or to stop. Even if your car or truck is equipped with stop lights and directional signal lights, do not depend upon them in place of hand signals. A minor fault in the electrical system of your car could put your mechanical signals on the blink and contribute to your being in an accident because you failed to give a proper hand signal.

"But I thought my stop lights were working!" is one of the most frequently heard laments by drivers all wrapped up in splints and bandages trying to explain an accident from their hospital beds.

### Keep Your Distance

One of the most common causes of accidents is attributed to following too closely behind another vehicle. It is recommended that you stay at least 300 feet back of the other fellow. Staying far enough back to give you room in which to stop will keep you out of many bad situations should the fellow in front stop suddenly or be involved in an accident.

Even with brakes in perfect condition, the time and number of feet needed to bring a car to a full stop is hard to realize when you are rolling along effortlessly in a modern automobile or truck.

Under ideal conditions the minimum distances you should stay behind another vehicle if your brakes are in perfect condition is as follows:

At 10 miles per hour, keep 10 feet behind.  
At 20 MPH, stay 40 feet back; at 30 MPH, stay 90 feet back; at 40 MPH, stay 160 feet back; at 50 MPH, stay 250 feet back; at 60 MPH, stay 360 feet back.

### Motor Runs in Fuel Tank

The latest in explosion-proof electric motors is a special type developed to operate inside the fuel tank of jet-propelled planes. Cooled by gasoline, it drives a booster fuel pump.

## ECONOMICS OF FARM—

(From Page Four)

information on the initial cost and cost of operation of cabinet of this type. The cost will probably be \$75 to \$100 more than the conventional refrigerator and use around 30 kwhr more per month. If we assume the additional cost to be \$100 and the energy consumption 30 kwhr per month, it will cost the family \$26.80 per year for a cabinet with the frozen food compartment or around 1 1/2 c per day for the added convenience.

### Disadvantages

Now for the disadvantages. The one most frequently mentioned is the inconvenience of having a major portion of the food supply stored out of the home. Even with the best of planning, conditions arise which may require food not planned for. Occasionally this can be taken care of by an extra trip to the locker plant but when guests arrive unexpectedly this is not always possible.

The second complaint is the quality of the food. Some plants do not maintain low enough temperatures to insure high quality frozen products. Also many do not have the capacity or realize the importance of handling rapidly the food as it comes to the locker plant. For high quality in frozen fruits and vegetables, they must be picked at the right stage of maturity and put into the freezer quickly.

Since few locker plants will prepare fruits and vegetables for freezing, the homemaker must prepare and package them in her own kitchen and take them to the plant for freezing. Most farm gardens and orchards are not of sufficient size to have large quantities of vegetables and fruits maturing or ripening at the same time. This necessitates almost daily trips to the locker during the processing season if very high quality products are to be obtained. Rarely is this done and as a result poorer quality products go into the freezer and poorer quality comes out.

The two outstanding advantages of home freezing facilities over the locker plant are convenience and greater assurance of quality in the frozen fruits and vegetables. The disadvantages are higher cost and more danger of food loss due to breakdown in refrigeration facilities.

### Combination

If we balance all the factors, the combined use of locker plant and home freezer seems to be the answer. For example, if a 6 cubic foot home cabinet had a separate freezing compartment it would probably provide adequate capacity and space for freezing the quantity of fruits and vegetables maturing each day and for storing them until they were taken to the locker.

After the processing season is over it would provide ample storage for a number of packages of each type of food frozen and space for freezing leftovers and cooked foods. Six cubic foot cabinets range in price from \$200 to \$335, with an average price of \$298. With an operating cost of around 70 kwhr per month a cabinet of this size would cost approximately \$73 per year to own and operate.

Supplementing the home freezer with 3 lockers at \$12.50 per locker and the facilities of the locker plant for handling meat and assuming the trips to the locker to be cut in half, the total cost to the farmer would be around \$155. This is a little over 80c per week for the higher quality of fruits and vegetables as a result of more rapid handling from garden or orchard to freezer, and for the added convenience and satisfaction resulting from having an ample supply of frozen food at home.

While theoretically this seems the answer to what is the most economical and satisfactory method of home freezing, in actual practice it may not prove to be. Unofficial reports of a study now under way where such a combination of facilities are being used indicate that farmers are not satisfied with the small cabinet but prefer at least half or more of the storage facilities in the home. Such results lead one to the conclusion that many farm families are not so interested in the cost of freezing facilities in terms of dollars and cents as they are in the intangible returns in convenience and satisfaction which are difficult to evaluate.

## Inspection of Wiring Is Cheap Insurance Against Serious Loss

By George Endicott, Manager  
Southern Illinois Electric Co-op.

One of the things we must all keep in mind concerning our REA co-op is that it is a service organization and that its worth to the members is through the service it renders, both in supplying electrical energy and in the various other ways it can assist members to make the most profitable and safest use of electricity.

In our own cooperative, and in others throughout the state, the boards of directors and managers have been urging that the co-ops undertake a re-inspection program to make sure that all wiring on the premises of members is safe. This is a good thing and while the member may feel that he should not be assessed any extra fee for having his place re-inspected since he paid an inspection fee when his wiring was first put in, if he will stop and think for a minute, where else can he buy so much electricity for so little money?

During the initial wiring period the co-ops carried out an inspection program and enforced the safety code to make sure that the wiring on every member's premises was safe, adequate, and satisfactory. The early wiring inspection program was welcomed by nearly all new members who recognized it for what it was worth, which was a great deal in peace of mind and the knowledge that hazards did not exist.

### Postponed Program

During the past three or four years, however, a great part of the wiring done on members' premises has consisted of additions to the original installation. In many instances, the member himself put in extensions or wired up to new appliances or electrical equipment. Due in part to the acute shortage of manpower, but also to other factors during the war years, most co-ops did not conduct a re-inspection program so that there exists now many dangerous and hazardous conditions in the wiring installations of members which should be promptly corrected.

The only way this can be done systematically and properly is for the co-ops to launch re-inspection programs. To have such re-inspection service all that it should be, the members themselves must want the job done and must cooperate in every way with their co-op inspectors and manager in getting the work completed.

Although the average member would think nothing of spending a dollar or two for an evening's entertainment or for a tankful of gasoline for his car for pleasure driving, a minority of co-op members seem to have taken the idea of a re-inspection program as just another useless charge for service made against them. But faulty wiring can lead to serious trouble or personal injury and the member who might willingly spend a couple of dollars to take his family to the movies might return home to find his place in ashes from fire started by faulty wiring. No, re-inspection is good insurance at low cost.

When the inspector completes his examination of the wiring on a member's premises, he gives a full report of conditions as he found them and makes recommendations as to what should be done to correct any faults existing in the installation. If there is real danger at some point in the wiring, he can suggest that steps be taken to eliminate this condition pending the time when proper repairs or alterations can be made, thus perhaps saving the member a serious and costly loss, or possible personal injury.

Because of the acknowledged hazards which can exist in old or faulty wiring, the Illinois state fire marshal's office has taken a keen interest in having the REA co-ops conduct re-inspection programs.

The Fire Marshal has written to many of the co-ops urging that the program be instituted and advising that if dangerous conditions are found to exist on member's premises and these conditions are not satisfactorily cleared up by the member within a reasonable time, if a report is made to the Marshal's office a deputy marshal will make an inspection and if the situation warrants, will institute legal steps to compel the co-op member to

eliminate the hazardous condition. Certainly no REA member can consider himself "cooperative-minded" if he fails to do his full part in making the re-inspection program of his own co-op a success. By the same token, it is very unlikely that a co-op member would ever allow conditions to exist which would make it necessary for the State Fire Marshal's office to act to make him correct faults in his own wiring installation.

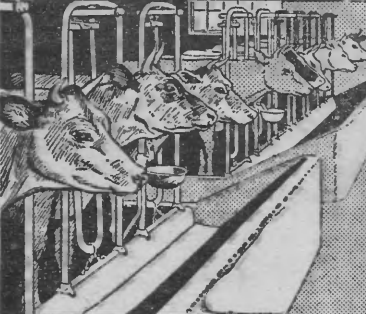
In our own cooperative we decided that the members should pay a small inspection fee for this service, a decision which was agreed upon by the members themselves. In most instances, the fee will not even cover the cost of the service rendered and the mileage of the inspector to make the trips to do the job. But a small fee does help defray the cost of the overall program and spreads the expense evenly over the entire membership, which we felt was entirely just and fair.

Some of the REA co-ops have adopted other provisions for rendering this service. Many are making changes in their recommendations to have their members substitute fuses or tamper-proof fuses in place of the regular fuses. These are added services which the co-ops are making to give further protection to their members by helping all to have trouble-free wiring installations so that they will derive the greatest possible benefit from their electric service.

Remember that inspection or re-inspection of wiring is a safeguard against possible serious trouble. Faulty wiring is high on the Fire Marshal's list of known causes for fires in farm buildings and dwellings. Whatever the inspection program of your own REA co-op, give it your full support and cooperation and if there is a small fee for the work, pay it willingly as the cheapest assurance you can have that your own wiring will not cause you trouble or result in a serious loss or injury—possibly death itself!

### CONCRETE DAIRY IMPROVEMENTS

can help increase production of quality milk



Consider the time saved in barn chores when you have a concrete paved barnyard and sanitary floors in the dairy barn. It is easy to see where concrete dairy improvements help reduce the cost of producing quality milk. An easy-to-keep-clean concrete milk house and a milk cooling tank also help do a better production job.

Concrete improvements are firesafe, sanitary, cost little to build, last for generations. If you need help, get in touch with your concrete contractor or building material dealer.

— Paste on penny postal and mail —

**PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION**  
Dept. D4-S, 33 W. Grand Ave., Chicago 10, Ill.

Please send booklets checked below:

"Dairy Farm Improvements of Concrete" with pictures, drawings and "how to do it" information.

Name other concrete improvements on which you want booklets.

Name.....

R. R. No.....

P. O.....State.....

**BUY U. S. SAVINGS BONDS**



# Home-makers' Page

Edited by Joan Cameron

## Too Many Pressing Engagements?

Cut Them Short by Practicing More Efficient Ironing Methods; Will Leave Time for More Pressing Engagements



When the level edge of an iron develops "burrs" or becomes badly scratched, smooth off the rough edges with a fine emery cloth, wipe with a damp cloth, and then rub with a good grade of paraffin or beeswax. Keeping your iron in top-top shape will help you keep your pressing engagements.

Summertime will soon be here and with the entire family wearing work or play clothes most of the time, it will mean extra clothes in the wash basket. In addition to more work around the farm and in the garden, the homemaker will encounter rising mercuries. All of which points to the conclusion that it is only common sense to cut down on wasted effort and motions and to achieve greater efficiency in housework.

The weekly ironing is a good place to start in working for greater household efficiency. An electric iron is one of the greatest "little conveniences" in the farm household. Many housewives do not use it to greatest advantage as a time and labor saver, however.

### Make Your Time Count

Systematic planning of the washing and ironing procedure will save much time. Use tablecloths that iron easily or do not need ironing, mats that are easily ironed or oil-cloth and other materials that may be wiped off with a damp cloth. Use paper towels or small Turkish towels for the hands.

Use material that does not need ironing for dresses, aprons, and children's clothing and make other clothes simply. Frills and ruffles take up much time which could be used more profitably.

When hanging up clothes, group them together according to fabrics and type of clothes. Hang them on the straight of the goods.

### Pre-Ironing Hints

Take pieces to be ironed off the line, if possible, when of the right dampness for ironing. Sheets, kitchen towels, bath towels, and some other items do not need ironing, so

should be thoroughly dry. Folding table cloths, sheets and other straight pieces carefully when taking them off the line saves much time later.

For good ironing results, sprinkle the clothes evenly and have them fairly damp. Warm water spreads more quickly than cold water. A bottle with a perforated top that can be bought for a few cents, a small whisk broom, or vegetable brush will do a better job of sprinkling than can be done by hand.

A well-padded ironing board, high enough to prevent stooping, or one at which it is possible to sit while ironing, is essential to conserve human energy. Choose a comfortable place to iron, one where there is good light and ventilation. Arrange basket of clothes and clothes rack or table convenient of ironing board to save steps and unnecessary bending or stooping.

### Make the Right Connections

The right connections do help—with the iron. Use a wall or base-board convenience outlet. A drop cord light socket isn't built to carry the strong current required for an iron. The iron may not heat well and the socket will very likely overheat.

A definite saving in both time and electricity can be made by ironing articles made of rayon and similar materials first as they require lower heat. Next iron the silks, then the cottons and linens. Save a piece or two of rayon to iron last to make use of all the heat.

If the iron isn't thermostatically controlled, keep careful check on its temperature to guard against

overheating. When the iron is hot enough, switch off iron and pull plug from outlet. Attach cord when more heat is needed.

### Care for Iron

Always take hold of the plug when detaching a cord from a convenience outlet or an appliance. Pulling on the cord may loosen the connections within the plug or even pull the cord from the plug. A loose connection may either blow a fuse or cause excessive heat, which in time will ruin the plug.

Above all, don't drop the iron. Dropping puts more irons on the inactive list than any other one thing. Set the iron on its own heel rest or on a stand. Never place it on a sloping or slippery place, or let the cord dangle where playful dogs or children may tangle with it.

Let iron cool before storing it. Roll cord up loosely or hang it over a large hook or something round. Sharp bending of the cord may cause the fine wires to break. Keep the cords clean and dry. Dirt and grease will cause the covering to deteriorate.

### Keep It Clean

Care should be taken in using and storing the iron to keep the sole plate free of scratches and rough places. If the iron sticks, rub it on a bit of salt sprinkled on paper. An occasional light rubbing with paraffin or beeswax and polishing with dry, soft cloth, will keep the sole plate clean and smooth. A pinch of salt in the starch helps to keep starched clothes from sticking to the iron.

When the iron is cool, it can be wiped with a damp cloth, or if necessary, even with soapsuds or a mild scouring powder. Wipe with a clean damp cloth afterwards. Never, never immerse the iron in water!

Be sure to disconnect the iron when not using it, even when answering the telephone or doorbell. Many fires are started and clothes starched by forgetting to disconnect the iron when visitors call.

Proper care of the iron will insure long, dependable service. Learning some of the shortcuts in ironing will save time and energy, leaving more of both for the many other important activities not only of summer but throughout the entire year.

## RHEUMATIC FEVER IS BAD CHILD DISEASE

Rheumatic fever is one of the most insidious of the diseases of childhood because it is often the cause of serious heart damage and because, unlike most children's diseases, it may recur several times. Few victims die, but those who recover may develop a heart condition which is sometimes not apparent at the time, but which manifests itself in later life.

The care of the rheumatic fever patient is of the utmost importance. In most cases, complete bed rest is ordered and is necessary for the prevention of heart damage. Frequently this is of several weeks' duration and if the child is young and active and feels pretty good—as many of them do—it is a trying task for the mother to keep the youngster quiet and in bed.

Swelling or pains in the joints sometimes thought of as "growing pains", fever, jerky muscular movements preceded by a cold, sore throat or tonsillitis are symptoms of rheumatic fever and deserve immediate medical attention. The diagnosis requires many special tests and careful examination by a competent physician.

Each attack makes the victim

## FREEZE, CAN RHUBARB WITHOUT SWEETENER

Rhubarb is one of the first fresh foods of spring. Besides making many tasty dishes, it is one food that can be canned or frozen without sugar. With sugar still rationed this is a good place to save.

Rhubarb may or may not be blanched before freezing, according to the homemaker's preference. If blanching procedure is chosen, select young, tender rhubarb, wash and cut into 3/4 inch pieces, but do not skin. Blanch in 2 1/2 quarts of boiling water for 1 1/2 minutes. Cool in cold water, drain, pack and freeze. In packing, 1/4 inch space should be left at the top of the carton to allow for expansion during freezing. Freeze as soon as possible after packing.

### Canning

It is safe to process acid foods such as rhubarb in a boiling water bath—a pressure canner is not needed. This method requires a large kettle, lard can, wash boiler, or other utensil with a snug-fitting cover in which water can be kept vigorously boiling, and a rack for the jars and cans of food to stand on while in the boiling water.

Select and clean rhubarb as for freezing. Cut into short lengths and can in syrup or water as desired.

**In water:** Boil rhubarb in small amount of water without sugar until soft. Pack boiling hot into glass jars. Process pint or quart jars 10 minutes.

**In syrup:** Boil rhubarb in thick syrup until soft. Pack boiling hot into glass jars. Process pint or quart jars 10 minutes.

The thick syrup is made with 2 cups of sugar, or 1 cup sugar and 1 cup mild honey, or 1 1-3 cups sugar and 2-3 cup light corn syrup to 1 pint water.

## Sackcloth Minus Ink Is Good Sewing Fabric

Thrifty housewives have long utilized the soft, sturdy cotton fabric of flour and feed bags by making items ranging from house dresses, aprons and children's clothes to bedspreads, draperies, luncheon cloths and tea towels.

High prices of textiles and clothing at the present time make the use of bagging fabric a wise economy. Before it can be used, however, the black printed letters that labeled the bag must be removed.

The following five methods have been used successfully to take the print from sackcloth:

1. Scrub the bags with hot water and laundry soap. This often removes most of the ink. The rest usually disappears if the bags are boiled in soapy water for half an hour and rinsed. A chlorine bleach may be used to take out the last traces of black.

2. Wet a bar of laundry soap and rub on the dry bag until it is entirely covered with a thick layer of soap. Roll up the bag and let it stand several hours. Then wash and boil if necessary.

3. Soak the bag in kerosene overnight. Then wash—first in lukewarm water, then in soapy water—and rinse thoroughly.

4. Cover the black print with lard or soft petroleum jelly, rubbing the grease into the fabric thoroughly. Leave overnight to loosen the black, then wash in soapy lukewarm water and rinse.

5. Boil bags in water with sodium hydrosulphite or other dye removers, which may be purchased at drug stores. Follow directions given on the package. Rinse well.

more susceptible to another, which means that a child who has had the disease must be particularly careful to avoid respiratory infections and to build up his general physical condition by proper food, sufficient rest, and other good health habits.

## Switch Clickers

Have you contributed your best homemaking hint to the Switch Clickers? It may seem like an obvious trick to you, but you'd be surprised how many homemakers don't know about it and would appreciate your suggestions on how to make their everyday work easier and more fun. Send your Switch Clicker to Joan Cameron, Illinois REA News, Petersburg, Ill. Do it now!

### Keep Glass Clean

When painting window frames rub a little petroleum jelly (vaseline) on the glass. Paint is easily removed if it should get smeared on the glass.

### Heat Clothes Pins

Heat clothes pins before using in cold weather. They will keep your hands warm while hanging up clothes.—Blanche Henson, Xenia, Ill.

### Sugarless Devil's Food Cake

I am sending a recipe for Devil's Food Cake with no sugar. My family loves this sugarless dessert. Some other readers might like it also.

### In a bowl place

2 eggs  
2/3 cup thick sour cream  
1/3 cup milk  
1 tsp. vanilla  
4 one-grain saccharin tablets dissolved in 1 tablespoon hot water  
1 cup light syrup

### In a sifter put

1 1/2 cups flour  
1/2 cup cocoa  
2 level teaspoons soda

Sift dry ingredients into bowl. Mix quickly and bake in a moderate oven.

We slice this in desired size servings, place on dessert dish, and cover with chocolate pudding made with one package of chocolate pudding mix.—Mrs. Albert Stolle, R. 8, Decatur, Ill.

## Serve New Asparagus With Cream Cheese Sauce

The first new asparagus of spring is a treat we've looked forward to all winter. Make it an extra-special dish by topping with a cream cheese sauce.

4 tbsps. shortening  
4 tbsps. flour  
2 cups milk  
1 tsp. salt  
Few grains pepper  
2 packages cream cheese (3-oz. size)  
1 tsp. butter

Melt shortening, blend with flour, add milk gradually, stirring until smooth. Add salt, pepper; stir and cook until thickened. Keep hot in double boiler. Just before serving, add cream cheese and butter. Beat thoroughly with rotary beater. Serve immediately on hot asparagus.

### Spiced Prunes for Variety

Prunes are plentiful on the markets now and spiced prunes may be enjoyed, served hot or cold, as a relish with the first course, or as a lively fruit dessert.

For spicing, wash prunes, then put them in a saucepan and cover with boiling water. Let them soak about an hour—or until plump. Then cook in the same water in which they have soaked.

Simmer for 15 or 20 minutes until tender, adding more water if necessary during cooking. Toward the end of the cooking add sugar to taste, a few grains of salt, spice, and a little vinegar.

### Removes Spots from Rugs

Remove spots from rugs by sprinkling corn starch on spots; work in circular motion with stiff brush; let stand 1 hour. Remove starch with vacuum cleaner.



## NEW PERMANENT NEEDS CONSTANT BEAUTY CARE

Note: This is the second in a series of articles on beauty care by Mrs. Audrey Heustis, Loogootee, Ill. Send in your beauty problems either with your pattern requests or to Mrs. Heustis and they will be answered in a future issue.

BY MRS. AUDREY HEUSTIS  
Many of you probably celebrated Easter with a new permanent and a new hair-do. My, it looked nice Easter Sunday! M-M-M—what a neat, well groomed feeling you had! But how to keep it that way?

First, you must have a certain system in caring for your hair and second, you must adhere to it. A hit and miss plan is a waste of time.

Here is a plan I have worked out which can be fitted into any work schedule to suit the individual.

**BRUSH!! BRUSH! And BRUSH!** You say it takes your permanent out? If so, your hair is even more in need of brushing and reconditioning than you thought. Healthy hair retains its curl through countless brushings, as the elasticity makes the curl "snap" back instead of straightening it. If it does take the curl out, brush anyway. Straight, healthy, shiny hair looks much neater than hair in poor condition does with a permanent.

### A Few Minutes' Care

I know you have less time now for your hair, with spring work coming on. Chickens, gardens, and children all take a lot of time and energy. But just get up five minutes earlier than usual in the morning so you will have time to arrange your hair before breakfast. And brush instead of combing! Then take the tips of your fingers and rotate your scalp for a minute or so. Feel the tingle in your scalp? See the admiring look in your husband's eyes? Also brush before retiring at night and see how much better you sleep!

Next important is clean hair and scalp. Shampoo at least every ten days. If hair is oily, shampoo once a week. If your hair has a tendency to tangle, apply small amount of oil or a good rinse to the last rinse water. If your hair is dry, do not use vinegar or lemon as these have a drying effect on the scalp, thus preventing the oil glands from functioning and causing the hair to become even dryer.

Set the hair often as this helps to make it easier to manage as well as giving a neater appearance.

For the ones who wear their hair short and want to look well groomed, two permanents a year are necessary. For those who wear their hair in a long bob, about every nine months is sufficient.

## Time To Lick Diseases Is Before They Strike

Immunization is a health measure important to everyone and to children in particular. Whooping cough, diphtheria, smallpox, typhoid fever, tetanus and rabies are the most prevalent diseases in Illinois.

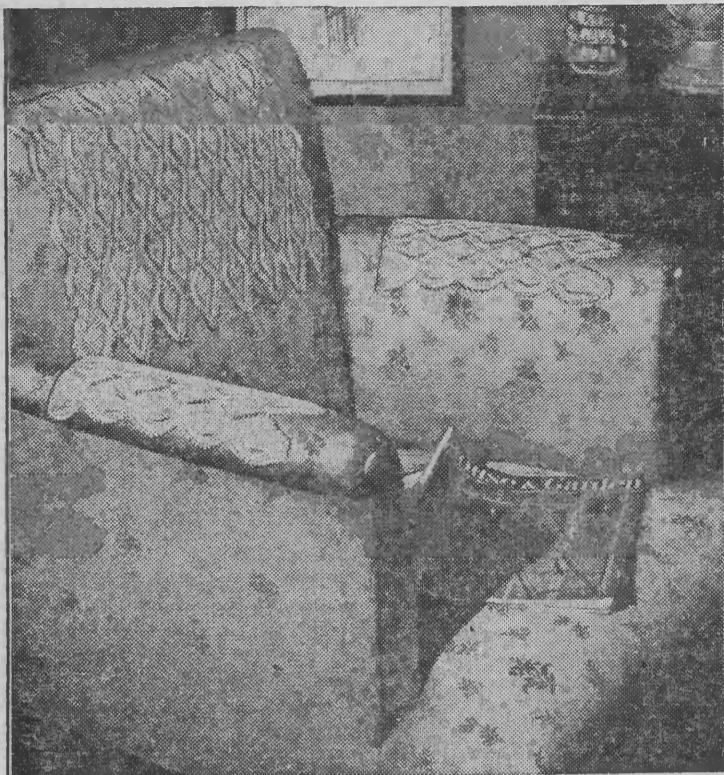
Whooping cough is one of the most dangerous childhood diseases and immunization for it should be given between the second and third months of life. By six months, the baby should be guarded against that dread disease diphtheria. A combined diphtheria toxoid and whooping cough vaccine is used by many physicians, and sometimes a triple combination which includes tetanus toxoid is used. The child should be immunized for diphtheria when he enters school.

Both children and adults should guard against smallpox. Babies should be vaccinated before the age of one, and both babies and adults should be revaccinated every five years thereafter.

Typhoid fever is a danger wherever there is a possibility that water or milk may be contaminated. Anyone living under such conditions, particularly those who live where floods may affect local water supplies, should have typhoid immunization followed by a "booster" dose each year.

In case of slight cuts, severe burns or other injuries, the physician may recommend doses of tetanus to guard against lockjaw. The physician should be consulted at once by anyone who may have

## Lacy Chair Set in Pineapple Design



Several months ago we pictured a pineapple design centerpiece to illustrate a crochet pattern we have and discovered that the pineapple is the most popular design among crocheters. We now have the same pineapple design in a chocheted chair set. This set has a lovely lacy quality, yet protects the surfaces it covers. A picot edge trims the scalloped sides of each piece and accentuates the pointed bottom edge. A direction leaflet for this set may be obtained free of charge simply by sending a STAMPED, SELF-ADDRESSED envelope to Joan Cameron, Illinois REA News, Petersburg, Ill., and asking for the Pineapple Chair Set. Please mention your REA cooperative.

## PATTERN LIST

Though spring and summer are seasons of hard work for rural people, they are also the seasons of fun and recreation. Though you may not be able to use your sewing machine, knitting and crochet hooks as much as you could during the winter, don't put them away entirely. There are many little items that don't take a great deal of time. All patterns in this list may be obtained free of charge by sending a large SELF-ADDRESSED, STAMPED ENVELOPE to Joan Cameron, Illinois REA News, Petersburg, Ill. Please mention name of your REA cooperative.

- Ideas for Fun
- Mother's Day Gifts
- May Baskets
- Hobby-Lobby Party
- Brightening Garden Furniture
- Outdoor Parties
- Crepe-Paper Flowers
- Knick-Knacks from Wax
- Mother-Daughter Banquet
- Novelty Jewelry
- Spring Bridal Showers
- Ideas for the Home
- Lampshade Covers
- Braided Rag Rug
- Crocheted Circular Rug
- Embroidered Pillow
- Novelty Lamp Shades
- Selection, Care of Curtains, Draperies
- Ideas for Crocheting
- Colorful Table Mats
- Child's Bib
- Potholders
- Baby Sweater
- Hat and Shoulder Bag
- Pineapple Centerpiece, Tablecloth
- Tray Cloth
- Ideas for Sewing
- Make-Over Tips
- Accessories Set the Style
- Slip Covers for Side Chairs
- Baby's Coverall Bib
- Trimmings for Children's Clothes
- Potholders from Scraps
- Romantic Notions for the Bride
- 'Teen-Age Accessories
- Felt Shoulder Bag
- Over-Night Bag
- Sewing Hints
- Color and You
- Fabrics for Fashionable Sewing
- The Fine Points of Tailoring
- Good Grooming and Wardrobe Plan
- How to Buy Rayon
- How to Wash Rayon
- Judging Fit and Workmanship
- Planning Your Wardrobe
- Sewing Success Secrets
- Styles of 1947

been bitten by a dog, cat or other animal affected by rabies in order that he may receive proper treatment immediately.

## Go All-Electric In Home And Farm the Modern Way

In the home electricity does all these jobs better: refrigeration, lighting, cooking, water heating, laundering, entertaining and education, cleaning, food freezing.

On the farm electricity does all these jobs better: pumping water, milking, cooling milk, separating, mixing and grinding feed, curing hay, brooding.

The sooner you go all-electric, the sooner you will save time—hours daily—for greater profit and leisure.

If an egg breaks on one end, crack opposite end and contents will not come out.

## SITTING DOWN AT WORK SAVES MUCH ENERGY

Standing takes 14 percent more energy than sitting, standard energy studies show. An obvious rule for saving strength in housework, therefore, is to sit when doing all lengthy jobs in one place, such as ironing, polishing silver, peeling potatoes or preparing vegetables or fruits, hand-mixing bread, cake, or cookies, and packing lunches.

Many women stand at these jobs because their kitchens and laundries are not arranged for convenient sitting. Often the only seat is a high stool on which the worker must perch precariously with feet dangling and without back support and bend uncomfortably over work.

A pull-out board built under the regular working counter 25 to 26½ inches from the floor to use with an ordinary straight chair is a convenient sit-down arrangement for a small kitchen. In larger kitchens a short work counter may be built at this lower height with space underneath for knees and feet.

### Most Tiring Task

Ironing is the most tiring task for many housewives because of the long hours of standing. Yet they continue to iron on foot because they believe it is faster. This is true only if the board is the wrong height for sitting. Adjustable boards which are now being tried out commercially may soon be on the market and can be fitted to the right height for stool or chair. Wall ironing boards may be installed at sitting height. Then if the roll of sprinkled clothes is placed within easy reach of one hand and a rack for finished clothes within reach of the other, ironing can be done just as fast when sitting as when standing with much saving of energy.

Older women, heavier women, and those not physically up to par are probably most in need of sit-to-work arrangements but even the strongest can profit by saving energy. Time and labor studies have proved wrong the old saying, "Only the lazy sit to work."

### Vegetable Treat

Try sliced onions, add can whole-kernel corn, sliced green pepper, pimiento cut fine. Season with paprika, salt; fry.

## PEACH UPSIDE DOWN GINGERBREAD RING



Much of last summer's record peach crop was canned or quick frozen to make it available to meal planners throughout the year. Because of the versatility of peaches, they lend themselves to use in countless tempting dessert treats.

Peach Upside Down Gingerbread Ring, which blends the spicy goodness of gingerbread with flavorful peaches, is bound to be a favorite. Important, too, is that it requires only one-half cup of sugar.

This dessert is surprisingly easy to make and when the pan is inverted to release the cake, it's complete. It needs no additional topping. Recipe makes 8 servings.

- 1 No. 2½ can sliced peaches
  - ¾ cup bland lard
  - ¼ cup brown sugar
  - ½ teaspoon salt
  - 1 egg
  - ¾ cup molasses
  - 1½ cups sifted flour
  - ½ teaspoon soda
  - 1 teaspoon cinnamon
  - 1 teaspoon ginger
  - ½ cup hot water
- Drain peaches well. Rub an 8½ inch ring mold well with bland lard. Line bottom and sides of mold with peach slices. Cream lard. Add brown sugar and salt. Cream until fluffy. Add egg. Beat well. Blend in molasses. Sift together flour, soda, and spices. Add alternately with hot water, adding flour first and last. Mix thoroughly. Pour batter into mold. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 45 minutes or until done. Cool and invert into mold.

## Citrus Juices Add Zest to Cookery

A dash of lemon juice can pick up many dishes, as every good cook knows. But the many uses for a little orange or grapefruit juice are less well known—in fact, often overlooked.

Now while oranges and grapefruit are plentiful and inexpensive, their juice may be used to brighten the flavor and add vitamin C to family meals. The milder, sweeter flavor of these juices often has an advantage over the more acid lemon juice or vinegar.

### A Few Uses

**In salad dressing.** Cooked dressings, especially for fruit salad or cabbage slaw, may be made with either grapefruit or orange juice. Made with milder citrus juices, sugar is not needed to "take the edge off" as it is when vinegar or lemon juice is used. For a citrus salad—sections of orange and grapefruit with lettuce—use the juice that drips off the fruit in the French dressing.

**In sandwiches.** A little citrus juice mixed into many sandwich spreads not only improves the flavor but thins the mixture for easier spreading. Try a dash of orange juice in cheese spreads, ham or other minced meat spreads, or in peanut butter.

**Over cooked fruit.** Give a lift to canned or cooked dried fruit by squeezing orange or grapefruit juice over the top just before serving.

**On fresh cut fruit.** Use orange or grapefruit juice like lemon juice to prevent the darkening of such cut fresh fruits as banana, apple or avocado.

**On cooked greens.** Some people prefer grapefruit juice to lemon or vinegar on cooked greens. The delicate blend of sweet, sour and bitter in this juice provides a special flavor.

## FROM OUR MAILBOX . . .

I sure like to get the REA News and when I do, I hurry to the Homemakers' Page. I am very fond of pot holders and will be glad to get all different kinds made out of scraps. This is my first order, but hope it won't be the last.—Sarah Bridges, McLeansboro, Ill.

I want to tell you how much I enjoy the Homemakers' Page in the REA News. The recipes and household tips are really tops.—Mrs. Earl Lard, Pawnee, Ill.

February is the first issue of the Illinois REA News we have received. We are enjoying it. Hope we don't miss any. We are still waiting for electricity.—Mrs. J. B. Janssen, Athens, Ill.

We have been members of the REA only a short time, but we find much pleasure in reading the Illinois REA News. I'm very much interested in the Homemakers' Page with all its recipes and helpful hints.—Mrs. Frank Cameron, Plainview, Ill.

I enjoy your fancy work patterns very much. Also the new recipes and new ideas for making things I read in the REA News.—Mrs. Andrew Nearberry, R. 1, Jerseyville, Ill.

I enjoy the Homemakers' page so much. I especially enjoy the crochet patterns as this is my hobby. Keep up the good work.—Mildred Runkle, R. 1, Good Hope, Ill.

I enjoy the REA News very much, especially the Homemakers' Page. I ordered some patterns some time ago and liked them very much, so would like to order some more.—Mrs. Ralph Parkhill, R. 5, McLeansboro, Ill.

Always glad to get the REA News and first of all see the Homemakers' page. We find interesting and helpful hints contained in these pages. We have been reading the REA News for some time, and enjoy it. We have had REA facilities for over four years.—Mrs. J. C. Keef, Harrisburg, Ill.

**NEWS FROM  
M.J.M. Co-op  
Carlinville, Ill.  
A. C. BARNES, Mgr.**

**TELEPHONE NUMBERS FOR  
OUTAGE CALLS**

Office -----Carlinville-136  
Homer Virden -----Carlinville-326-L  
John Scroggins -----Carlinville-577-Y  
Charles Witt -----Carlinville-258-X  
A. C. Barnes -----Carlinville-565-L  
Aerio Balestri -----Hillsboro County-2005  
Claud McAfee -----Brighton-40

**ATTENTION:**

New members in Jersey County who live south and west of Fieldon in the vicinity of Otterville, Nutwood, Rose-dale and along the blacktop, place all trouble calls to Claud McAfee—Brighton-40.

Cut out this list and keep it near your telephone or in your meter book.

Check with your neighbors before calling to see if their lights are out. Then report that the line is out as well as your own lights.

**YOUR COOPERATION SAVES YOUR COOPERATIVE!**

**FEBRUARY OPERATING  
REPORT**

Number of miles energized...780  
Members billed .....2090  
Density per mile .....2.78  
Average KWH Consumption  
Farm .....141  
Residential .....60  
Minimum bills .....430

**WELCOME NEW MEMBERS**

Fred Bilbruck—Chesterfield  
Joseph E. Jackson—Litchfield  
Russell Monke—Carlinville  
S. W. White—Coffeen  
Henry Coleman—Coffeen  
James Brooks—Chesterfield  
Fred Ruppe—Coffeen  
William Stevens—Coffeen  
Vernon Edwards—Carlinville  
Edward R. Craig—Irving  
Albert Scharfenberg—Medora  
Frank A. Pastrovich—Walshville  
Adolph E. Jungk—Jerseyville  
Leonard Rhodes—Plainview  
Junas Grosenheider—Hillsboro  
Verbie D. Sims—Palmyra  
Clyde Bell—Greenfield  
Francis Stout—Butler  
Chas. R. Campion—Medora  
C. W. Spurgeon—Shipman  
John Molen—Carlinville  
Charles O. Scharfenberg—Medora  
John Bounds—Shipman  
Delphia Taylor—Coffeen  
Alwin L. Hartke—Litchfield  
Alf Laws—Coffeen  
Elmo Schermesser—Coffeen  
Roy R. Close—Scottville  
Wade Hurley—Bunker Hill  
John H. Kilduff—Staunton  
Roy DeWitt—Palmyra  
Arnold C. Bohlmeier—Plainview  
George Mohr—Dorchester  
Paul Mills—Shipman  
August Krause—Jerseyville  
Chas. C. Jones, Jr.—Medora  
John D. Lazenby—Hillsboro  
Oliver Ballinger—Atwater  
Howard Relford—Hettick

**DANGEROUS WIRING**

Electricity is silent as it flashes through thin copper wires to light lamps and drive motors. There is a tendency to get careless with those wires, especially with extension cords and hurry-up jobs to connect some extra piece of equipment. Don't ever forget that a wire carrying enough power to spin a piece of machinery can also set fire to a building if it is not properly installed. Be sure your wiring is safe.

**New Appliances**

Mr. and Mrs. Herold Welch, Plainview, have a new Frigidaire and a new heating pad.

Ernest Ferenbach, Jerseyville, has purchased a 12 cu. ft. Cold-spot Freezer.

The S. R. Weltons, Carlinville, have purchased a new 2 unit milk-er and a Kenmore Vacuum Cleaner.

Jack Dufner, Girard, is now enjoying the services of a 8' refrigerator.

Allan Kahl, Shipman, has recently installed an automatic water heater.

Mrs. Howard Pruitt, Carlinville, is now enjoying the use of a Bendix Washer purchased from Marshall-Brown Implement Company, Carlinville.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Hemann, Walshville, have recently purchased an electric stove, refrigerator and installed a water system.

Edward Binney, Staunton, has purchased a new milking machine.

Irene Phelan, Jerseyville, writes that she has a new washer and their pig brooders have again been put into use.

Mrs. Lee Best, Carlinville, has a new Electrolux sweeper with all the new attachments. Her daughter, Eldaleen, likes to operate it too, especially when it has the hair drying attachment which is a main feature in cold winter weather.

Wilfred A. Shade, Carlinville, has recently purchased a refrigerator,

iron, washing machine and brooder.

Edgar Fielbach, Brighton, now has the following electrical appliances on his farm: Milking machine, 1/2 HP motor; Deep freezer, 12 cu. ft.; Coldspot; Water system in house, 1/4 HP motor; Frigidaire, stove, water pump at well in barn, motor 1-3 HP (2), iron, toaster, radio, sweeper and he is also planning to install a water cooler.

**Letters**

**Dear Sir:**  
Enclosed find the check for this months electric service.

We are now enjoying our new Deluxe Westinghouse Range which is fully automatic. This modern way of cooking is simply wonderful!

Yours truly,  
Mr. and Mrs. Truman Little  
Carlinville

**Dear Sirs:**  
I am enclosing light bill for March. We have recently purchased a refrigerator; and also a radio which is used in the barn to keep the cows happy. Their favorite song is 'Old Buttermilk Sky'.

Yours truly,  
Charles Rull—Medora

**PFEIFER-MICHAEL WEDDING**

Miss Pauline Michael, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Peter Michael of Brighton, became the bride of Francis Pfeifer, son of Mrs. Anna Pfeifer of Godfrey, at 8 o'clock Saturday morning, February 15th, at St. Alphonsus' Church, Brighton. The Rev. William Klansner officiated, and read nuptial mass which followed the wedding.

John Pfeifer, brother of the groom, and Miss Ursuline Michael, M J M—Galley 2

sister of the bride, were attendants. The bride wore a blue crepe suit, blue accessories and a corsage of white gardenias. Her maid of honor appeared in an aqua suit and wore pink accessories and a pink rosebud corsage.

Gladioli in pedestal baskets were used in decorating the sanctuary.

Breakfast was served at Garden Gate, and a wedding cake centered the table.

**NEWS FROM  
Shelby Electric  
Shelbyville, Ill.  
LANE WALKER, Mgr.**

**Director Lumpp, Manager Walker Attend Meeting Of NRECA In Spokane**

Director and Mrs. George Lumpp of Findlay and Manager and Mrs. W. L. Walker left April 19 for Chicago where they boarded the Illinois-Iowa special train for Spokane, Washington, to attend the fifth annual convention of the National Rural Electric Cooperative association, held there April 22 to 25.

In Spokane they joined 2500 other farm leaders from 2000 counties in more than 40 states to take an active part in pushing forward the program of electrifying rural America.

One of the primary objectives of such a national convention is the focusing of public attention on the REA co-op program and to publi-

cize the limitless benefits which farmers are reaping from central station electric power on their farms.

Another important part of the convention is coordinating the efforts of REA directors and managers from all parts of the country in carrying forward the program and in dealing with the problems created by the enemies of the REA and public power programs.

That lack of understanding of the area-coverage objectives of the REA co-ops remains one of the real obstacles in the path leading to wide public endorsement of rural electrification was demonstrated right here in your co-op office when Congressman Evan Howell paid us a visit to discuss the program.

**Had Misinformation**

Congressman Howell had been led to believe that it was possible to obtain an abundance of all materials needed to build electric distribution lines, substations, new connections and all the rest needed to take service to all the farmers who wanted it. He was anxious to know why the co-ops were not going ahead full speed building new lines.

He was quickly shown the picture in its true light, the year-old back orders for essential materials needed to build lines, transformers for connecting new members, substation equipment for increasing capacity and controlling voltage. He was impressed with the great number waiting for service and was interested to learn how long some of our members have been waiting to be connected to our lines.

We think he left with an entirely new concept of the situation and a better understanding of the problems facing the REA co-ops, particularly the acute shortages of essential materials required for building lines to those waiting for service.

If every fair-minded member of Congress could visit a number of REA co-ops, sit down and discuss the situation with the manager, then go out and visit among the farmers themselves, perhaps accompanied by some of the co-op's directors, we believe there would be less hesitation by the national legislators about allowing REA to have all the loan funds needed to finish the job of rural electrification in every area served by an REA co-op.

It is one of the jobs each member can do—writing a sincere letter to his congressman telling him that there are thousands of farmers waiting for electric service and that electricity is not a luxury for the farm but a great necessity and that it is only right and just that farm folks should have the same benefits from electricity that city people have enjoyed for so long.

Shelby Electric cooperative, like all the other co-ops throughout the country, is under the worst attack by the enemies of cooperative enterprise in the history of the REA and the support of every REA co-op member is needed to help carry our program through to our goal of area coverage, that is, taking service to every farmer who wants it at reasonable rates.

**Those Busy Electrons**

The number of electrons that pass through the filament of an ordinary 60-watt electric lamp in a minute equals the drops of water which flow over Niagara Falls in a century.

**VITAMIN A MAY ADD  
10 TO 15 YEARS TO  
NORMAL LIFE SPAN**

Ten to 15 years may be added to the normal life span of man if he reacts to food like white rats on which a new diet experiment was conducted by Dr. Henry C. Sherman of Columbia University, New York. By increasing the amount of vitamin A in the diet, Dr. Sherman surmises, it may be possible to add the extra years to human life.

Rats eat about the same food as humans when they can get it and Dr. Sherman thinks humans will react in the same way to increased vitamin A in the diet. He began his experiment in 1942 feeding rats first exactly twice the amount of vitamin A that is recommended for humans, and then four times more.

On the doubled quantity of vitamin A the rats lived 10 percent longer. Also they were in their prime of life longer as measured by sexual reproduction. The added span for the rat is equivalent to nearly 10 years in the life of a human being.

When Dr. Sherman redoubled the quantity of vitamin A in the rats' diet, the result was a second added 10 percent longer life span.

**LEGISLATION SEEKS—**

(From Page One)

gressman Poage declared, "I see large areas with poles and wires of the REA cooperatives. I see few of these lines paralleled by telephone lines and few rural homes with telephone service or the means of getting it.

"I know that telephonic communications could be carried over the electric wires by use of the so-called 'carrier' system. Even if the charged wires were not used, additional wires could be strung along the existing poles, creating a closed metallic telephone circuit much cheaper than the cost involved in building a new line of poles and wires solely for the use of telephone messages."

**Small Extra Cost**

The Texas congressman said that telephone officials had advised him that the cost of constructing and maintaining lines is the largest single item of expense in the operation of a telephone system. He pointed out that REA co-ops must maintain their lines in any event and that it would cost comparatively little more to maintain telephone wires on the same poles.

"I anticipate that there will be extremely few, if any, instances where the farmers will want to build new telephone exchanges," Poag surmised. "On the contrary, they will want to talk to the people in towns where they normally trade.

"By using REA co-op lines, they will not only be able to do this cheaper than in any other way, but the local telephone exchanges will be assured of a very substantial volume of new business."

**NEWS FROM  
Illinois Valley  
Princeton, Ill.  
JOHN H. WOLFE, Mgr.**

**Welcome New Members**

We would like to extend a hearty welcome to our new members and only wish it could include the hundreds of unserved applications we have on hand. With all the storms we have suffered through the last few months, our construction program has not progressed as rapidly as we had hoped and therefore we have not been able to serve near all the requests we have received.

We are again constructing extensions, however, and hope we can continue as we plan. The new members connected during the month of March are: John Callinan, Princeton; Hubert McCloud, Princeton; Wallace Bowen, Sheridan; Roger Stremlau, Arlington; Edward Klingenberg, Wyand; Clyde Forbeck, Tiskilwa; Mrs. Marvin E. Palmer, Cambridge; Albert Mecozzi, Hennepin; Swanson Brothers, Spring Valley; W. B. Williams, Victoria; Lawrence VanKerrebocck, Annawan; Dewey Duffield, LaSalle; Cecil Bickett, Tiskilwa; Milton Newman, Altona, and Richard Brown.

**March Operating Report**

Total billed members.....2,746  
Total miles energized.....1,064  
Member density per mile.....2.6  
Number of minimum bills.....382  
Members connected during March .....18  
Members disconnected during March .....2  
Average KWH consumption per member .....158

**Just A Reminder!!!**

We have recently received several requests for our linemen to stop and repair some wiring on the premises of our members and we would like to remind you that our linemen maintain our lines only to the meter and from this point on it is up to the member to hire his own electrician. With the number of miles of line we have to maintain it is impossible for us to take care of each individual member's wiring. We feel sure our members will understand this and cooperate with us fully.

**News Briefs**

D. B. Bidle, safety instructor, conducted the regular meeting for all outside employees on April 3 at the office.

On Monday morning, April 14, the tenant house of Roy Cunningham was badly damaged by fire of unknown origin. This house was occupied by the William R. Blakey family.

Visitors at our Cooperative on April 2, were A. D. Mueller, editor, and Joan V. Cameron, assistant editor of the Illinois REA News. We were indeed pleased to have these folks call on us.

Our Board of Directors held its regular monthly meeting on April 8th at the Cooperative office with all directors present except Perley D. Warner. We were glad to have President Boyle back with us after an absence of several meetings due to illness.

We wish to express our sympathy to the families of John Carlson and Magnus Munson who recently passed away.

E. C. Collier, REA representative of the Management Division, visited our office on Friday, April 18.

We want to extend our congratulations and best wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Christiansen who were married on March 30. Herbie is employed by the Cooperative as groundman and is acquainted with many of our members.

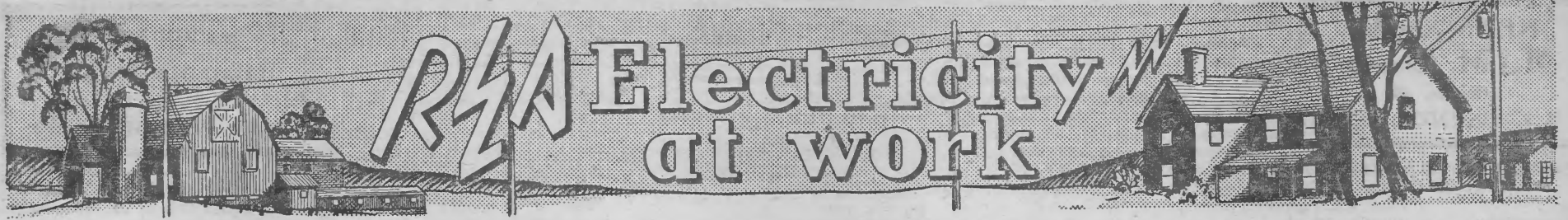
The "outage" on our P-6 line April 8 was reported by Castner Brothers, who also reported a limb on the line near their Airport. This helped our linemen locate the trouble and thus shortened the time the line was off. Thank you, boys! We appreciate help like this.

John Behrens of Wyand reported he used several pig brooders constantly day and night and considered them very economical in the saving to his pig crop.

**Directing Affairs Of Divernon Cooperative**



Directing the affairs of Rural Electric Convenience cooperative, Divernon, are left to right, seated, F. L. Caruthers, Vice President George C. Simon, President Fred W. Harms, Secretary-Treasurer Joe Dawson, Lester R. Miller. Standing: Otto J. Otten, Emil F. Heuschen, Clyde A. Deal, George S. Sloman and Manager Ralph V. White.



## Electric Milk Cooler Pays for Itself, Puts Dollars in Dairymen's Pockets

**FARM FOLKS WORK HARD TO KEEP DAIRY PRODUCTS COOL AND FRESH**

HAULING AND HANDLING ICE IS THANKLESS TOIL WHEN ELECTRICITY IS AVAILABLE AT MODERATE COST

**BACTERIA LIKE FRESH MILK TOO!**

AT NORMAL TEMPERATURE (70° F.) THEY INCREASE MORE THAN 1000% IN THE FIRST 10 HOURS AFTER MILKING

**COLD!! WITHOUT MESS OR LABOR—AT THE TOUCH OF A SWITCH**

DAIRYMEN ON ELECTRIFIED FARMS GET PREMIUM PRICES FOR MILK COOLED BELOW 50° F. IMMEDIATELY AFTER MILKING

**IN SANITARY ELECTRIC MILK COOLERS**

**GOING UP!**  
50° F. IS FEVER HEAT FOR MILK

**GOING DOWN!**  
DAIRYMEN'S COSTS FOR COOLING—1¢—THAT'S THE COST TO COOL 5 GALLONS OF MILK WITH ELECTRICITY (AT TYPICAL REA SYSTEM RATES)

R. ADDISON FOR REA

One of the most profitable ways a farmer can put electricity to work for him is with a milk cooler.

Old-fashioned methods of cooling milk are costing dairy farmers millions of dollars every year. Rejection or degrading of the milk he sells—because of high temperature or high bacteria content—and the excessive cost of cooling milk by ice, including hauling and labor, are taking dollars right out of the farmer's pocket.

Tests conducted at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Pennsylvania State College showed that bacteria multiply rapidly in milk cooled with well water. In these tests the milk cans were placed neck-deep in well water, in an uncovered tank. No ice was added. Because the temperature of the water was in the upper sixties, the bacteria count 12 hours later had multiplied from 50 to 250.

### Ice Cooling

Cooling four 10-gallon cans of milk, 90° to 45° F. with commercial ice, costing 36 cents per 100 pounds, amounts to 57 cents per day. This is approximately 17 cents per 100 pounds of milk, according to U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Experiments conducted by Agricultural Engineers of Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College on six dairy farms, showed that approximately 50 pounds of ice are required to cool 100 pounds of milk. Using a conservative price of 30 cents per 100 pounds of ice, that method of cooling milk is 15 cents per 100 pounds of milk.

### Cooling with Electricity

On the same farms the study showed that the average cost of electricity for cooling 3,465,520 pounds of milk was only 2.45 cents per 100 pounds—based upon an average power rate of 2½ cents per kilowatt hour.

Bacteria growth in milk cooled electrically multiplied only one or two times in twelve hours, and in some cases has actually decreased, in the Pennsylvania tests. Temperature of the water in the milk cooler was maintained around the 40° F. mark.

Farmers who have installed and used electric milk coolers have found that they will pay for themselves in two or three years. Electric milk coolers increase their milk profits three ways: by reducing the cost and labor involved in cooling (as compared to buying and handling ice); by eliminating rejections because of high bacter-

ia count; and by getting higher prices for the milk.

Before the hot summer weather arrives, it might be wise to investigate an electric milk cooler. A pamphlet entitled "Practical Facts About Milk Cooling" may be obtained free by sending a stamped, self-addressed envelop to this paper.

### Electricity Does The Job Better . . . Cheaper

With electricity, a housewife can save time in cooking and time at the stove. Electricity takes the drudgery out of wash day. Electricity reduces housecleaning to a quick one-two.

With electricity, a man can save six minutes per cow daily with a milking machine, 75% of the ice bill in cooling milk, hours daily pumping water, many miles of steps of carrying water.

Electricity does the job better, and does it cheaper. It will do all farm and home jobs—refrigerating, cooking, water heating, laundering and farm chores. It costs little and yields much in satisfaction, convenience, and time-saving.

### As Use Increases, the Cost for Each Unit Decreases

Everyone knows that a peck of apples costs more than a quart—but the price of each apple is less. The cost of each apple goes down even more when you buy them by the bushel. This is also the way the price of electricity goes down—as use increases, average cost per kilowatt hour decreases.

It is this low, quantity price that enables you to use many electric appliances for little more than you now pay merely for lighting, radio and small appliances.

Electricity does the job better; electricity does the job cheaper. Go all-electric—the low rate enables you to economically refrigerate, cook, heat water, launder and iron electrically. Then every electric appliance operates at a lower average rate.

The greenhouse which was generally believed to be the first erected in America was built in New York in 1764.

George Washington, in his last message to Congress on December 7, 1796, recommended the use of public funds to aid agriculture and the establishment of boards to collect and diffuse agricultural information.

## INCREASE EFFICIENCY OF HOME LIGHTING

No one would question the necessity of having adequate light in the home. Adequate light is easier on the eyes, makes the home more pleasant, helps avoid accidents due to poor lighting, and improves the dispositions of all members of the family.

If you think the lighting in your home is not adequate, it may be possible to increase the light without using more electricity by checking on these things:

**Eliminate colored bulbs,** except for decorations. They absorb one-third of the light.

**Replace dark shade linings** with white, or very light ones, to reflect light instead of absorbing it.

**Use one high-wattage bulb** in place of several smaller ones to get more light for the same amount of power. For instance, a 100-watt bulb gives 50 percent more light than four 25-watt bulbs, yet uses the same amount of current.

**Have a light source as near** as possible to work. Be sure light is direct so no glare, indirect or direct, is in your eyes.

**Use a flared shade** for a table lamp instead of a drum shaped shade, whenever possible. A flared shade spreads the light over a wider area for better see-ability.

**Placing a short table lamp** on a stand, raising it two or three inches so it gives a wider circle of light, will often turn a merely decorative lamp into a useful lamp.



For studying special light bulbs of adequate size and shades of the right kind are essential to the well-being of the child's eyes.

### Fluorescent Light

Fluorescent light, a relative newcomer in the home lighting field, is a mercury-vapor arc lamp. It is a cooler light and has a different color quality than incandescent light. The cost of operation is lower for fluorescent light, though the original cost is slightly greater.

Fluorescent lighting is particularly good for close inspection work that requires approximate daylight-quality light, for the efficient use of colored light in decoration, when a light of high intensity is desired, yet where a cool source of light is preferable, and for more accurate color comparison.

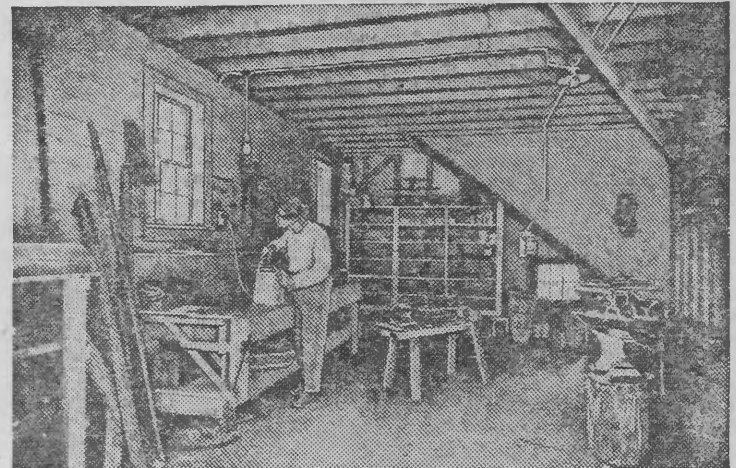
Many new and remodeled homes are equipped with fluorescent lighting in the kitchens. Fluorescent lighting is also being installed in dairy barns with telling success.

## Vets To Be Offered New Wyo. Homestead Lands

A chance to homestead land in the Heart Mountain and Riverton reclamation projects in Wyoming will be made available to about 100 World II veterans, according to an announcement by the Bureau of Reclamation in Washington.

The Bureau disclosed that 6,900 acres of public land on the Riverton project and 3,200 additional acres on the Heart Mountain project near Cody will be opened for settlement sometime this summer.

## Repairs Can Be Made Economically, Easily in Well-Equipped Farm Shop



By IRA MILLER

### Farm Electrification Bureau

Many farmers never discovered how handy they could be with tools until wartime equipment shortages practically drove them into the repair business. With new machinery almost impossible to buy, farmers began repairing old equipment which normally would have been traded in or junked.

It was during that period that farm shops became increasingly important—and busy. Because of their usefulness, it is only natural that such shops should outlive the war emergency. They have grown in size in relation to the skill and needs of their operators. Many are large enough so that field equipment can be admitted.

Slack seasons and rainy days are no longer non-productive for farmers who use their shops for checking and repairing equipment. Machinery breakdowns, which occur during planting and harvesting seasons, can be quickly, easily and economically repaired in farm shops with a minimum of delay at a time when such delays can prove costly through slowing up production.

Many farm shops are equipped with all or a substantial number of the following electrical tools: drills, emery wheels, table saws, lathes, welders, air compressors, tool grinders, planers, paint sprayers and battery chargers. Shops must be adequately wired to provide sufficient current to operate equip-

## KEEP POWER ON THE JOB

Electricity is of no value unless it stays on the job. There are some interruptions of service which are inevitable and about which the individual farmer can do nothing except report outages when necessary. They include interruptions due to storms, lightning, wind, sleet, or pre-arranged power shut-offs by the co-op for a specified period of time.

There are, on the other hand, certain instances when it will be helpful to have a sufficient knowledge of the nature of electricity, wiring, use of appliances and care of equipment in order to keep power on the job at all times.

One of the most important things to know is what to do in case of a fuse blowout. First, find out which fuse has "blown". The window of the fuse will probably be smudged. Remedy the cause of the trouble—such as the overload. Open the main house switch. Replace the fuse with a new one, of correct size, and close the switch.

### Cautions

If your system is protected by a circuit breaker, make sure that the breaker switch is all the way down in the "off" position before attempting to throw it back on.

It is advisable not to have many appliances in operation when the power is turned on again, as this will place your system momentarily under a heavy load.

Keep enough of the right size fuses on hand at all times.

Never use any substitute for a fuse. You are inviting fire in your home if you do.

ment efficiently. Lights should be installed over all work areas and provision made for a sufficient number of convenience outlets for portable lights and tools.

The number and size of electric motors needed depend upon the power tools available, the use made of equipment, ability of the operator and the number of men working in the shop at one time. Where one farmer, working alone, can make effective use of only one or two portable motors, other farmers, with more help and a large amount of repair and construction work to do, will require additional motors of both portable and stationary types.

Before planning a new farm shop or enlarging your present shop, it is well to discuss such details as proper design, floor plan, wiring and the number and type of tools and motors required with your county agent and power supplier. Expert advice on these problems will help put the farm shop on an efficient operating basis.

## Deep Well Cooker Meals Are Truly Economical

In the deep well, or economy cooker, of your electric range, you can often cook a complete dinner for as little as a penny's worth of electricity.

Inexpensive cuts of meat become the mainstay of delicious meals. Stews, pot roast—anything that requires long, slow cooking, is done to perfection. Vegetable dinners, cereals, whole meals cooked at once—there's almost no limit to the wonders these helpful cookers can accomplish when it comes to cooking.

Best of all, meat, vegetables and dessert can be prepared easily and simply at the same time without interchanging flavors.

## New Uses Being Made Of Farm Electricity

Among the many new developments in making use of electricity have been several of particular interests to farmers, such as:

All-weather electric brooders with bactericidal light irradiation of air.

An electrifier that can convert a battery-type radio for operation off power lines.

A new-type extension cord that will plug into the cigar or cigarette lighter in an automobile to provide light for night tire changing.

A new farm feed mill that slices before grinding. In addition to chopping hay, straw, fodder and silage, twin knives slice ear corn, sorgo and roughage, and prepare them for grinding.

John Deere, village blacksmith of Grand Detour, Ill., made the first steel plow in 1837, using a broken mill-saw blade for the mold-board and share, the landslide and standard of wrought iron, and the beam and handles of white oak. Soon afterwards he made a plow that was self-polishing.

Fifty-eight Illinois counties have their own soil-testing laboratories.

NEWS FROM Egyptian Co-op Steelville, Illinois R. S. HOLT, Mgr.

Important! New Dates Set For Reading Meters, Paying Bills; Penalty Dates

Effective May 20th, members will read their meters on the 20th of each month instead of the 1st. The last day before penalty is added will be the 5th of each month instead of the 15th.

- Advantages: 1-Co-op will not have to send out meter cards because all meter readings can be recorded from the billing slip. 2. Money saved by eliminating meter reading cards.

Money saved each year. \$1260.00

- 3.-REA reports can be completed on date required by REA. 4.-Board of Directors Reports will be more current. 5.-Bookkeeper will have from the 15th to 20th of each month clear to complete reports.

OPERATING COSTS

By spotting defects along the line and reporting them so that they can be repaired before outages occur is one good way to keep operating costs down. Outages are both inconvenient and expensive to members.

The more time and travel it takes to get linemen to the scene, and for them to locate and correct the cause, the more it will cost to get power back on the line.

Collectively, our 2500 members see practically all of the co-op's lines almost every day.

LOOK FOR DEFECTS

Anything unusual in the appearance of the line may be a warning that something is amiss that will cause an outage if not corrected.

Poles: A split pole, or one with a rough spot or streak on it, may have been struck by lightning.

Insulators: Sometimes the flash from an arc spots a faulty insulator at night when it cannot be readily seen in daylight.

free, creates an urgent emergency. Notify the co-op at once. Pole Fittings: Loose brackets that hold the lower or neutral wire or loose nuts on the brackets...

WIRES: Leaning trees that are close enough to the lines to fall across it if blown down or felled are a menace...

SAFETY FIRST

Only experienced linemen can tell whether the trouble is simple or dangerous. Make your observation from a safe distance...

YOUR WIRING

All wiring installations on this project, when first installed, are inspected by a qualified wiring inspector.

All wiring from the meter to your house, barn, etc., belongs to you and if repairs are needed, you should call a competent local electrician to do this work.

News Briefs Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Gaertner are the proud parents of a new baby boy.

Miss Gertrude Doeding and Willard Yearin, Jr., of Cutler were united in marriage at the St. Mark's Lutheran Church of Steelville, Easter Sunday, April 6th at 6 P. M.

Miss Beulah Mayer of Pinckneyville is the bride of Mr. A. S. Weaver of Steelville. They were united in marriage at the Trinity Lutheran Church at Conant, Easter Sunday, April 6, at 3 P. M.

Electric appliances are still scarce but we urge you to buy your equipment only from well known local dealers and not from high pressure traveling salesmen.

A. F. Schaack & Sons, Steelville -Philco & General Electric Appliances.

Wetherby Electric Shop, Steelville-Hot point & Crosley Appliances.

Serv-U-Electric, Chester-Admiral Appliances.

Dial Supply Co., Chester-Frigidaire Appliances.

Porter Bros., Murphysboro-Hot-point & Appliances.

FIBRE FROM CHICKEN FEATHERS The 175,000,000 pounds of chicken feathers that now are wasted annually may be utilized in a new fibre product called keratin.

NEWS FROM Clinton County Breese, Ill. JOSEPH HEIMANN, Supt.

Wedding Bells- REA Office

Grace Niemeyer, billing clerk, became the bride of H. Daniel Kues on Wednesday, April 9th in a very impressive and beautiful ceremony in St. Dominics Church.

Miss Ruth Horstmann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Horstmann, became the bride of Mr. Elmer Deien in St. Anthony's Church in Beckemeyer on Wednesday, April 9th.

Sympathy is extended to the bereaved families of those who lost their lives in the recent mine disaster at Centralia, Illinois and a speedy recovery is wished for those who were injured.

The Trenton substation has been energized. For those members living West of Sugar Creek this is good news. This has corrected the voltage condition that existed in that area.

NEW APPLIANCES

Milking Machines: Hy. Koopman, Paul Poettker, W. F. Reinkensmeyer, Al Rakers, Fuchne Bros., Herman Frerker, John Markus, Wm. A. Huelsmann, Hy. Zurliene, Joe Carrigan, Earl Lawrence, Frank Grawe, Wm. Linnemann, John Hock, Paul Haumesser, Frank Nordman, Wm. Athmer.

Welder: Leo Tebbe.

Milk Coolers: Geo. Holtmann, Frank Nordmann.

Freezers: Albin Detmer, Adolph Geiger, Walter Geiger.

Refrigerator: Emil Dittmer, Edward Speiser.

Electric Range: Sylvester Schumacher, Abram Edwards.

Water Heater: Abram Edwards.

HONOR ROLL

Commercial: Gulf Refining Company 2777, Herman Graham 2271, J. J. Lynn 1739, Nick Babare 1699, C. F. Frazier 1680, Southern Railway Company 1645, Paul Doran 1434, Elmer Goldschmidt 1011.

Non-Farm: E. W. Striebinger 743, Dr. C. S. Kurz 479.

Farm: Vincent P. Schaefer 1850, Nelson Moffatt 1539, Clarence Dickhaut 1322, Vincent Albers 1156, John Kalmer 1046, Harvey Klingelhoef 1000, Aloys Feldmann 917, Jos. H. Heimann 869, Louis Heimann 820, Ben Schumacher 801, Fred Graul 783, Rudolph Buehler 758, Cyril Huelsmann 750, Sylvester Ratermann 736, Clarence Beckemeyer 725, Arnold Henss 711, Hy. D. Nies 696, Arthur O. Riess 690, Russel Klingelhoef 669, Frank Hansemann 663.

Ed. Merrill 650, Tony Rensing 637, I. I. Walker 629, Joseph Meyer 620, W. H. Reinkensmeyer 613, Edward Hugo 612, Albert Leicht 604, Wm. Varel 600, Talmadge Outhouse 594, Herman Wiedle 593, Henry Rakers 593, Theo. Kruep 592, George Gerling 591, Gordon Kramer 590, Anthony Rakers 583, Paul J. Huels

575, Wm. Murphy 572, Joseph H. Kalmer 553, Henry Heinzmann 541, Theodore Borgelt 535, Paul Haumesser 524, Fred Thoms 520, Jos. F. Ratermann 512, Harvey Harpstrite 503.

Wm. A. Huelsmann 503, Wm. Ranz, Jr. 500, Mrs. Caroline Schroeder 500, Melvin Hoffman 496, August Ratermann 492, M. D. Walker 490, Raymond Spihlmann 487, Charles Pigg 483, Harold Heinzmann 480, Gerhard Timmermann 478, Frank Meyer 476, V. E. Ratermann 475, N. K. Meddows 461, Bernard J. Gebke 458, Ben Rensing 454, M. B. Luebbbers, Jr. 452, LeRoy Kunz 451.

Herbert Kraemer 450, Theo. Zurliene 450, Frank Heimann 446, H. H. Kampwerth 441, Ben M. Meyer 439, Victor Billhartz 437, Alfred L. Stein 432, Addin Tyberendt 432, John Kleckner 432, Fred Beckmann 431, Carl Trefft 429, John Knolhoff 428, Theresa Korte 424, A. J. Becker 421, Joseph G. Haar 413, Lawrence Beckmann 411, John Schaefer 403, Menard Etter 402, Frank Langenhorst 400, Mrs. John B. Ratermann 400.

NEWS FROM Western Illinois Carthage, Ill. L. C. MARVEL, Supt.

Welcome New Members Mark E. and Rose Bollin, Nauvoo; Oscar and Effie Carter, LaHarpe; Otis G. and Charlotte N. Covert, Carthage; William Dustman, Dallas City; J. A. and Lillie Fortney, Hamilton; Frederick and Haletta Pelkorts, Carthage; Donald N. and Dolores Hartweg, Carthage; Chester and Mary Henze, Sutter; Robert Markey, Burnside; W. M. & Hazel Rawson, Carthage; Dale and Eleanor Shutwell, LaHarpe; Henry & Mildred Snyder, Carthage; Lawrence and Lola Schilson, Hamilton; Marie and Frank Wollbrink, West Point; Edwin Wolbrink, Sutter.

New Appliances Hiram Newton, Water Heater; Glenn Hamman, Electric Range (Frigidaire), Crosley Shelvador Refrigerator, Heating Pad, Arvin Room Heater, Remington Razor, General Electric Iron; John Spangler, G. E. Range; Cleo Campbell, Kelvinator; Everett Cain, Hot Point, Hostess Electric Range; John Blythe, Hot Water Heater; Verdie Artz, Water Heater, Range and Two Pumps; Keith Markey, Monarch Range; Ed. Weatherington, Coffee Maker, Heating Pad, Range, Room Heater, Toaster.

Directors Meeting

The Directors at their meeting on April 14 reviewed the system study plans and construction specifications submitted by Stanley Engineering Company. Also plans were outlined for the construction of a storage warehouse.

LINE CONSTRUCTION

We have completed 20 line extensions by force account. Completed and energized three miles of "C" allotment. Set two and one-half miles of poles, 10 miles of poles hauled out and framed, and three and one-fourth miles of line wire in place.

New Poles Arrive

We have received five carload of poles this month for line extension. The shortage of poles has greatly eased.

Employment

Mrs. Helen Bird has been engaged as a permanent employee beginning May 1. Marcus Metternich resigned as Easement Solicitor as of April 1, to accept other employment.

On Sick List

Miss Mary Brady was off duty the first week of April with infection of the eyes.

SEVERE STORMS

The storms of March 25 and of April 5 caused considerable trouble, but service was restored in very good time considering the difficulty under which the men were compelled to work during the storms.

The power company supplying our service experienced an interruption and our maintenance crews were unable to locate our outages until the power service was restored.

Away on Trips

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Dickson, and Mr. L. C. Marvel left on April 19 on the REA Illinois-Spokane Tour to attend the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association meeting in Spokane. They will return May 3.

Mrs. Edna Tucker left May 1, on the "Carrie Coe Special Train" for Long Beach, California, to attend the convention of the Supreme White Shrine of Jerusalem. She expects to return to Carthage May 18.

If You Need a New Kitchen Range Investigate Before You Invest

The kitchen range is the most important appliance in the main work room of the home. If you

need a new one, study all available types closely and select the one you think will give the greatest measure of care-free service and comfort at reasonable cost.

Look for a range that will require the least personal attention; that will concentrate heat at the burners without wasteful diffusion; that will be safe to leave unattended; that will create a minimum of dirt to blacken utensils, walls and draperies; and that will operate at low cost.

Electric range users advise us that they receive this kind of service. You undoubtedly know some housewives who have been cooking with electricity long enough to speak with authority.

Electric ranges operate economically. An Ohio co-op last year completed a 7-year test with a test-meter installed on a member's range.

You can easily find out what it will cost to cook with electricity locally. Our minimum charge is \$3.50 for 40 Kilowatt hours, or 8 3/4 cents per KWH. Most consumers use more than the minimum for lighting and miscellaneous household appliances.

Using the number in your family as a base, you can easily estimate about how many KWH a range will use in your kitchen. Apply this number to the co-op rate to get the approximate monthly cost.

Welcome New Members

Glen E. and Leora Carey, Dallas City, R. 2; Howard W. and Viola Warner, Carthage; Earl and Erma Spoty, Sutter; Wendell O. and Hazel H. Cox, LaHarpe; Stephen C. and Signall Doubt, Carthage; John A. and Dora B. Casey, Nauvoo; Richard Olson, Dallas City; Virgil J. Huls, Carthage; Hugh and Mary Johnson, Carthage; Harold and Idell Alton, Blandinsville; Idell C. and Harold Alton, Blandinsville; Leland and Nina Alton, Ft. Green; Dison Bainter, Blandinsville; Milford Dowell, Stronghurst; Russell G. and Lillian White, Gladstone; Lillian and Russell G. White, Gladstone; Orval L. Detrick, Gladstone; Cash and Sadie Foster, Blandinsville; Orval J. and Theda J. Fibberth, Stronghurst; John and Laura Dillon, Stronghurst; Edward A. and Doris E. Fibberth, Stronghurst; Forest Detrick, Stronghurst; Ralph R. and Bertha Wickert, Plymouth, K. E. and Velda June Shiley, Carthage; Paul O. and Miriam Hubbs, Lomax; Gail F. and Betty L. Bowlow, Lomax; John and Anna Klasing, Lomax; Joseph W. Sparrow, Lomax; Fred O. and Margret Haas, Nauvoo; Robert and Barbara Hartweg, Hamilton; Robert and Imogene Winfield, Bowen; Zenes and Helen Shipman, Webster; Oliver E. and Marie McKee, Dallas City; Vern and Darlene Comstock, LaHarpe; Loren E. and Hazel M. Pence, Stronghurst; Robert and Elizabeth Dunn, Stronghurst; Walter and Hilbur C. Johnson, LaHarpe; Lura H. and Arthur Bray, LaHarpe; J. Bennett and Eva Rush, Macomb; Harold S. and Veda Campbell, Warsaw; Clarence and Wanetta Klein, Niota; John H. and Florah C. Therp, Plymouth; Cation M. and Evelyn Frey, Carthage, R. 2; Ralph and Lois Little, Plymouth; Bryon T. and Dorothy M. Wood, Webster; William B. and Pearl G. Hardy, Hamilton, R. 1; Marshall and Lois Acker, Warsaw; Roland and Mary Wear, Carthage; Leona and John Harris, Carthage; Frank and Laura Marie Cox, Blandinsville; Edna M. and Leonard Y. Perry, Carthage; Wm. R. Yetter, Carthage; Ray and Hazel Robertson, Mendon; M. G. Yarnell, Bowen; Richard H. and Boneta G. Martin, Burnside; Frank and Edith Lathrop, Clavston; Ed Fowler, Augusta; John and Anna Siegworth, Lomax; Leo Vincent and Marjorie Peck, Niota; Clyde and Clara E. Gittings, Bushnell.

NEW APPLIANCES

Burton Harrell, Electric Water Heater; Dale Dowell, Electric Water Heater; Denver Petty, Home Freezer, Norge 7 ft.; George S. Edmonds, Electric Stove; Joe Maag, Range; Joshua Smith, Electric Water Heater and Deep Freezer.

Prove Value of Co-op By Operating "Home" Railway

Supporting the definition that a cooperative does what it would be impossible to do as an individual, local citizens of Taylorsville, N. C., were determined they wouldn't be without train service when the Southern railway abandoned a short line section of the road.

They have since been operating the rolling stock and maintaining the tracks as a home owned railroad. The project shows a profit for its first several months of operation under "home rule."

Poultrymen save from 7 to 15 percent in grain and mash feeds by raising pullets on good range pasture rather than on bare range.

Re-elected To Serve Divernon Co-op



Re-elected to three-year terms at the annual meeting of Rural Electric Convenience cooperative, Divernon, were George C. Simon, Fred W. Harms, and George S. Sloman. Simon was renamed vice president and Harms, president.

**NEWS FROM Jo-Carroll**

Elizabeth, Ill.  
**FLOYD RUBLE, Mgr.**

**Board of Directors**

- President: Everett R. Read, Elizabeth.  
 Vice President: E. L. Dauphin, Savanna.  
 Treasurer: Morris W. Birkbeck, Galena.  
 Secretary: Berniece Moore, Hanover.  
 Roy Schlichting, Apple River.  
 Boyd Handel, Chadwick.  
 Henry G. Dittmar, Elizabeth.  
 Harry J. Stanger, Hanover.  
 Carl Maring, Chadwick.  
 Manager  
 F. I. Ruble, Elizabeth.

**High Winds and Storms Cause Outages; Feeder To Substation Damaged**

There were three outages in March as compared to nine during February. High winds which reached a velocity of 50 miles an hour and lasted for about 12 hours caused two of the outages which were of long duration and on which our maintenance men worked day and night trying to restore service as quickly as possible.

Following this wind storm which caused a number of wires to wrap and broke trees and branches over the line, our source of power was cut at Galena to enable the Interstate Light and Power Company to repair damage done to the line which feeds our substation and also the mine east of Galena.

**ON THE MOVE**

George Albrecht has moved to Stockton from a farm near Massbach, and William Costello is now living on this farm. Glenn Schaible has moved to the farm recently vacated by John Bourquin, Apple River. Earl Brandenburg has moved to Pearl City from the Roswald Packard farm near Lanark and Kenneth Kniss is the new tenant on the Packard farm. John W. Brunner has moved from the Davis S. Crouse farm near Savanna and Epa Hook is the new tenant. Gerald Bussan has moved from a farm near Scales Mound to a farm near Galena, and Paul Koester is tenantry the farm vacated by the Bussans.

Austin Hammer is the new tenant on the W. P. Pullman farm recently vacated by William J. Costello. Verne Downs has moved to another farm near Apple River from the Homrich and Stauss farm and Dillon Brothers of Galena are on the farm vacated by him. John Albrecht has purchased and is living on the farm recently vacated by Clarence Eadie, Hanover. Glenn Bogue has moved from the Ida Klitz farm near Mt. Carroll and Alfred Edmonds is the new tenant. Morris Hacker is tenantry the farm recently vacated by Albert Hacker, Galena. Cletus Hancock has moved from the Ray Brown farm near Hanover to the farm recently vacated by Chris Winter near Elizabeth.

James Meighan is the new tenant on the Brown farm. Gerald Keever has moved to the farm near Chadwick which was vacated by Clarence J. Hartman. Alvin Hook has moved from the Queckboerner farm near Chadwick and Harvey Wiersema is the new tenant. Walter Buikema has moved to the farm near Chadwick recently vacated by Richard Hour-nga. William Rayhorn has moved from the Greier farm east of Elizabeth to the Goldsworthy farm recently vacated by Leslie Kaufman. Mr. Kaufman has moved to the Roscoe Speer farm north of Hanover and Wayne Ryder is the new tenant on the Greier farm.

Frank Kehl has sold his farm near Elizabeth to R. G. Heikens who is living there. Raymond McLean is the new tenant on the John Rodden farm near Elizabeth which was vacated by Mrs. Esther Krichner Lisk. Charles Karn has moved to the farm vacated by W. F. Kness who has moved to Milledgeville. Charles LaDew has moved from a farm near Chadwick to Thomson, Illinois and Vernon S. Gordon has moved to the farm left vacant when Mr. LaDew moved. George Leifker has sold his farm near Galena to Vincent Spillane who is living on the farm now, and Mr. Leifker has moved to Galena. Maurice Long has moved from the Stanley

Davis farm near Scales Mound to a farm at White Oak north of Scales Mound. John Duerr is the new tenant on the Davis Farm. Clark McDearmon has moved from the Eber Shepherd farm near Savanna to a farm in Pleasant Valley.

Lester E. Marshall is the new tenant on the Shepherd farm. Royal Katzenberger is the new tenant on the Robert McPeck farm near Stockton. Joe Ehredt is the new tenant on the Walter Reifsteck farm near Hanover, and Wallace Martin the former tenant has moved to another farm near Hanover which they recently purchased. Mabel Miller, East Dubuque, has rented her farm to Roy D. Jones. Robert Queckboerner has moved from the Handel farm near Chadwick and Alec Brightman is the new tenant.

Everett R. Read has moved from a farm near Woodbine and Marvin Schonhaven is the new tenant. Mr. Read is living in Woodbine. Robert Dotzel has purchased and is living in the property formerly owned by Frank A. Reinke at Guilford. Earl Winters has purchased the adjoining property which belonged to Mr. Dotzel. Lester Rummel, Scales Mound, has moved from the Heer & Boevers farm and Elmer Krug is the new tenant. George C. Bittner is living on the farm vacated by Fred Shelly, Hanover.

Oscar Spoerl has moved from the Wm. Plosch farm near Elizabeth, and Raymond VandeDrink is the new tenant. Edwin Heer is the new tenant on the farm near Massbach which was recently vacated by Louis Teichler. Ben J. Tranel, East Dubuque, has sold his farm to Benedict Timmerman who is living on it. Wilfred Tranel has moved from the Budden farm near Galena, to the Magdalena Tranel farm near East Dubuque. Carl Anderburg is the new tenant on the Budden farm. William Deininger has returned from spending the winter in California and has again taken up residence on the Henry North farm near Galena.

**CO-OP VISITORS**

Visitors to the project during the past month included George E. Dillon, regional head of REA's applications and loans division; R. W. Reidelberger, Fred McVey, and Everett Brown, field representatives of the A. and L. division; E. H. Dye, project engineer, and M. G. Amrsrud of REA's finance division.

**BEAR WITH US**

Did you notice that instead of the regular news items last month there was a feature story about one of our members? We have trimmed down our news a bit this month also but expect that when the paper shortage is corrected we can again list our members' new appliances, the honor roll and operating statistics. Bear with us, and we hope that everything will be back to normal before too long.

**To NRECA Meeting**

Everett R. Read, president of your Cooperative attended the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association annual convention in Spokane, Washington, the week of April 20th.

**TWO VIEWPOINTS**

The following two letters were received after our last long outage which was caused by extremely heavy winds:

Dear Sir:

"We are paying for all the electricity we want whether we get it or not. If you can't give us better service than we have been getting we might as well not have it at all. We'll do the next best thing. O. S. electric brooder stoves don't run on looks."

Signed,

East Dubuque, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Please accept our sincere thanks for your efforts and service in enabling us to have our lights in working order Sunday, April 6th.

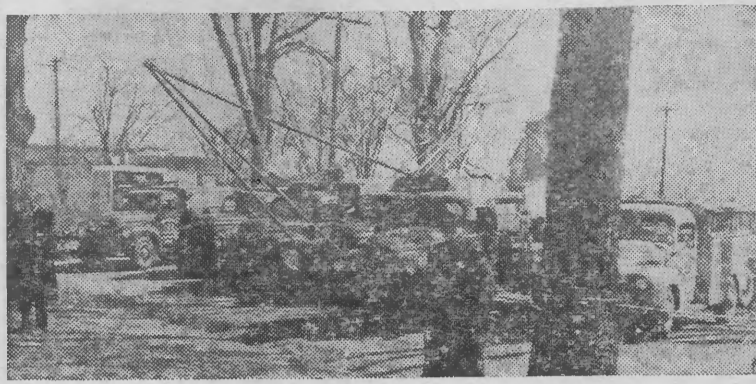
Respectfully yours,  
 Emmett Petitgout

We are also in receipt of other letters and cards which the senders did not care to sign. Therefore we feel that they were not as sincere as the above printed letters. We get our compliments and we get our complaints. We do the best we can and are glad to know that at least some of our members realize and appreciate that fact.

**A Limerick?**

Contributed by one of our mem-

**Co-op Displays Operating Equipment**



Members of Adams Electric cooperative who may have thought of their co-op as a "little electric distribution system" for farmers were greatly impressed with the rolling stock and equipment owned by the co-op for the construction, maintenance and energizing of lines when it was put on display at the annual meeting in Camp Point. At extreme left of photo in background can be seen corner of huge box-trailer containing mobile generating unit which permits the co-ops crews to energize 25 to 50-mile sections of line from points throughout the system while repairs are made to short spans which have been de-energized to permit work on them.

**NEWS FROM Adams**

Camp Point, Ill.  
**DEAN SEARLS, Supt.**

**Thomas Jackson Returns To Brown County From His Trip To Europe**

In December's issue, we told you about Thomas Jackson, noted Brown County cattle breeder, and a member of Adams Electric Co-op, sailing for his native country, Scotland. Well, Mr. Jackson has returned from his trip abroad and according to an account of his trip back, we doubt very much if he will be anxious to sail the Atlantic again.

It seems that on the return trip, he experienced one of the roughest crossings in the history of the Atlantic. "The captain told me I was a good sailor and said he'd like to sign me up," Mr. Jackson commented, but I told him, "Nothing doing. If I ever get my feet on soil again they are going to stay there!"

Mr. Jackson's trip was most successful, however, in that he had the opportunity to see relatives whom he hadn't seen since leaving his native country 41 years ago to make his home in America. He found the old family homestead in Kirkintilloch, Scotland, unchanged since the day he left it as a young man of 23, intent on making his way in the world. He recognized immediately a brother and sister whom he had not seen in two score years, and became reacquainted with grandfathers and grandmothers who were his classmates when he was a schoolboy in Kirkintilloch.

Mr. Jackson brought back 12 purebred Aberdeen-Angus from Scotland, 11 heifers and a bull. Ten heifers and the bull still are in quarantine in New Brunswick, Canada, and must remain there 30 days longer before he can bring them into the States. Blood tests revealed that one heifer had Bang's disease and she had to be butchered.

Mr. Jackson has been in Canada for several weeks seeing his cattle through the quarantine period at a Canadian quarantine station. They are tested upon arrival by a Canadian government veterinarian and tested again in 14 days. When one test resulted in the condemnation of a valuable heifer, the cattle were required to remain in quarantine two weeks longer. They were released on February 19th and then had to be taken to a government bonded farm near Toronto, where tests will be conducted by United States government veterinarians. They must remain there 30 days. If all tests are negative, they will be eligible to be released from Canada March 26. Mr. Jackson expects

bers from Mt. Carroll:

**One flake of snow,  
 One drop of rain and a five mile gale—  
 Away goes the electric service  
 all to hail!**

"How is that for a slogan? We sure enjoy milking by hand and using a flash light!"

**WELCOME NEW MEMBERS**

August Schibley, Charles Gordon, Fred C. Hartman, Minnie Turnbauch and Harvey Hartman of Chadwick; Joe Burke, Peter Kollman, William Knautz, Philip Eberhardt and Ellsworth Virtue of Galena; Shirley Beshaw of Mt. Carroll; Raymond Wurster of Elizabeth, and Aaron Peiper of Lanark.

to go to Canada at that time and see his Scotch beauties through the final 1,650-mile journey to Mt. Sterling.

**DIRECTORS-EMPLOYEES BANQUET**

The Adams Electrical Cooperative held its first annual Directors-Employees Banquet at the Lutheran Church, Clayton, on Friday evening, March 28. A chicken dinner was served at 7:00 P. M. to a group of 57 board members, employees and their wives.

John Sargent, vice president, acted as Master of Ceremonies. The program consisted of remarks by Roy L. Sharrow, president, and Dean Searls, manager, and an address by Harvey McNaughton, insurance agent with the Adams County Farm Bureau.

Those responsible for the success of this first annual banquet were Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. Dean Searls, Mr. Jim Carpenter, Leora Longlett, William Blacketter and the office employees.

**MARCH SNOW AND APRIL WINDS**

On March 24 we experienced quite a snow storm accompanied by high winds, which caused outages throughout the day but no serious damage to our project. At approximately 10:00 A. M., Kenneth Ward of Camden, reported the first outage due to lightning burning down a wire. At 11:00 A. M., Frank Steffen, who lives near our substation and reports trouble from there, called to inform us that all the fuses were blown at the substation and this resulted in a complete outage for a short time. In the afternoon, we again had a complete outage because of the CIPS feeder line being out of service. However, by evening most of our project was again in working order.

On Saturday, April 5, a wind and rain storm gave us additional trouble. In the late afternoon, a switch burned out at the substation, several other outages around Plainville, Payson, Liberty and Beverly were caused from high water washing out guys and poles.

We wish to thank those members who have advised us of their twisted service wires since the wind-storm.

**Meter Testing**

Many of our members come into the office each month to report a high kilowatt hour consumption, believing that it is caused by their meter registering inaccurately. If you are confronted with the same trouble, here is the procedure we have established:

We have engaged the services of a meter tester who tests all meters (new or used) before they are installed on the project. He also tests those which are already installed at the member's premises. Your name is on his meter testing schedule and if he hasn't already made a check on your meter, he will do so in the near future.

If you are not willing to wait your regular turn, possibly because you feel that your meter is running entirely too fast, then we will have our tester make a special test for you in advance of his regular schedule. A \$2.75 deposit will be charged for this special test, whereas the regularly scheduled test will be paid by the Co-op. If your meter is found to be operating correctly, then the Co-op will retain the deposit to offset the expense of the special test. On the other hand, if your meter is found to be in error, your \$2.75 deposit will be refunded to you and an adjustment made in

**NEWS FROM Southwestern Electric Co-op**

Greenville, Ill.  
**V. C. KALLAL, Manager**

**TELEPHONE NUMBERS**

Bond County—Office, Greenville, Tel. 366. Office Hours: 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. except Sundays or Holidays. Before or after office hours, on Sundays, call: Paul G. Morgan, Greenville 796, or V. C. Kallal, Greenville 379.  
 Fayette County—Maurice Ketten, Vandalia 982.  
 Madison County—Ed. Barnes, Edwardsville 1087.

**OPERATING STATISTICS**

March, 1947	
Miles Energized	1,180.23
Revenue per mile	\$18.31
Total connected members	3,472
Density per mile	2.94
Average bill	\$6.33
Average KWH used	160.45
Percent Minimum Bills	24
KWH Sold	545,675

March, 1946	
Miles Energized	1,028.51
Revenue per mile	\$17.48
Total connected members	3,158
Density per mile	3.07
Average bill	\$5.82
Average KWH used	134.86
Percent minimum bills	27
KWH sold	414,255

**Purpose of Circuit Breaker**

The members who have been receiving service for some time will notice that those wired within the last year or so are installing a circuit breaker under the meter on the pole. The purpose of this breaker is two-fold: (1) it is a means of disconnecting the service to your whole farmstead, and (2) it is an added protection to the transformer fuse in the case of a conventional transformer and to the transformer secondary breaker in the case of a CSP transformer. Therefore, this breaker has many distinct advantages to the cooperative and to the individual member.

These breakers are still short of the demand for them but they are becoming available in larger quantities each month and many of the members have already installed them on their old wiring system. Many others will want to install as soon as they can. It is a definite convenience to be able to disconnect the power from the wiring in case of wires being broken down or in the case of adding wiring, etc.

**PLEASE COOPERATE**

We have asked the members many times to ask for assistance before removing trees that are dangerously close to the line and yet twice in the past week we had outages caused by the felling of a tree directly through the line!

To make matters worse, the tree cutters have tried to remove the trees even after they became entangled with the line.

Please remember that it is possible for the line to carry energy at 7200 volts, even though it is on the ground or entangled in a fallen tree. For your protection then, do not touch a tree or limb that is in contact with a line even though the line may be on the ground and broken. The wire may be alive and as deadly as if it were in its proper place up on the pole.

**WHEN YOU MOVE**

When you move please give us the date you moved and the meter reading on that date. Also, please give us the name and address of the owner of the place and the name of the new tenant, if you know it.

**New Appliances**

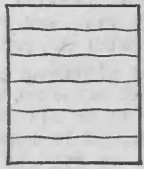
Orrison H. Koelz, Pochontas, Illinois, has advised us that they have moved into their new home and have the following new appliances: stove, refrigerator, sump pump, washer, stoker, radio, clock, water system, iron, water heater, vacuum sweeper and brooder.

Sam J. Iberg has installed a new electric water heater and has a vacuum sweeper.

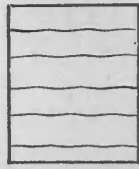
your billings. Now isn't that fair enough?

**GET WELL SOON**

Marion Young, one of our fieldmen, has been ill for the past five weeks. We believe that he is now at the convalescing stage because we're seeing him out and around the last few days. We sincerely wish Marion a speedy recovery and will welcome him back to our busy throng.



# Junior REA News



## PEN PALS

May is the month that most schools let out. What are your plans for the glorious summer vacation? Your 4-H projects, helping Dad and Mother on the farm, your swimming, boating, camping trips, visits to friends and relatives are all of interest to other Pen Pals. Since you won't have any compositions or themes to write for school, why not resolve to write to lots of Pen Pals this summer. If you want your Pen Pal letter printed, send it to Joan Cameron, Junior REA News, Petersburg, Ill.

### Likes to Hunt and Fish

I read the Junior News and it makes me happy. I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade at Rinard school. I have three sisters, one 17, one 16, and one 11 1/2 years. I like to hunt and fish.—Charles Elmer Baker, Rinard, Ill.

### Nancy Collects Books

I am 12 years old and am in the seventh grade. My birthday is June 11. This is the first time I have written to the REA News and I've enjoyed reading it very much. My hobby is collecting books. I like to see basketball games. I have one brother, Donnie, who is 5. I will exchange snapshots with any Pen Pal.—Nancy Turner, R. 1, Harrisburg, Ill.

### Fond of Sports

I am 14 years old. My birthday is Oct. 23. I have light brown hair and blue eyes. My hobbies are bike riding and roller skating. I also love to dance. I like basketball and other sports. I am a freshman in the N. H. S. I have a brother, 19, and a sister, 17. I would like to receive letters from both boys and girls.—Alberta Edwards, Weldon, Ill.

### Collects Baby Pictures

I am a little girl 8 years old. My birthday is Oct. 28. I go to Toms Prairie school. I am in the third grade. My teacher's name is Leland Hooper. He is a good teacher. My best friend in school is Mary Ruth Borah. My hobby is collecting pictures of little babies. I have two sisters and two brothers.—Linda Lou Brown, R. 2, Fairfield, Ill.

### Reading, Singing are Gwenda's Hobbies

I am 11 years old. My birthday is May 6. I have four sisters and no brothers. I am 4 ft. 11 in. and weigh 95 lbs. My hair is light brown; my eyes are blue. My hobbies are reading and singing. I want lots of Pen Pals, so write, anyone from 11 to 14.—Gwenda Plowman, Lakewood, Ill.

### Enjoys Outdoor Games

I am 11 years old and have dark brown hair and brown eyes. I am in the sixth grade. I live on a farm a mile and a half from Springerton. My hobbies are reading and playing outdoor games. So come on, girls, fill my mail box.—Georgia Lee Hammack, R. R. 1, Springerton, Ill.

### Collects Bird Pictures

I am a girl 10 years old, 4 ft. 6 in. tall. I have brown hair and brown eyes. I go to Toms Prairie school. I am in the fifth grade. My birthday is Oct. 21. I have two sisters and two brothers, Lee Roy 11, Billy 6, Linda Lou 8, Sharon 8 months. My hobbies are collecting pictures of birds and riding a bicycle. I have a big mail box, so come on, boys and girls, fill it.—Kathleen Brown, R. R. 2, Fairfield, Ill.

### Loudean Likes Horseback Riding

I have light brown hair and brown eyes. I am 4 ft. 8 1/2 in. tall. My birthday is Oct. 31 and I will be 11 years old. I am in the fifth grade now. My hobbies are reading books and collecting odd things. I like to ride horseback.—Loudean Shade, R. 4, Taylorville, Ill.

### Barbara Is Pianist

This is my first letter to the REA News. I have black hair and brown eyes. I am 4 ft. 1 1/2 in. tall. I weigh 48 lbs. I am in the fourth grade at Scrub Hill school. I am 9 years old and my birthday is Jan. 10. My hobbies are writing and receiving letters and playing the piano. I have three brothers and three sisters. My father is a school teacher. Two of my sisters are in high school. Bonnie, 15, is a junior and Betty, 13, is a sophomore.—Barbara Lou Lathrop, R. 1, Wayne City, Ill.

### Collects Cowboy Pictures

I was 12 years old on April 29. Do I have a twin? I go to the Toms Prairie school. I have three sisters and one brother. My sisters are Kathleen 10, Linda Lou 8, Sharon 8 months, and my brother Billy 6. My hobbies are playing baseball and listening to the radio. I am also collecting cowboy pictures. I have an O. I. C. hog. I live on a 133-acre farm. Come on, boys and girls, snow me in with letters.—Lee Roy Brown, R. R. 2, Fairfield, Ill.

### Likes to Play Basketball

I am 12 years old and my birthday is Dec. 1. I am 5 ft. 2 in. tall and weigh 100 lbs. I have a medium complexion, dark brown hair and blue eyes. I go to Thompson school. My hobbies are playing basketball and collecting screen stars and riding bicycles and horses. I have a sister 7 years old. I have no brothers. I will answer all letters and exchange photos.—Barbara Brandon, Carrier Mills, Ill.

### Mary Collects Stamps

I am 14 years old and a freshman in Brooklyn High School. I have red hair, blue eyes, and am about 5 ft. tall. My hobbies are writing letters, collecting stamps, and playing the piano. I have one sister 9 years old. I live on a farm and like to help take care of the livestock, especially the cattle. I belong to the LaMoine Valley 4-H club and have a calf project. I like most sports and basketball the best. I promise to answer all letters.—Mary Fowler, c/o Brooklyn High School, Brooklyn, Ill.

### Mary is Music Lover

I am 15 years old and weigh 104 lbs. I have brown hair and brown eyes. I am 5 ft. 2 1/2 in. tall with a rather light complexion. I like to write letters, so write to me often, Pen Pals. I have one sister and one brother not married—Alice is 12 and Alvin 13. I don't have any particular hobby, but I like to hear all kinds of music.—Mary Darlene Bridges, R. R. 1, Worden, Ill.

### Bicycle Riding Hobby

I am 13 years old. I have brown hair, dark brown eyes. I am not very tall and am in the seventh grade at Johnson school. My hobbies are bicycle riding and getting pictures of movie stars. I wish to receive letters from both boys and girls from all states.—Phyllis Page, R. 4, McLeansboro, Ill.

### Likse to Drive Tractor

I like to drive a tractor. We just got a new one. My hobby is collecting movie stars. I am 14 years old with dark brown hair, blue eyes, and am 5 ft. 4 in. tall. I think I'm tall enough to reach in the mail box, so please send in your letters.—Ruth Hooke, Albers, Ill.

### Fill Wanda's Mailbox

I am 13 years old, will be 14 the 25 of August. I have brown hair and blue eyes. I am in the seventh grade at Johnson school. My hobbies are bicycle riding and listening to singing over the radio. I wish to receive letters from boys and girls from all states. So come on, fill my mailbox.—Wanda Lee, R. 4, McLeansboro, Ill.

### Lists Movie Favorites

I am 11 years old, in the fifth grade. My birthday is Jan. 27. I

have a sister 6 years old. I like these movie stars: Gene Autry, Roy Rogers, Allan Lane, Hopalong Cassidy, Margaret O'Brien. I live on a 39-acre farm. I have missed five days in school.—Mary Kay Jones, Ridgway, Ill.

### Has Pet Collie

I am 12 years of age. I have black hair, dark brown eyes, am 5 ft. 4 in. tall. I have a big collie dog. Her name is Poogie. I have four sisters all older than I. My sister at home plays the piano. My hobbies are collecting movie star pictures and learning to play the guitar. I would enjoy getting letters from boys as well as girls. Let's keep the mailman busy.—Mary Ann Sheumaker, R. 1, Herod, Ill.

### Milks Cows Every Day

Will you take time to help a lad? We have a large mailbox at the end of our lane that will hold lots and lots of letters and I will answer them all. I am a boy 11 years old. I have blue eyes and red hair. I go two miles to school. I have three brothers and two sisters. We have a Golden Guernsey Farm. I

can milk any kind of cow. I milk three every night and morning, sometimes more, by hand, too. My brother helps also. We are Daddy's milkers now. Come on, gang, send me a line to help fill that old box that is waiting with its mouth wide open. I am in the fifth grade at Weaver Creek School. Miss Myrtle Horman is the teacher.—Warren Wayne Wiseman, R. 2, Metropolis, Ill.

### Wants Teen-Age Pen Pals

I am 13, in seventh grade at Brush Prairie school, 5 ft. 3 in. tall, and weigh about 123 lbs. My hair is brunette. I have blue eyes and a medium complexion. One of my favorite sports is playing baseball. I like to write letters for a hobby. I want both teen-age boys and girls to write to me. I will answer every letter as promptly as possible. Let me find one or more letters in the box each day.—Betty Bruns, R. 3, Pinckneyville, Ill.

### Birthday Soon

I am 10 years old. My birthday is May 13. I weigh 78 lbs., am 4 ft. 9 in. tall. My hobbies are collecting movie star pictures. I have three brothers and five sisters. I would like all Pen Pals from 9 to 12 to write to me.—Patricia Young, R. 2, Greenview, Ill.

### A Letter Writer

I am 8 years old. My birthday is Nov. 18. I am in the third grade at Douglas School. My hobbies are singing and writing letters.—Lucille Quarton, R. R. 1, Palmyra, Ill.

## Laugh 'R Two

Physician (to his patient): "I'm sorry, but it would be wrong for me to hide the truth from you any longer. You are a very sick man. Yes, very sick. Is there anyone you would like to see?"

Patient (nodding feebly): "Y-e-s."

Physician: "Who?"

Patient: (In a scarcely audible whisper): "Another doctor."

Jimmy: "What animal left the ark last?"

Johnny: "The elephant."

Jimmy: "Why?"

Johnny: "Because he had to pack his trunk."

"Officer," said the sweet young thing. "I left my car parked here a few minutes ago and now it is gone."

"It must have been stolen, Miss," said the policeman.

"Oh no, it couldn't be that," she explained earnestly, "it was insured against theft."

The teacher looked at John sternly and said, "I was very disappointed in your examination. Didn't you tell me your father promised you a bicycle if you came out at the head of your class?"

"Yes," said John miserably.

"Then why didn't you work harder?"

"I've been too busy."

"Busy? What have you been doing all this time?"

"Learning to ride a bicycle."

## Rivaling McNamarra's Band . . . . .



Lack of instruments and formal musical training was no obstacle to the students of Wessling School, rural route, Topeka, when they formed a novelty band. Whastuner's Band is in demand at community gatherings whenever unusual and sparkling entertainment is desired. From left to right: Joan Turner, who plays on the comb;

Eldon Wahlfeld, zyllophone player; Elaine Strube, tonetist; Mary Lee Strube, leader, who produces musical tones by tapping glass tumblers holding varying amounts of water; Eloise Wahlfeld, tonetist; Charles Turner, playing the triangle; Larry Turner, the time tone; and Norma Strube, the Tom-Tom drum.

## JUNIOR REA MEMBERS OF WESSLING SCHOOL FORM NOVELTY BAND

By J. V. C.

McNamarra's Band has nothing on the Whastuner's Band when it comes to making with the music! With an array of equipment that looks like anything but band instruments, the Whastuner's can play "most any kind of music from the soft, slow strains of a lullaby or dreamy waltz to a razzle-dazzle red hot jazz number.

It all started several months ago, when the pupils of Wessling School, near Topeka, decided they wanted something to increase still more the variety of country school life. Being interested in music, they hit upon the idea of organizing a band.

Musical instruments? They had none. Nor did they know how to play any of the regulation instruments found in most bands and orchestras. If each of them got an instrument it would probably take several years to learn how to play. By that time, of course, some of them would be out of school and the band could never be organized.

Yes, they wanted to form a band. And they wanted it right away. So without wasting any time they took what materials were available, put them together, and made music! And they've been doing it ever since.

Made Own Instruments  
A comb! Joan Turner knew that

by blowing a certain way on a comb covered with a sheet of paper, she could carry a melody. A perfect instrument for the band!

Mary Lee Strube had rapped on water glasses with silverware and knew that different pitched tones are produced if there are varying amounts of water in the glass. With a little practice, she learned the amount of water required in different sized tumblers to make the desired tones. Thus the band acquired an instrument composed of eight glass tumblers, each containing a different amount of water, played by Mary Lee.

Eldon Wahlfeld had a small zyllophone which he played quite expertly with his little sticks. Runs, trills, chords, anything the music called for, he could do—so Eldon and his zyllophone joined the band.

The band also boasts two tonettes, those little sweet potato-shaped instruments, played by Elaine Strube and Eloise Wahlfeld. Whether carrying the melody or playing harmony, Elaine and Eloise are masters of the tonette.

Furnishing the important basic rhythm or syncopation are Charles Turner, tapping the triangle, Larry Turner, striking the time tone, and Norma Strube, beating her own unique type of drum.

Every band needs a name, of course, so this one was christened Whastuner's band. The word "Whastuner's" is made up of the first or first several letters in the last names of the musicians—Wahlfeld, Strube, and Turner.

Next came the problem of music. Try as they might, the Whas-

tuner's could find no music especially adapted to their type of band. Such a minor predicament did not daunt the Whastuner's, however. They simply took the music of the songs they wanted to play and transposed it, as only they knew how to do, adapting it to fit their various instruments.

Though started merely as a means of self-amusement and diversion, Whastuner's Band soon gained fame and popularity in the Wessling School community. It's entertainment rapidly came into great demand at gatherings in local churches and schools.

### Designed Own Hats

It was only proper that such an up-and-coming band as the Whastuner's should have some distinctive apparel. The ingenious students went to work and made snappy purple and white paper hats to wear for public appearances. The girls modeled theirs after over-seas caps worn by soldiers, making them with purple tops and white rims. Those worn by the boys resemble officers' hats with white visors and purple crowns.

In spite of their musical interests, the Whastuner's are not neglecting their studies at Wessling School. Mrs. William Umbach, their teacher, praises them for being excellent students as well as resourceful musicians.

All of the Whastuner's are Junior REA members living on farms connected to the Inles of Menard Electric Cooperative of Petersburg. Mrs. Umbach, too, is an REA member and the Wessling School is served by the co-op.

**NEWS FROM  
Menard**

Petersburg, Ill.

A. E. BECKER, Mgr.

**Morgan County Members  
Sponsor Community Picnics**

The first of a series of R.E.A. community picnics and basket dinners to be held during 1947 will take place Sunday, May 18, at the YATESVILLE SCHOOL, three and a half miles southwest of Ashland. (Look for directional arrows). Serving will begin at 12:30 P.M. (standard time).

A most cordial invitation is extended to all members, prospective members and friends of your cooperative who live in Morgan County, or near its borders in Cass and Sangamon Counties, to come and enjoy the day at this good old fashioned picnic and basket dinner.

Following the serving of dinner, a program including music, a short talk and entertainment has been arranged for your enjoyment by the entertainment committee. One of the features this year will be a recreation period in which all can participate. Everett R. Read, superintendent of the Illinois rural electrification division, will be our guest speaker. Mr. Read is also president of the Jo-Carroll Electric Cooperative.

**WHAT TO BRING**

Families attending are expected to bring a meat dish, a salad or covered dish, bread and butter sandwiches, one quart of strong tea and a cake or dessert. Bring individual table service, a cup or glass and enough sugar for those who come with you. A committee has been appointed to make the coffee, iced tea will be prepared from the tea that is brought as one of the "What-To Bring" items.

Arrangements were completed for holding this REA community picnic at a meeting of Morgan County Community Club representatives at Hazel Dell School northeast of Jacksonville, Friday evening, March 28.

Members of the general arrangements committee present included: Mrs. Emily Buker, Mrs. Thomas Davis, Mrs. Harold Farmer, Mrs. Grover Lewis, Lois Petefish, John Eskew, E. Clyde Lewis and Fred E. Darr.

Mrs. Emily Buker and John Eskew of the Yatesville Community Club were elected co-chairmen. The Yatesville Community Club will serve as host and will be assisted by committees from neighboring community clubs.

Letters will be mailed from your cooperative office to all who have been appointed to these committees. Those appointed are expected to serve or appoint someone to take their place on the committee. The weather man has promised fine weather for the day so start making preparations now to bring the entire family and do your part to make a successful event of the first R.E.A. Community Picnic to be held this year.

**OBJECTIVE: COMMUNITY OF SERVICE**

Maintenance of lines and continuity of service to members is a definite objective with everyone connected with your cooperative. A real test of this objective was presented by the weather man on the afternoon of March 24 when sleet, rain and wind combined to black out practically the entire system. With every member of the maintenance department at work, lights began to flash on within an hour after the first call was reported. Three and one-half hours later most of the system was back in service. Several spur lines where large limbs or trees had fallen across lines required several hours longer to restore service.

**RADIO TELEPHONES AID WORK**

Constant communication was kept with the repair crew men by means of the radio-telephones installed in four of your cooperative service trucks. In areas where telephone lines were down these installations saved hours of time by saving miles of driving. It was a real test for this equipment and the mobile telephone equipment came through with flying colors.

**Letter Appreciated**

While many of us appreciate courtesies, favors, and services rendered by someone or an organization, it is seldom that we take time to express this appreciation. Therefore we are pleased to print the following letter received by Manager

A. E. Becker from member Dillard F. Worner, Manito, Illinois:

Dear Mr. Becker:

Nearly all of us are guilty of registering our complaints promptly when things are wrong but seldom take time to give a word of praise when someone has made a special effort to give some extra service. I feel your service men should be complimented on their promptness in restoring service after the storm of last Monday. We were without service about four hours as compared to twenty-four in most of the small towns around here. Please thank them for me.

Sincerely,  
Dillard F. Worner  
Manito, Illinois

Thanks. We're sure there are other members who thought much the same thing but just didn't take time to drop a line and let us know about it.

**FOR MEMBERS AWAITING SERVICE**

Your cooperative is pleased to report that certain materials for building lines and extensions to your farms and your homes are now being received daily. During March and April 40 carloads or approximately 3,500 poles were received and unloaded at our pole-yards.

During this period 225 meters were received from SANGAMO for use along the line. Approximately 40 per cent of the necessary wire conductor is on hand and 70 per cent of the pole line hardware.

Delays are being experienced at present in transformers and insulator deliveries, though a definite promise has been received that a large quantity of transformers will be delivered during June and July.

Staking has been resumed, now that the frost is out of the ground, and the work will move forward to completion. Ground has been broken and work started on building the new substation which will increase capacity to take care of the additional load developed by the premises to be connected this fall.

The whole situation is somewhat more encouraging and every effort is being made to get work started as soon as possible.

**ANNUAL MEETING AWARDS**

Awards were made to the following members at the 10th Annual Meeting of your cooperative held February 24th at the Farm Bureau building at Petersburg, Illinois:

By Westinghouse Electric Supply Company of Peoria—Toaster to Lena Masten; Electric Heating Pad to Harold Whitehead; Alarm Clock to Harold Durlinger; 1/4 H.P. Motor to Arthur Hinrichs; Electric Iron to Jesse Petefish; Westinghouse Table Lamp to Elmer Reichart; and Kitchen Clock to Arnold Fricke. By Alkire Appliances of Athens—G. E. Automatic Electric Iron to J. C. Mochring; by Wehner Furniture Company of Havana—Table Lamp to Carl Johnson; by Gamble Store, Petersburg—G. E. Heating Pad to Mrs. Rotz; by Springfield Electric Company of Springfield—Table Lamp to Mrs. Mary Eades; and a Table Lamp to Carl Keest; by Gray-Bar Electric Company of Peoria—Mitchell Gold Trim Table Lamp to H. P. Kreling.

By U. S. Electric Company of Springfield—General Mills Automatic Electric Iron to Grover Knoles; by General Electric Supply Company of Springfield—G. E. Alarm Clock to Ed. Dorgan; by Thomson Hardware of Petersburg—Trouble Lamp with cord to Mrs. Ed. Wilken; by Kellogg Firestone Store of Petersburg—Dominion Traveler's Iron to Jesse Smith; by Menard Appliance Company of Petersburg—Novelty Table Lamp to Harold Frederick; by Bonitas Store of Petersburg—Bracket Light to Carl Bright; by Layman's Hardware of Havana—Broilmaster to Emerson Leinweber. By A Cooperative Friend—Westinghouse Automatic Electric Iron to Charles Smith and a Westinghouse Alarm Clock to Harrison Bell; by Blalocks of Springfield—Cory Coffemaker, complete with stove, to Mrs. James Ford; by Dour Implement Company of Virginia—Westinghouse Automatic Electric Iron to E. Clyde Lewis; by Booker Motor Company of Petersburg—Westinghouse Automatic Electric Iron to H. G. Winkelmann; by Aluminum Company of America of Chicago—Polly-Mira Grill to Felix Krohe and Polly-Miro Grill to Rudolph Meyer; by Armour Creameries of Petersburg—one wedge of Clover-Bloom Cheese to each of the following members: Howard Entwistle, Edgar Hagvall, Henry Kastendick, Mrs. Mollie Williamson and Albert Clark; by Walter Underwood of Petersburg—Half gallon of sorghum molasses to each of the following members: E. V. Strickler, L. N. Kern, Mary Colston, Earl Murdock and Raye Stiltz; by Dirks & Canterbury Farm Supplies of Petersburg—one bushel Yellow Blossom Clover Seed to H. P. Waggoner, 1/2 bushel Canterbury Hybrid Seed Corn to Arthur Keifer, and another 1/2 bushel Seed Corn to Homer T. Brown; by Stewart Seed Company of Petersburg—1/2 bushel of Pflisters Hybrid Seed Corn to Richard Rubie and 1/2 bushel to Jacob L. Bast; by Derry Hardware of Petersburg—1/2 bushel Pioneer Seed Corn to Ray Musch and to complete the list the Glen Hughes Garage of Kilbourne awarded five one-quart cans of Quaker State Motor Oil to E. B. Milae.

The tomato was first brought to Philadelphia in 1798 from Santo Domingo, but was not regarded as a marketable product.

Rye as a field crop was first grown in America in New England in 1648.

Cash receipts from farm marketings in January, 1947, were nearly 40 percent above January, 1946.

**Southern Illinois  
NEWS FROM**

Dongola, Ill.

GEORGE ENDICOTT,  
Mgr.

**"C" Section**

By the time you receive your copy of the paper, we are in hopes the contractor will be on the project starting the setting of poles so that electric service can be made available to our "C" Section members. The staking of this "C" Section has progressed to 130 miles, as far as the staking sheets have been released to the Contractor, being almost all of the "C" Section in Union and Alexander county areas.

The staking was started in the Goreville-Buncombe area continuing west of Union county and south through Alexander and Union counties. We are now heading back north through Pulaski and Alexander counties to the Dongola area (where the staking crew started) then into the Johnson and Massac Counties. This is necessary so that the line will all be completed in that area so the Contractor can complete them. As we have said previously, a shortage of transformers will probably be the bottleneck in completing this section. But we are very glad to report the transformer situation has eased up considerably and we have delivery assured for transformers before the line is completed.

But with all sweet there is some bitter. We have word from the supplier that conductor is the bottleneck and there is some question of receiving it in sufficient quantities to complete the line as it is ready for conductor. You can rest assured that we are doing all we can to secure this conductor but this is a condition beyond our control.

Just as soon as the Contractor gets started we will start our Entrance Crew. It will dress the meter poles and put on the house entrance in those cases where the staking sheets call for a house entrance. There are a few of our "C" members who are going ahead with getting their premises wired which is a very good idea due to the scarcity of house wiring material. We try to carry a complete line of wiring supplies but there are some items we are unable to obtain such as receptacles, switches, and boxes. Some of the wiremen are going ahead as far as they can with the wiring, then coming back and installing these items prior to the line being energized. This is just an added service of the wiring contractors and one which we feel is a very worth while service.

Here is a list of the wiremen who are working with us at this time: W. S. Terry, Goreville, who has been working in the Goreville and Buncombe area; H. E. Nash, Anna; Hartline and Hile, Jonesboro; Tommy Williams, Elco; Lewis Price, Olmsted, C. H. Mayberry, Olmsted; J. W. Livesay, Wolf Lake; V. D. Brown, McClure; Lewis Tapley, Grand Chain; Paul Whitig, Metropolis. There are some other wiremen who are wiring but are not considered one of our group in that they choose their own jobs. There are also some new individuals who we are not in position to say as to their ability. Any members wishing information can secure it by writing the Cooperative Office.

**WIRING SUPPLIES**

As we have said before, we are trying to keep a complete line of wiring supplies for new, rewiring, and additional wiring. We are having requests for change-overs from a house entrance to meter poles and also for adding wall switches to replace pulchairs. The switch, receptacle, and box situation is still very critical. We are receiving small shipments and we are continuing to get additional supplies of these items. The fixture situation is easing up some and we have a complete line of fluorescent fixtures as well as other more moderately priced fixtures.

**"D" SECTION**

Of primary interest to the members on the "D" Section is word that we are planning to start this section immediately upon completion of the "C" Section.

The Board, at the March meeting, approved the action of the Manager in setting up the program for the Cooperative to build the short extensions of the "D" Section. These extensions will be staked and completed by the Cooperative's own force. It is felt that it would be better for the Co-op to do this rather

er than complete newer extensions now being submitted for construction. Instead, these new ones will be placed on the "R" Section now being made ready to submit to REA for allotment.

We have three Co-ordinators in the field working on the completion of the "C" Section, securing additional signers for the "D" Section and for the new "R" Section which will be submitted for money out of this year's funds to become available after July 1.

It is the plan of the Cooperative to carry on another advertising campaign similar to the one used on our "D" Section. Our Coordinators are: Roy Baggott, Anna, who has Union and Johnson counties and is supervisor of the other Coordinators; Jesse E. White, Elco, will have Pulaski and Alexander Counties, and Kenneth Haverkamp, Metropolis, has Massac and Pope counties. These men are working out of the office to give better service to our members now receiving service as well as to those who want REA service.

**NEW SERVICE CREW**

Discussed previously by the Board and approved at the Annual Meeting, a new service crew will serve Massac and Pope counties. Tommy Willis, Brookport, has been with the Cooperative approximately one month and just as soon as a truck can be equipped and released, Tommy will start on construction in those counties. Tommy has had considerable experience in this work and is a local resident of the Massac County area.

We feel this crew will be a very worthwhile addition to our Cooperative staff. Tommy is working at Dongola to get acquainted with our methods of operation and the type of service we try to deliver. We realize the members in this area have not been getting the service which we would like to deliver but we are now attempting to correct the situation. Tommy will be in charge of the area from New Columbia south including that area beyond Massac and Pope counties. When this service is started letters will be sent to the members so that they will know where and how to contact Mr. Willis. He is living at his home in Brookport which puts him about the center of his service area. It is hoped that before too long it will also be possible to set up a branch office in this area to better serve our members.

**RESALE MATERIAL**

We have obtained some additional items which have been very scarce and for which we have had requests. Some of these are one-half H.P. motors with a double shaft, ball bearing electric motors complete with switch and cord for immediate use. These motors sell for \$45.00, a price in line with the cost of any new motor at this time.

We also have one 1-H.P. motor for resale and a 5 H.P. motor. Effords are being made to get other sizes but the situation does not look very good on delivery. We also are expecting a shipment of 1 H.P. double shaft, ball bearing motors. We have received 1/4-inch, 1/2-inch and 5/8-inch War Surplus electric drills. All of these are new, unused drills. The tarpaulins we ordered have not arrived but we are expecting them any time. These are 12x28-foot tarpaulins which should be very useful. We also have a supply of one quart carbon tetrachloride fire extinguishers which are available for resale. We still have a supply of 13-16-inch and 1-inch diameter rope, bolt cutters, and water pumps.

**ADVANCE PAYMENTS**

During the last three years we have had an advance-payment schedule arrangement for the members who wish to pay in advance for their electricity. They receive 5 percent more energy by paying in advance and do not have to bother to send in the meter reading each month and their remittance.

We are having some difficulty with some members who are not returning the card with their reading. We send these out for the current meter reading so that another advance payment can be made. These cards are to be filled out and returned promptly with the reading. This is necessary so that another advance payment can be figured and returned to you. This way you can send in the remittance and avoid the penalty for late payment.

Another group is attempting to figure their own advance payments and are sending in the amounts they feel are correct for the next period. In practically every case, they are not correct. This makes it impossible to enter it correctly

on their energy account. With the return of this card with your meter reading, an advance payment sheet is made and sent to you to be sent back with the remittance.

This system of paying your bills does not lessen the work in the office as seems to be the impression in many cases. It is a service for our members we feel is a very worth while. We have approximately 500 members now paying in advance.

For those who are not on the advance payment plan, here is a preview of how it works:

An average bill for the last year is taken for determining your average bill. The advance payment is figured on the basis of a period of 6 months for the total KWH. To this we add 5 per cent discount in KWH which permits this extra energy by paying in advance. Upon remittance being received, it is credited to your account. No further reading or remittance need be sent in until the end of the six months or year the payment may be for.

At the end of the advance payment period a card requesting your meter reading is sent you. Upon its return another advance payment is figured. If the member used more than was estimated, he is billed for the extra at the average cost of the excess KWH. This is figured in with the 2nd advance payment. If the electricity used is less than that estimated, a credit is given the member's account.

A note on your meter reading sheet sent in with your bill will bring you an advance payment estimate. You can notify the office if you wish to pay on this basis. We feel that it is a very worthwhile addition in service offered by the Cooperative.

**"C" SECTION**

Of great interest to our "C" Section members is word that the Contractor is on the job and has started work. Most of his equipment is in and he has started hauling poles to complete the work started by Mr. Evans and the framing crew is getting ready for the setting crew which will be in a very short time. So far the material is coming in for the construction of this section and it is hoped that it will continue without any unnecessary delays. The staking crew has arrived back on the project and are starting on April 14, on the completion of the "C" Section in Alexander County and moving on into Pulaski County and Massac County. Just as quick as the staking is completed it is hoped that staking can be started on the "D" Section.

**"D" SECTION**

It is the hope and intention of the Board that the short extensions, that is those less than one mile long on the "D" Section can be completed by the Cooperative personnel. The Cooperative personnel are making arrangements in their work so these extensions can be built by our own force. The delivery of material will be the dependent factor on the completion of approximately fifty miles of these short extensions off our present line which has been included on the "D" Section.

**House Wiring Material**

Of special interest to our new members who are anticipating getting wired as well as our old energized members who are having additional wiring installed, the wiring situation is not improved and further shortages are anticipated. There are certain times which we are unable to obtain to permit the completion of the job at this time and it is to the advantage of each and every one to get their premises wired as far as possible and be completed as material arrives for the completion of these wiring installations. It is our recommendation that satisfactory arrangements for the payment of material installed up to the time that they are unable to proceed further with the wiring and permit the wireman to go ahead to other jobs and then he can come back and finish the job at such time as the material situation eases up so that he can complete the job and the meter pole is set so that the outside wire can be run and the job completed. A list of all the wiremen who are working on house wiring is available here at the office for the members use.

**IMPROVED OIL PRODUCTION**

Early oil production methods recovered only 20 percent of the existing oil, but modern methods recover as much as 80 percent. Even with greatly increased uses for petroleum products, the improved methods of recovery are expected to increase by many years the time when oil reserves will be exhausted.

## Dirksen Claims Bills Would Benefit To REA

Seeks One Authority For Public Power; To Sell REA Mortgages

Describing both of his bills affecting REA as "following the theme of economy, efficiency and business management methods in Government," Rep. Everett M. Dirksen of Pekin, affirmed his desire to see the continuance of REA and its loan program.

One bill introduced by Dirksen would create a Federal Power Authority to include all functions of the Federal Government involving production, transmission and distribution of power. It specifically names the Tennessee Valley Authority, Bonneville Power Administration, REA and other established agencies.

The other bill, H. R. 99, authorizes and directs all government credit agencies and corporations to sell mortgages, such as REA holds in trust for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on rural electric systems, to banks or other institutions on the open market. Dirksen described this second bill as "simply swapping one mortgage holder for another."

### "Public Power To Stay"

H. R. 59, the bill introduced by the Illinois congressman to create a Federal Power Authority, was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Dirksen said that he is firmly convinced "public power is here to stay," and explained the purpose of his bill was to coordinate legislation and law governing the development and use of such public power.

Citing TVA, Army Engineering-hydro-electric dam construction, and Interior Department transmission facilities as "all ventures in public power," Dirksen said these and other Federal power activities lack integration.

"The right hand doesn't know what the left hand is doing. Spending and acquisitions with Federal money is without regard for the needs or activities of other agencies," Dirksen charged.

Starting from the basis that public power will increase rather than diminish in the years ahead, Dirksen declared that he believed a single group should be created to give public power "proper and integrated attention." He pointed to appropriations scattered through various committees in the Congress and noted a need for subcommittees to sit together in order to evolve balanced appropriation bills.

### Patterned After SEC Laws

"My bill follows our principle of SEC laws," Dirksen concluded, preventing scattered, unintegrated power holdings."

His other bill, the congressman said, is designed to diminish the obligations of government in the interests of reducing inflationary tendencies. He expressed concern that banks cannot find investment markets, and cannot pay interest on some accounts at the present time because investment markets are saturated.

"I sought to liquidate the Home Owner's Loan Corporation some years ago," he recounted, and said that his proposal for the sale of home mortgages brought forward large-scale buying demand for government-held mortgages. The same demand, or even more demand, for RFC notes, bonds and mortgages will be demonstrated if his bill is passed, he believes. Particularly, he declared, long-term credits should find a ready market.

"Government credit and uninvested cash in banks both have an inflationary effect," Dirksen reasoned. "I want to see the reservoir of available spending money reduced, so that in turn the inflationary effect would be lessened. There are 1780 Treasury Department employees who encourage the sale of savings bonds with a purpose to sop up some of this inflationary money."

### Sees No Objections

Asked if he did not see dangers of utilities and banks which control utilities buying up rural electric system mortgages and then swallowing the systems up, Dirksen replied, "I see nothing that would grant improper control if the

## New Menard Directors



Charles E. Smith

A member of Menard Electric cooperative, Petersburg, since 1938, Charles E. Smith was elected to the board of directors at the co-op's tenth annual meeting. He farms 400 acres and his son Kenneth 160 acres southwest of Easton without hired help, growing primarily Funk's hybrid seed corn and soybeans and some wheat and oats. Livestock consists of 100 hogs and 18 beef cattle. He uses electricity for many jobs around the farm including a complete water system with outlets and tanks in the feed lot. Mrs. Smith uses electricity for cooking and refrigeration and many small appliances in the home.

Smith is an active member of the Mason county farm bureau and a member of the Easton Methodist church. A daughter, Emily Jean, attends Easton high school as a member of the senior class.



Audice E. Herzberger

Also named to the Menard board at the co-ops annual meeting was Audice E. Herzberger who farms 535 acres southwest of Virginia, and requires no hired help to handle his principal farm production of corn, soy beans, 15 milk cows and 180 hogs, in addition to specializing in poultry with 500 laying hens.

He puts electricity to profitable use, using it to supply water through a modern water system, for brooders, poultry house lighting, water heaters, cream separator, and the range, refrigerator and numerous other appliances in the home. Mr. and Mrs. Herzberger have a family of seven; Glenn, in the army; Alan, a student at the University of Illinois; Carolyn, a student at Bradley college; Jane, a senior in the Virginia high school, and Vern, Dorothy and Leland, at home.

Herzberger is also a director in the Cass county farm bureau and on the board of the Mt. Sterling Creamery. He is a member of the school consolidation committee as a member of his district school board, and a Cass county community chairman and assistant 4-H leader.

REA contract is written properly."

He went on to explain that his H. R. 99 would impose on the purchaser of Government mortgages the requirement that existing contractual terms be maintained, with the same maturity dates and the same interest as is now paid.

The congressman noted that his bill would be an "excellent opportunity to diminish Federal pay-rolls." Asked whether he anticipated that services performed by Engineering and other divisions of REA would be eliminated, Dirksen replied that he did not contemplate that the "service part of the contract would be impaired."

Rep. Dirksen is also chairman of the agricultural subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee which will include REA loan authorizations in the bill it will recommend to the House of Representatives.

## PRIVATE UTILITIES—

(From Page One)

sale and distribution of power and to open the way for higher electricity bills to consumers throughout the country as provided in the Thomas measure and kindred legislation introduced in the House of Representatives.

2. The termination of government power projects by eliminating the money required to carry them on. This move by the power interests has already met with success in a House appropriations subcommittee which voted secretly to put a virtual end to public power by withholding funds for hydro-electric development.

3. The carrying out of bitter personal attacks seeking to discredit leading advocates of cheap public power by charges of Communism or "extreme New Dealism."

This final phase is to be a continuing one. It was particularly noticeable in the charges leveled against David E. Lillenthal during the fight over his confirmation by the Senate to the post of chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. Lillenthal, as head of the Tennessee Valley Authority has long been the target for smear attacks by the private power industry spokesmen.

### Taste Of Victory

The same kind of smear tactics were seen in the fight against Gordon R. Clapp who was nominated to succeed Lillenthal as head of TVA. The power people had a taste of victory when Clapp's confirmation was opposed seven to five in the public works committee—the same committee now considering the Thomas bill.

Still another advocate of public power who has come under the attacks of the power trust is Paul J. Raver of Portland, Oregon, head of the Bonneville Power Administration.

Rep. John Taber (Rep., N. Y.) of New York, chairman of the House appropriations committee, charged Raver with withholding data about his work and added, being careful not to allude to anyone directly, that "there has been a lot of dishonesty in the administration of these projects."

### Seek Higher River Rates

The Thomas bill would not actually put the government entirely out of the power business but it would make very difficult the development of public projects and would insure higher rates and larger profits for private power interests.

First the measure would place all administration of power in the hands of the Federal Power Commission instead of letting it remain dispersed among a number of government agencies. There is agreement on both sides, however, that there is need for some such overall control.

The bill would eliminate the preference now given to public agencies in distributing power generated at government dams. This would mean that private utilities with existing transmission lines would get first chance at the purchase of public power wholesale and be allowed to distribute it at a profit.

### Higher Government Rates

Thomas' bill also provides for having the FPC fix the highest possible rates for wholesale public power so that the government could pay for the entire cost of a dam from the sale of power alone even though the major purpose of the dam was for irrigation and flood control.

Two bills introduced in the House by Representative Robert F. Rockwell (Rep., Colorado) also are calculated to accomplish the amortization of the cost of government dams from the sale of power exclusively.

In this phase of the battle the private power interests have been joined by the National Reclamation Association and others interested in irrigation and flood control developments. The reclamation people see a chance to have their projects financed through the meters of the consuming public.

The Thomas bill opens the way for endless lawsuits to delay or block completely further government development of hydro-electric power through the building of more dams. The measure would flatly forbid the construction of any dam

## Homemakers To Observe Special Week May 4 to 11

Some three and one-half million rural homemakers in the 48 states, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico will celebrate May 4 to 11 as National Home Demonstration Week.

As in 1946, observance activities will feature progress made in rural family and community living since the home demonstration or extension program was initiated more than 30 years ago. Women who have participated in home demonstration work—or home bureau work, as it is known in Illinois—will arrange special programs, teas, exhibits and tours. Improvements in rural homes will be displayed, along with other concrete evidences of progress in the application of science to homemaking.

Home demonstration work is perhaps the world's most far-reaching voluntary on-the-job education program for women. Like 4-H club work and other phases of the cooperative extension program in agriculture and home economics, it is financed by the county, state, and federal governments. Since its beginning it has been expanded to embrace every phase of rural family life.

## CONVENTION—

(From Page One)

funds to finance REA cooperative generating and transmission facilities, was vigorously condemned. Every resource and means at the command of the REA cooperatives, their state associations and NRECA will be employed to defeat legislation which aims at restricting use of REA loan funds for generation and transmission.

Speeches delivered at the convention were forthright in condemning action in cutting loan authorizations for REA, for the development of public power projects, and for the rapid expansion of electric service to rural America. There was no hesitation in indicating monopolistic trends and in taking a firm stand against them.

REA administrator Claude R. Wickard exhorted the convention delegates to assume the offensive, rather than to be put on the defensive, in the cooperative program of rural electrification.

"It is imperative that power be available to rural people in sufficient quantities to meet their needs and also at a price that enables them to make full productive use of electric energy," Wickard declared. "Electric energy is a national resource and the supply must always be kept ahead of the demand. It is of vital importance that the rural people of this nation shall not be deprived of their right to generate their own electricity. Amazing as it seems, interests opposed to the REA program are trying to restrict this basic right."

Wickard declared that he was aware that certain interests are trying to create mistrust and friction between REA and its borrowers.

"I can assure you," he continued, "that my decisions relative to the relationship between REA and the co-ops are based on the belief that the final responsibility for the REA program rests with the cooperatives."

He said he was convinced that cooperative enterprises are a fundamental defense against unhealthy concentration of wealth and against foreign "isms."

Consistent with almost every speaker who has appeared on the NRECA convention program, Wickard also warned against the menace of monopoly. He said government statistics showed that more

for the primary purpose of producing power and would permit anyone affected by any FPC order to go into court to contest the proposal of new dam construction.

That the bill has a fair chance of enactment in this session of Congress is conceded by many observers. They predict, however, that before the bill reaches the advanced stage for consideration by both houses it will be taken over by some Republicans to prevent a major measure being enacted by a Republican Congress.

## Illinois REA Co-op Allotment Puts REA Loans Over Billion

Loans to rural electric cooperatives and other REA borrowers went over the billion-dollar mark in April with the approval by Administrator Claude R. Wickard of an allotment of \$145,000 to Monroe County Electric cooperative, Waterloo.

This brought to nearly \$38,000,000 the funds allocated to the 27 REA cooperatives in Illinois, of which nearly \$27,000,000 has been advanced.

Monroe County Electric will use its new loan funds to build two new substations, erect new three-phase feeder lines, convert present distribution lines and build new lines to serve members waiting for service.

Including the new allocation, the Waterloo co-op has received funds totaling \$689,000 during its nine years of operations of which approximately \$500,000 has been used for the construction and equipment. Only \$45,000 remained in its special construction account when REA approved its application for additional funds.

During the past 12 months during which it connected 325 new members to its lines, Monroe Electric made prepayments on its obligations to REA of \$15,000 to bring to \$80,665 its total of payments in advance of due dates.

## Predict \$1 Dozen Eggs From USDA Price Boost

Because the U. S. Department of Agriculture increased the price for powdered eggs from \$1.20 to \$1.26 a pound, to become effective May 1, the price of eggs may jump to \$1.00 a dozen, Albert Rich, business manager of the Butter and Egg Merchants Association, Inc., has predicted.

Rich said the effect of the price boost would be to divert eggs to processors causing a shortage of storage eggs.

than 500,000 small business concerns were eliminated from the market during the war years. He said 100 large corporations controlled 30 per cent of the nations manufacturing output before the war, but now they account for 40 per cent of it.

"Some of the nations most thoughtful men believe that this situation represents one of the greatest dangers the American system of free enterprise has ever faced," Wickard declared.

Arthur E. Goldschmidt, head of the power division of the Interior Department, told the delegates: "When we ushered in the age of electricity we moved down a road from which there is no turning back. Some people may prefer the good old days of the smoky lamp and the old oaken bucket, and a few may be able to find these treasures in wayside antique shops, but there are not enough such lamps and buckets to go around and there are not adequate means of keeping them in use today."

Republican Senator Milton R. Young of North Dakota told the convention delegates Congress must distinguish between spending, as such, and investments in self liquidating enterprises such as Rural Electric Cooperatives and public power development projects.

"As a member of the Senate appropriations committee and the agricultural committee, I shall vigorously oppose any attempt to curtail appropriations for the rural electrification administration." He admitted it would be a battle to prevent an economy-minded congress from slashing loan funds for REA indiscriminately.

Dr. Paul J. Raver, administrator of Bonneville said Congress should encourage the widest possible use of all electric energy that can be generated and marketed, while preventing the monopolization of power by limited groups.

The convention ended with a pledge to give unceasing support to the development of rural power as a sound investment based on solvent security until the job of rural electrification is completed.

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