

ILLINOIS *RFA* NEWS

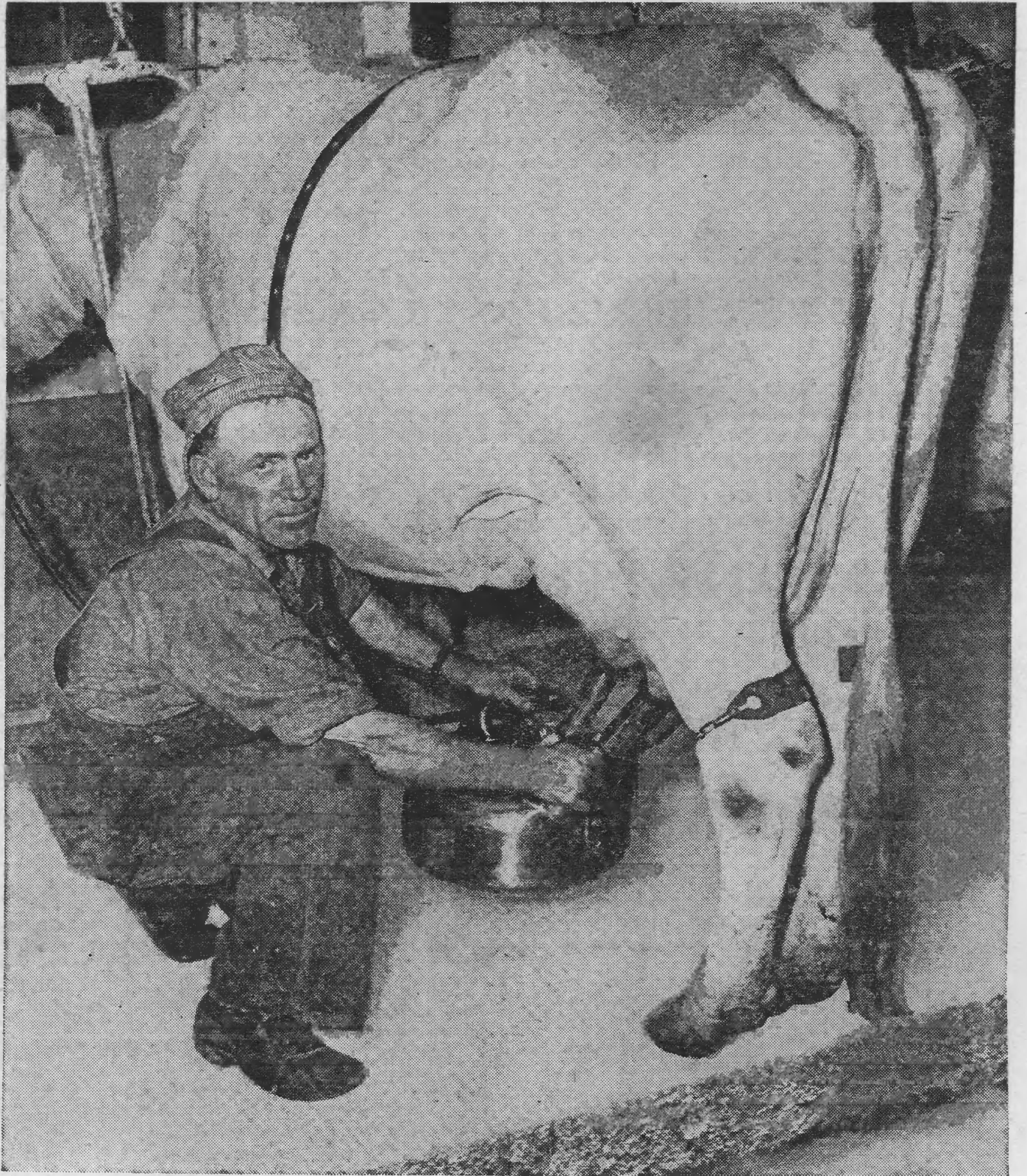
The Voice of 118,000 Members

December

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A Mighty 'Tool For Defense'

To—
All Of Our Readers
Merry Christmas
and a
Happy New Year
from,
*the Editor
and Staff*

AS a "tool for defense," electricity on the farm is proving that it rates among the highest.

No product is more essential than food. And with the supply of farm labor being absorbed by factories and the armed forces, electricity will play an even more important part in helping farmers increase production.

Illustrating how necessary power has become, is the case of Clifford Young of Athens, pictured above. Several years ago when he didn't have electric milking machines, it took three men to milk his 25 cows. Today, he has 60 milk cows and two-hired hands with four machines do the work in less time. The electricity comes from Menard Electric co-op of Petersburg.

And his automatic water system which brings water into the barn has raised output of his herd by about 10 per cent, Young figures. Other applications of electricity, such as a cooler, hot water, ventilating fans, and lights, have not only resulted in vastly increased production, but also, lower costs and higher profits.

A recent study by a State University Experimental Station bears out what Clifford Young and thousands of farmers already know. For instance, it was found that a single kilowatt-hour of power will milk 21 cows twice.

Electricity cuts milking time by two-thirds. Applied to cream separating, a quarter horsepower motor does the job better than two men could by hand.

Besides milking and cooling, electricity does many other tasks for the dairy farmer. It pumps and heats water to wash bottles and utensils—an essential in modern dairy operations. It runs fans to ventilate and cures hay. It powers hoists to eliminate back-straining lifting chores, and gutter cleaners. It even runs equipment which teaches cows to drop litter directly in the gutter. Electric fences keep the cows where they belong and electric fly traps and electric clippers improve production through better sanitation.

Electricity on the farm is truly a mighty "tool for defense."

William E. Murray, Editor
Kay Conlan, Assistant Editor

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Editorial Page

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Non-Partisan Policy

CONTRARY to what a few misinformed people may have wrongly concluded, the Illinois REA News has stoutly maintained a non-partisan editorial policy.

As quite evident from the November election, no other policy would be possible or in keeping with the philosophy of rural electrification.

Republicans and Democrats sit side-by-side on co-op boards. Members of each party are the co-op owners. Partisan politics, of course, would have crippled the rural electrification program long ago. The pendulum of political fortunes is never motionless.

No one, however, should find it difficult to understand that co-ops through their statewide paper, consider it appropriate to give their members information concerning the records of Congressional representatives.

How to vote is something that is left entirely to the member to decide. Nor does this publication deny that rural electrification is the only, or even the most important matter on which a co-op member should base his voting decision. It merely stresses that it is important. And anyone who might doubt this, should take a trip around the state and ask the farmers whether they would like to give up electricity.

What's New? Features

IN RESPONSE to numerous requests from readers that we include the name and address of the manufacturer in our "What's New?" features, we are glad to oblige.

Those making the suggestions that we include this additional information, said that it would be more convenient for interested readers not to have to write twice, once to us for the manufacturer's name, and again to the maker.

We try to be as selective as possible in bringing to your attention in the very popular "What's New?" features, products of good repute. We also ask that any electric appliance bear the approval of the Underwriter's Laboratory or some other recognized testing agency. The only exception is where the appliance is such that its safeness is obvious.

In writing the manufacturers for information, we should appreciate your mentioning the Illinois REA News, since you may be helping your statewide paper by calling it to the attention of reputable manufacturers.

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Allen Reporting . . . by Robert S. Allen

A new wartime power pinch is in the making.

However, for a while to come there is no likelihood of a repetition of those hardships and cutbacks which plagued rural electric co-ops so bitterly during World War II. The status quo is pretty well assured for the immediate future.

Behind this generally encouraging picture is the quiet work of Rural Electrification Administrator Claude Wickard. Without fanfare he has put through a protective program that offers real hope for REA co-ops when things begin to tighten up.

He has done this by obtaining guarantees of a "defense status" for REA and other utilities as well.

Such an emergency status will not only assure 3,000,000-odd REA farmers of adequate power but will keep uninterrupted the flow of critical materials required for expansion and maintenance.

This policy is the exact opposite of what happened during 1941-44. Then, rural electrification was check-reined to a halt because of desperate shortages of power and critical materials for war production. The Navy even went so far as to yank newly installed generators from REA plants.

There will be none of that this time—if Wickard's plan works out as it has been agreed on.

In response to his presentations, chiefs of the National Security

Resources Board and Interior Department, which control electric power under the Defense Production Act, say they now realize that REA is directly and vitally related to the defense effort and must not be curbed.

Wickard argued successfully that farmers, by increasing electrification, are appreciably expanding food production, a crucial feature of the defense program. Further, with manpower needs becoming steadily more urgent, electricity on farms will be the big answer in cutting down the need for hired hands.

Danger Point

Today, 3,000,000 more farms are electrified than in 1941, when the U.S. entered World War II.

Industrially, however, the power picture is not bright.

Power reserves to meet the soaring demands of the vast rearmament program already are approaching the danger point.

That was the blunt warning D. L. Marlett, assistant administrator of Bonneville power project in the Pacific Northwest, sounded at a closed-door meeting in Washington of the Electric Utility Defense Council. Urging both private and public power officials to greatly expand their facilities, he declared, "The margins of reserve which a few months ago appeared to be comfortable in most sections of the country are disappearing. Latest figures

indicate an increase of 19½ per cent in energy load as compared with that prevailing a year ago. And the defense program is just getting underway. You can see what that means in terms of power.

"The plain fact is that during the post-war period demands for electricity completely outstripped the earlier estimates of the power industry."

Power Czar

Both private and public power officials will get a jolt when Interior Secretary Oscar Chapman announces his selection as defense power czar.

He is E. W. Moorehouse, vice-president of General Public Service Corporation, N. Y.

Neither group had any inkling that Moorehouse would be named to the key rearmament job.

Although strictly a utility man, he was not the candidate of the industry. Instead, it backed W. J. Cisler, vice-president of Detroit Edison, or J. E. McAfee, president of Union Electric Company of Missouri, or Elmer Lindseth, former head of Edison Electric Institute.

Spoiled Victory

It will take time before the battle wounds of the Oklahoma rural electric co-ops and the Farmers Union are healed.

Before they split over Senator Elmer Thomas, the two groups had worked closely and effectively to-

gether on legislation pending before the Senate Agriculture Committee.

At times, the Farmers Union had been able to temper Thomas' usually strong anti-REA views. But now Senator Allen J. Ellender (La.), another darling of the utility lobby, is scheduled to take over Thomas' seat as chairman of the powerful Agriculture Committee.

In the search for a friendly influence on Ellender, an REA representative called at the headquarters of the National Farmers Union. He was greeted with the derisive snort, "Now let's see you handle Ellender like we used to Thomas. Ellender's your baby since you helped to make him chairman." (Note: The utility lobby rates Ellender as one of its "best" senators.)

Falck Bounced

Resignation of Edward Falck, as head of the highly important Energy and Utilities Section of the National Security Resources Board, is a sounding victory for electric farm co-ops.

He was dropped by NSRB Chairman Stuart Symington as a direct result of the determined fight waged by Clyde Ellis, executive manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, with thousands of co-op leaders backing him.

Ellis contended Falck should not be permitted to hold a government job at the same time he was on the

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

What Our Readers Say

ENJOY NEWS

... We receive the Illinois REA News and enjoy reading every page. St. Elmo Mimmie L. Durbin

... I certainly enjoy looking over the homemakers page; patterns, recipes, and etc. Well in fact the whole Illinois REA News. I have gotten it six years now and it is better every month. Nashville Mrs. Alva Benedict

Am sending for more of your patterns. I frankly don't understand how you can send them free. But nevertheless I surely appreciate my pattern gifts. Have received the Illinois REA News just a few times and I like to read it through. Very interesting. Paris Mrs. Clyde Fite

... I always read the Illinois REA News and enjoy every page. St. Elmo Mimmie L. Durbin

Just this morning our copy of the Illinois REA News came through the mail. I always enjoy the article for women so much. As you know, I've ordered many patterns and have enjoyed good results with all that I've used so far. May I recommend these pattern leaflets for anyone wanting a clear instruction leaflet with the lovely patterns. Again

I say "thanks a million" for the lovely patterns Sheldon Mrs. John F. Worthey

INQUIRY

Will you please let me know when your next monthly issue will be off of the press and how much the price per copy is? I am mailing a self-addressed envelope for an answer. Being a farmer I especially like your Rural Exchange section. Yours is a real farm magazine. Union City, Tenn. John C. Gibbs

REQUEST

I am a director of the Coles-Moultrie Electric Cooperative of Mattoon and I would like for you to send me the Illinois REA News, which I have never received. Lovington Willis F. Smith

ASKS INFORMATION

We have noted with much interest the article appearing on page 9 of the September, 1950 issue of the Illinois REA News.

This article deals with a new compact water softening unit. We would appreciate receiving the name and address of the manufacturer of this product or any descriptive material you might have in your files.

Fred E. McVey
REA A. & L. Division
Washington, D. C.

Power Co-op Seen As Only Hope In Avoiding 1954 Power Shortage

Rural electric co-op leaders see the Illinois Statewide Power Co-operative as the only hope in averting a serious power shortage in southern Illinois by 1954.

The steady increase in consumption of electricity by farmers combined with heavy commercial loads of industry in rural areas, makes the possibility of rationing of power a grave threat in the southern part of the state.

According to William M. Planert, president of the statewide power cooperative, the private companies, which now are the sole source of co-op supply in southern Illinois, just don't have the facilities either in power plant capacity or transmission lines, to take care of the needs of the south end of the state.

Map Shows

"A look at the map of Illinois is enough to show why co-op leaders are worried," Planert asserted. "The only generating plant in the south end is at Grand Tower in Jackson County.

"Because the private power companies did not believe rural electricity would be profitable, they made no attempt to serve large sections of southern Illinois. As a result the co-ops have had to assume practically the entire load including the industries.

"Unless more power can be made available, there is bound to be a very serious shortage develop in the not too distant future.

"Even at the present time," Planert emphasized, "trouble may develop. The government may give preference to the high-priority industries in the area, such as flouspar mines. And this may mean curtailing service to the farmers if there isn't enough electricity to go around."

Takes Time

The power co-op official pointed out that it takes time to build generation and transmission facilities,

several years in fact. He estimated that it would be at least four years before a co-op plant and transmission system could be built and put in operation. "That is why we feel it is absolutely imperative to secure REA financing without delay."

"Though the power company, which presently serves the co-ops in the southern area, is adding generating capacity at its Grand Tower plant on the Mississippi River, the demand by co-op customers and the cities and towns which that plant also serves, will overload the capacity by 1954. The co-ops in the area will be using 40,000 kilowatts by then according to estimates made two years ago. And these estimates will probably prove 20 per cent short because of the unanticipated acceleration of co-op loads.

"The situation by 1959 will be even more desperate and dim-outs, brown-outs and rationing of electricity will be a certainty by then if the co-ops are not successful in providing for their own power needs through a generating plant."

Small Consolation

Co-ops find small consolation in the promises of the private power companies that they will be able to meet all future demands for electricity. "They said there was plenty of power during the last war," yet there were brown-outs and dim-outs. And today, the power companies are repeating the same phrases about an abundance of electricity. The co-ops in the southern end of the state, particularly, have little confidence in such statements.

In the central and northern sections of the state, Planert said, the supply problem is not as bad. Therefore, the Illinois Statewide Power Co-op is concentrating its efforts on building a generating plant in the southern end where the need is acute. This plant and transmission line will serve six cooperatives including, Southern Illinois Electric,

Dongola; Southeastern Illinois Electric, Harrisburg; Egyptian Electric, Steeleville; Tri-County Electric, Mt. Vernon; Norris Electric of Newton; and Wayne-White Electric of Fairfield.

Even though it might not be necessary to expand the co-op power system beyond service to these co-ops, depending on future supply and rates, it will be of great value to the northern co-ops, Planert declared.

Could Be Expanded

"The system could be expanded if the need arose—that is, if the power companies were unable to supply sufficient electricity to the other co-ops in the state, or refused to meet competitive rates.

"At the present, co-ops have no alternative but to pay the power supplier what he demands and hope that there will be enough electricity to meet the ever-growing consumption of members," Planert added.

"Though originally planned on a statewide basis, the power cooperative is presently only concerned with the southern end of the state and the six cooperatives which will be serviced. However, the power cooperative has the backing of the entire 27 distribution cooperatives in the state. It has the official support of the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives.

Competition

"Naturally, the rest of the cooperatives realize that a co-op power plant in the state will put some competition into the wholesale power supply business which does not exist today. Currently, a co-op in Illinois has no other choice but to agree to the terms of the wholesale power supplier in his area. There is no competition," Planert stressed.

"Despite the temporary rate reductions which two private power companies granted to most of the co-ops recently," Planert said, "a power system will mean substantial savings to the co-ops. With no high

I.A.A. Pledges Support For REA Cooperatives

Recognizing the importance of the power supply problem, the Illinois Agricultural Association passed the following resolution at its annual meeting in Chicago, November 15.

"High-line electric service is essential for a modern standard of living on our farms. The Illinois Agricultural Association is pledged to support the extension of this service to all farms in the state. In many areas, this service is provided by cooperative organizations with funds loaned by the Rural Electrification Administration. These cooperatives have pioneered in development of the area-coverage program.

"In order to serve their members, these cooperatives must be assured of an adequate supply of power at reasonable rates. Realizing this, the Illinois Agricultural Association pledges its active support in insisting that adequate funds be made available for loans to cooperatives for the generation and transmission of electricity to their distribution systems. Such loans should be made only when the project is shown to be feasible, is necessary to secure an adequate supply of power at reasonable rates to serve farm people, and is supported by the membership of the cooperatives served."

salaries to pay and operating on a non-profit basis, it is only logical that co-ops can produce their own power cheaper than they can buy it. There certainly is nothing mysterious or magical about generating electricity, although the private power companies try to make the public believe that there is.

"Of course, REA would not grant us a loan if the power plant could not be proved feasible beyond a doubt. We have hired the best engineering brains available and have

(Continued on Page Seven)

Washington Report

By William S. Roberts

Defense developments continue to create some of the most difficult problems rural electric leaders will have to overcome. On November 13 the Department of Commerce's National Production Authority announced a 35 per cent curtailment in the use of aluminum, effective January 1, 1951. Until April 1, 1951, an exemption was granted for wire and other electrical equipment, if on hand or ordered. This temporary arrangement, however, will expire when the defense program will begin to make its effects felt.

NPA found it necessary to draft the severe conservation order earlier in the month, but even before it was announced publicly bitter objections came from labor and the aluminum industry.

Aluminum industry spokesmen were anxious to secure an international agreement for channeling what they claimed to be adequate amounts of excess Canadian aluminum production into the United States rather than curtailing use.

Effects

For rural electric systems, the

aluminum curtailment could have severe effects, largely because it limits use rather than establishing any system of priorities or allocations. With three million consumers on over a million miles of rural power lines financed by REA, the greatest problem facing cooperative systems today is adequate sources of power to provide reliable service.

Use of electric power on the farm is skyrocketing just as it is in industries and even urban homes. Estimates now show that demands for electric power are doubling every five years. To transmit power from power plants to local distribution load centers requires conductor—aluminum conductor.

The obvious solution for rural systems to meet their power demand requirements is to build their own power plants, and REA has been making some loans for that purpose for 15 years.

But only in the last year have plans of REA borrowers for large plants interconnected with Federal

hydro dams been feasible. Building these plants would entail the creation of entirely new cooperative REA borrowers.

Since the NPA order would permit use only on the basis of past consumption, new businesses would not have a chance to start up since they would have no basis for original inventories. Therefore the aluminum curtailment order conceivably could forbid any new co-op power plant federations.

REA Defers Wage Policy For Co-ops

Rural electric leaders were pleased this month when REA Administrator Claude R. Wickard agreed to defer application of a requirement that Department of Labor standards be applied to construction by rural electric system employees.

The delay in applying the requirement for work done with REA loans for force account construction was agreed to in order that a study can be made of "prevailing wages" in the rural areas where REA borrowers operate.

Sharp protests from many parts of the United States followed the issuance of REA's requirement that Department of Labor prevailing

wage standards be applied in any use of REA loans.

The protests were based on the fact that large metropolitan area wage standards of labor unions have been used by the Department of Labor, rather than the standards of wages paid in the areas where rural electric systems operate.

Another Objection

Another objection REA's borrowers had was that force account construction is largely done with regular full time employees, who obtain many benefits such as pensions, insurance and vacations which contractors' employees and part time labor cannot obtain.

Many labor leaders have acknowledged that there is a "double standard" for fair wages, taking into consideration the extra benefits a regular employee obtains.

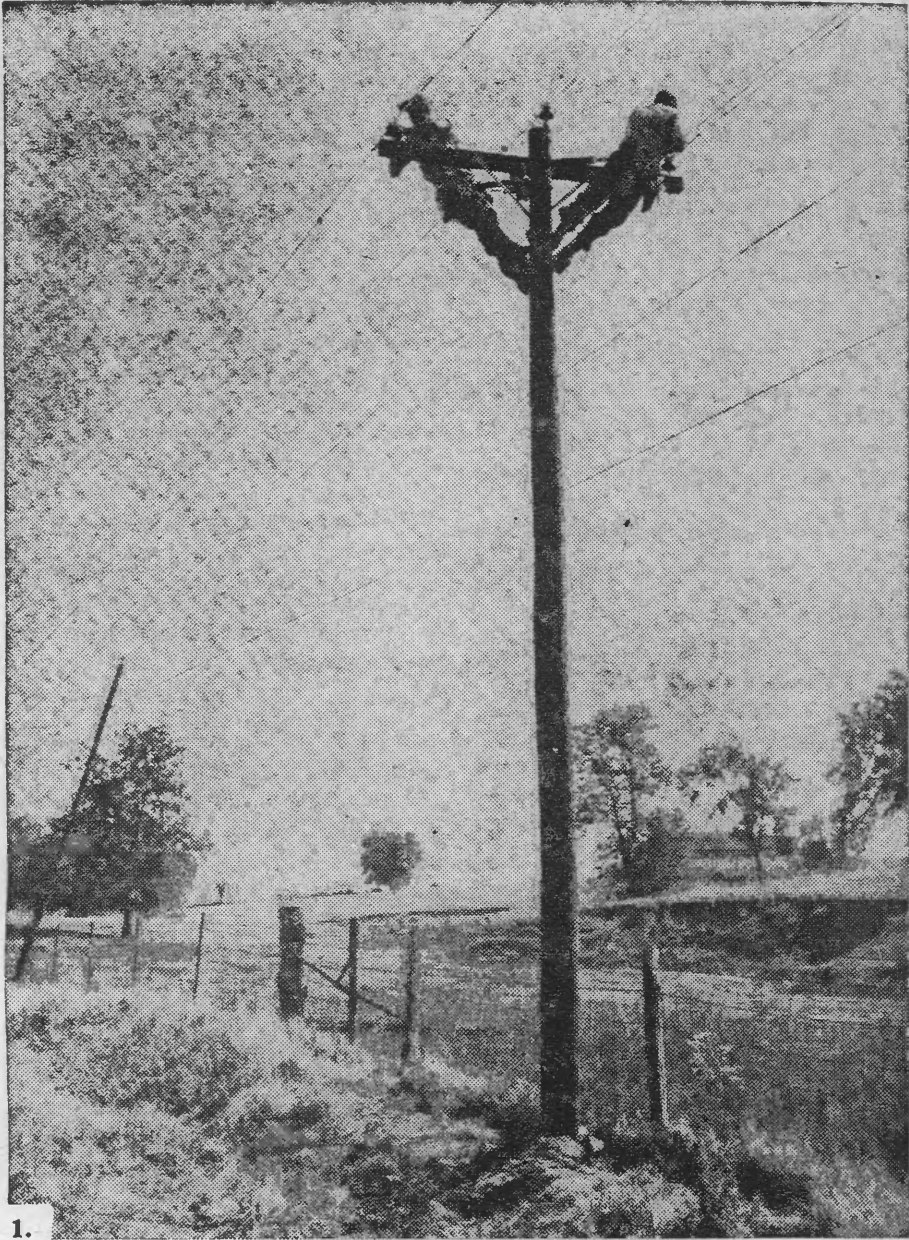
Wickard's announcement came after a special wage study committee and the national executive committee of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association voiced the protests of member systems. They asked a reasonable moratorium until the studies of local wages can be completed.

In turn, Wickard asked cooperation of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association in obtain-

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

Electricity Is Dependable!

Co-op Power Service Has Good Record And It Is Steadily Getting Better



1.



2.

WHEN the famous writer Mark Twain heard that an overzealous newspaper had reported him dead, he commented humorously that the story of his death had been greatly exaggerated.

Similarly, outages along rural electric lines, have been greatly exaggerated particularly by salesmen for bottled gas appliances. They claim that rural electricity is not too dependable compared to their product.

As has been shown in the previous two articles in this series comparing electric and bottled gas appliances such as ranges, water heaters and refrigerators, electricity is the more efficient and safer fuel. An electric range, for example, is less costly to operate, is faster, cleaner, and, in short, the most modern cooking device generally available.

Question of Dependability

But how do the two fuels compare when it comes to this question of dependability? That is the subject of this final article in the series.

To get an indication of what the gas salesmen thought, the Illinois REA News asked several how good rural electric service was. As expected, they did not hesitate to brand it as undependable. Some said the customer would have a minimum of six outages a year while others said that the number would be greater.

On what information did these salesman base their estimates? The answer was on nothing but guesses.

In order to learn something of a factual nature in regard to the quality of rural electric service, the Illinois REA News held a day-long conference to which managers of three representative cooperatives in the state were invited. One of the co-ops included, experiences more

bad winter storms than practically any other in the state.

The conclusions reached at the conference were later verified by many other co-ops throughout Illinois.

99.75% Continuous

Most significant conclusion was that rural electric co-op service was 99.75 per cent dependable during the year. This estimate was arrived at after careful analysis of outage information and first-hand experiences of co-op managers.

Of the 8,760 hours in a year—24 hours multiplied by 365 days—it was estimated that the average co-op member in Illinois has continuous service 99.75 per cent of the time. This was a conservative estimate in the opinion of all managers interviewed.

In a year, therefore, there are only 22 hours that the electricity might be off. Since this average includes all the cooperatives in the state, several of which have some severe winters, it is obvious that thousands upon thousands of co-op members experience so few outages that little or no inconvenience is caused.

Extreme Case

Even in the co-op believed to have the worst ice storms in Illinois, the continuity of service this year is less than one-half of one per cent of being perfect. And that includes an ice-storm which affected 75 per cent of the members on the average of 48 hours. Twenty-five per cent were unaffected by the storm. Bad ice-storms such as this co-op experiences are rare in most other co-op areas particularly in southern Illinois.

When it is considered that outages often occur at times when the member is not using his service and is repaired before the user needs his electricity again, it can be seen that the 22-hour service interruption

WITH MOST of the construction completed, rural electric co-ops in Illinois are engaged in extensive rebuilding programs designed to make service more dependable and better than ever. The pictures give an idea of part of the work that is now underway.

NO. 1. THE RECORD-breaking demands for more electricity by co-op members, makes it necessary to replace lighter lines with heavier ones. Here, linemen of McDonough Power Co-op tie-in a three-phase line replacing the single phase which can be seen still standing. Service is continued while work progresses.

* * *

NO. 2. NEW SUBSTATIONS and voltage regulators such as these which Corn Belt Electric is installing, will help meet the demands for more power and automatically control voltage. This will mean member's appliances will be protected from voltage that is too high or too low.

average, does not represent that many hours of inconvenience.

And another important point is that the 22-hour estimate includes necessary outages. That is, where the power is cut off purposely so that linemen may work on the lines. Most rural electric systems are rebuilding and heavying up large sections of their lines, in order to provide for the increased power consumption of their members and to insure better service.

Will Be Decreased

When the rebuilding and improvement programs have been completed, "necessary" outages will reduce the 22-hour average considerably which means that the continuity of service will rise above the present 99.75 per cent.

How continuity of bottled gas compares with rural electricity is not known, but it can be said that gas service is not immune to the bad weather that sometimes interrupts electric power.

Country roads, often bad enough in good weather, sometimes become impassable for periods during the winter months. Also, the gas user may forget to reorder before his supply is exhausted. All of which proves, that bottled gas service is not 100 per cent continuous either.

But if gas service were perfect, which it surely isn't, it would be too slight an advantage to counterbalance the many other advantages of electricity.

Extensive Programs

Although rural electric service is generally excellent and co-op members may buy electric appliances with confidence, nearly every co-op in the state is engaged in an extensive program which will make the service even better.

Much can be and is being done to minimize the hazards of weather. For example, co-ops are dividing up their lines with sectionalizing equipment, new substations, and two-way feeds so that outages will affect only a small number of consumers.

The sectionalizing will isolate

the trouble on the lines and the strategic placement of substations and the two-way feeds will permit repairs to be made without cutting off the power.

Lightning Equipment

More adequate grounding equipment combined with tree removal programs, will also improve the dependability of electricity since lightning and tree limbs are presently the chief cause of outages.

Two-way radio, which is now a standard co-op equipment, has already contributed towards cutting outage time considerably. Maintenance crews can be dispatched to the trouble spots without delay.

System studies are another important factor in the improvement planning. Co-ops have hired the best engineering consultants to study their systems and to make recommendations for the improvement of service.

Emphasis On Improvement

With only a few per cent of the farms in the state still unelectrified, cooperatives have turned their attention to strengthening and modernizing their systems because they want to provide their members with service that is of a high quality and that is as continuous as possible.

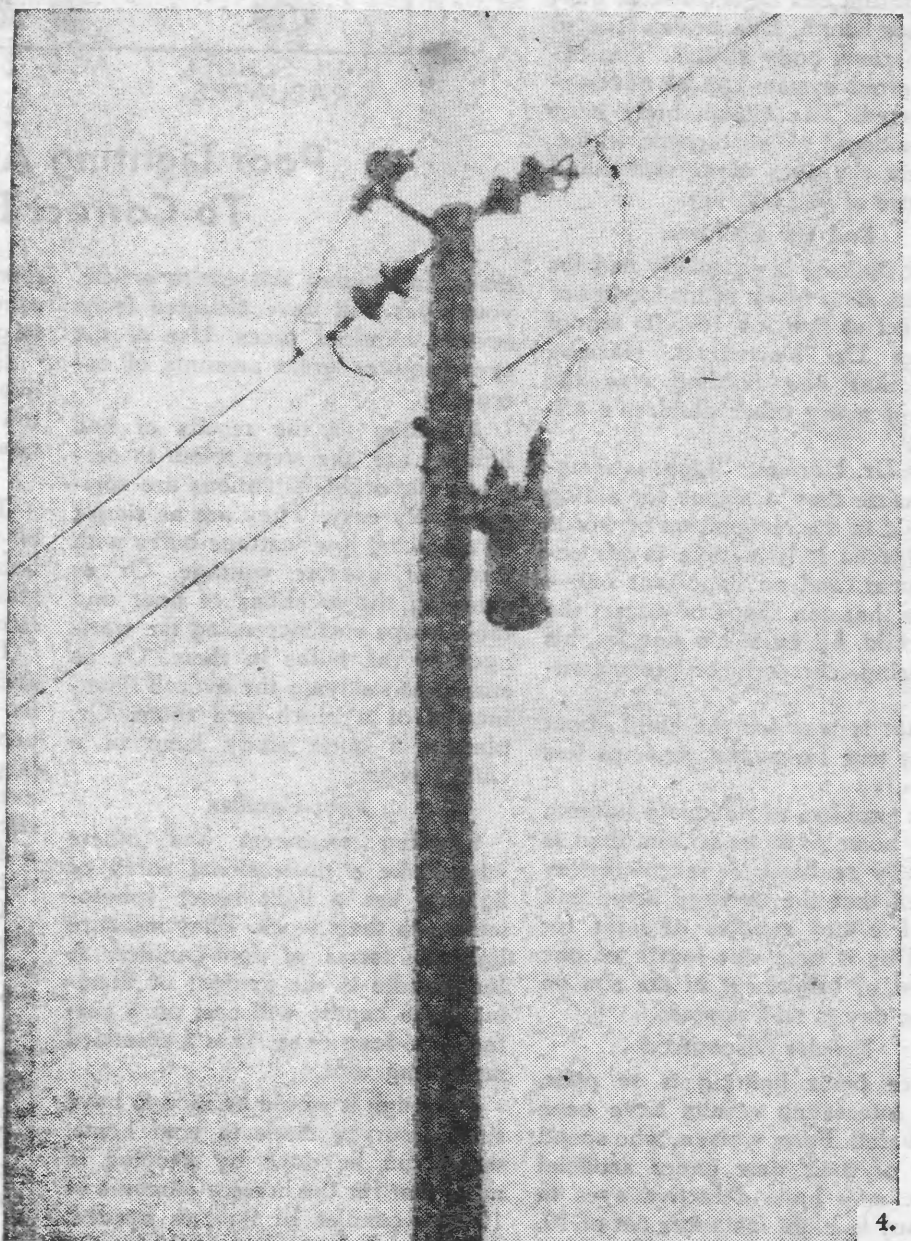
The impression that "outages" are inevitable and inseparable from rural electricity, is largely a "sales talk" on the part of bottled gas salesmen. To a lesser extent, co-ops themselves have been at fault in creating a misleading impression about the quality of their service.

From reading the co-op news-columns of this publication, one rarely if ever, sees any information telling the co-op members how good the service was during the past month. Only how many outages there were. The outages compared to the number of members who had electricity without interruption, pales into insignificance by comparison.

It can be said without reservation, rural electricity is dependable, lacking approximately one-quarter of one per cent of being perfect.



3.

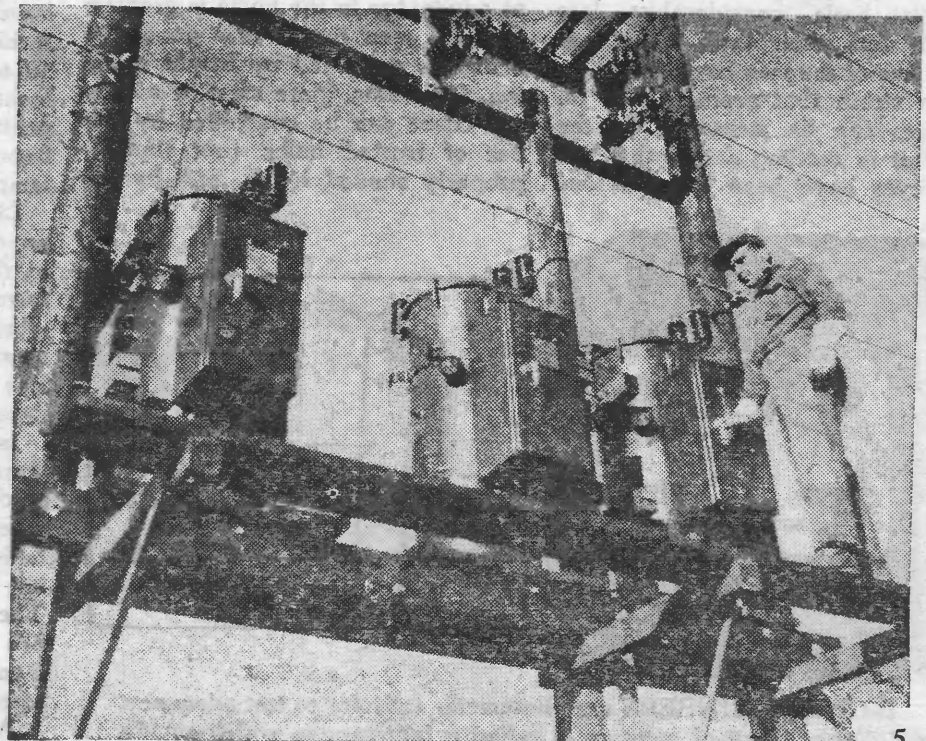


4.

NO. 3. TWO-WAY radio is standard equipment with nearly every co-op in the state. Reports of trouble on the line received at co-op office can be immediately sent to maintenance personnel. Length of outages are being cut to the minimum since crews who are nearest the outages can make the repairs.

NO. 4. OIL RECLOSURES sectionalize the line by cutting off the service in the section of line where the outage occurs and preventing the entire line from "going out". Thus the outage affects only a minimum number of members and repairs can be made without de-energizing the other sections of the line. Also, such modern equipment helps co-op crews locate the outages faster.

NO. 5. ANOTHER EXAMPLE of how co-ops are installing the latest automatic equipment to improve service are these voltage regulators of Western Illinois Electric which have been located in the middle of a three-phase line between the substation and the last service. The regulators boost up the voltage so that the members on the end of the line are assured adequate voltage for their electrical appliances.



5.

Help Your Eyes Last A Lifetime!

ONLY two eyes for a lifetime! Yet—many persons constantly abuse them by poor lighting in the home. This is an indefensible practice. For, by checking the lighting in your home and perhaps by spending a small amount of money, bad lighting conditions can be corrected.

Eye defects are not the only bad results of poor lighting. The health of the entire body may be affected. Bad lighting can be a cause of general poor health. Eye strains lead to other serious body strains. The entire nervous system can be adversely affected. The human body must be considered as an organic whole. It is not the eyes alone that stand the abuse of bad lighting.

Bad for Children

Poor lighting is especially bad for children. As a result of his studies of the effect of light on 160,000 school children Dr. Darrell B. Harmon found that bad lighting was the cause of many other children's ailments.

Said Dr. Harmon: "Light is something more than a means for aiding the child in the recognition of words and objects. It is a force in his environment, and an important one—a force that can shape or distort the total child, his eyes, his muscles, his well-being, currently or permanently."

What is true for the child about light is true for adults, perhaps less markedly.

The problem of adequate lighting in the home is more serious than is generally realized. A recent survey showed that the average home had only five-foot candles of light for use. This is only one-fourth of one percent of brightness of the sun on a clear day in mid-summer.

Results Discovered

Since home lighting is so poor, some interesting results have been discovered. Farm women, who spend much of their time under artificial lights, may have defective eyes in as many as eight instances out of 10. Their menfolk, however, who spend more time out-of-doors in the bright sunlight have considerably less trouble with their eyes. Only one out of five of the men have bad eyes.

The strain that reading puts on the eyes can be measured by the fact that in reading across this line your eyes have been focused four

times. In reading this entire article, your eyes will have changed focus several hundred times. Use of the eyes requires great amounts of energy.

Alarming as the results of bad lighting are, the steps taken to correct unfavorable situations are comparatively easy. They are as simple as replacing low wattage bulbs with those of greater wattage. Or as studying the locations of floor and table lamps and increasing the wattages of the bulbs in them. Or as simple as studying the overall illumination of a much-used room. Or, placing a good study lamp in a child's room.

Foot-Candles

Lighting engineers and others who make a professional study of lighting use a light meter (photometer) in their work. They measure light in terms of foot-candles. A foot-candle is the amount of illumination a candle will cast on a surface one-foot away. It is a standard measuring unit.

Although it would be nice to have such a survey made in your home, much can be done by keeping in mind that for the home a minimum of 10 foot-candles of light is needed. Actually, however, the number of foot-candles of light that can be used to advantage in the home is greater. Medical men report that good eye health is promoted by bright lighting. Of course, glare must be avoided. Glare can be controlled by the use of frosted bulbs (not tinted); properly shaded lights, and by in-

direct lighting. Room decorating schemes also play an important part in good lighting.

Since the light meter will not be available for use in most homes, a few simple rules for obtaining adequate lighting are suggested.

Smallest Bulb

The smallest light to be used is a 60-watt lamp. The use of this size of lamp should be restricted to porches, stairways, and closets. It is primarily for safety.

For close work, such as reading and sewing, lamp sizes should never be less than 100 watts for the incandescent type of light. Here again, larger sizes when used properly are even more effective. As an example, should the bulb be in a fixture with a diffusing bowl, a 300-watt lamp is not too large.

Current thinking in room lighting also includes general illumination in conjunction with lights spotted over work, study or reading centers. Including general illumination as a part of the total scheme relieves the iris of the eye from unnecessary work in making adjustments from light to dark areas. This factor is especially important for persons of middle age and older.

Fluorescent Lighting

Fluorescent lamps because of their higher efficiency may be used with lower wattage ratings. In the typical farm home they should range from 40 to 80 watts, depending on their location and use. When used in connection with bathroom and kitchen fixtures the wattages of fluorescent lamps can be lower.

Lights used around farm buildings are of equal importance to those used in the house. Adequate lighting in farm buildings means more efficient working conditions, a greater element of safety and in all instances less strain on those all-important organs of sight—the eyes.

In any type of farm building the lighting problem requires special study. Fixtures should be located where replacement of burned-out bulbs is easy. A large structure cannot be lighted with a single lamp. The lamps used in farm buildings are placed there to aid in the efficiency of the work that must be done after daylight hours.

Agricultural engineers suggest that in the poultry house, for example, lights be placed about five feet from each end of the wall and

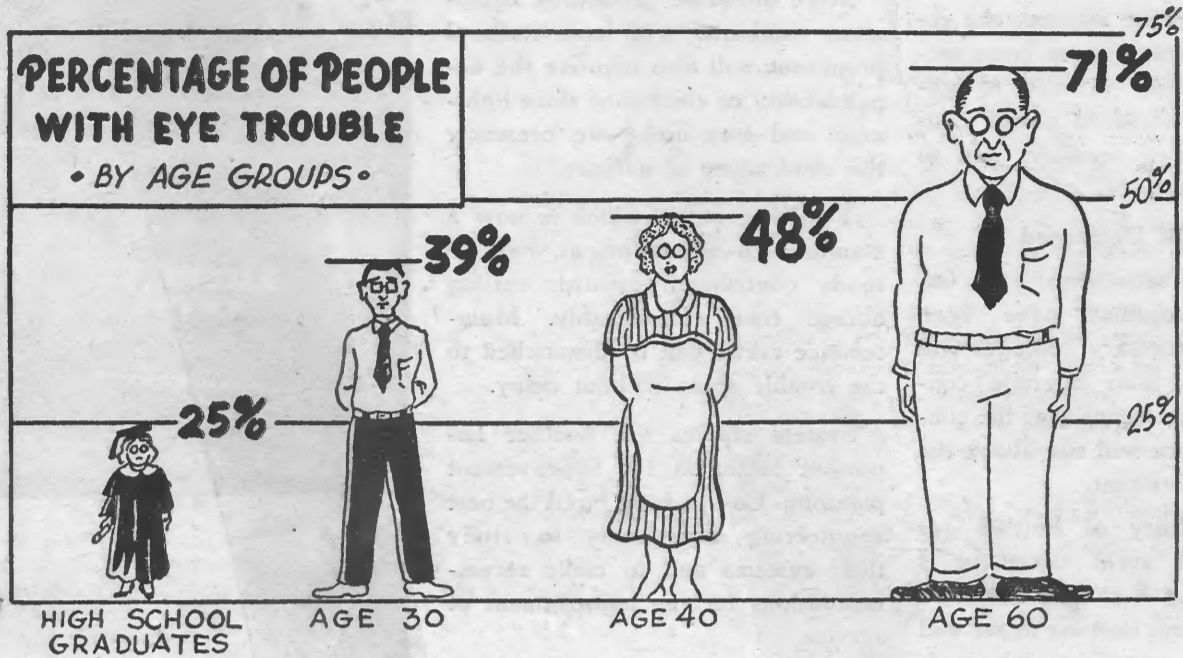
10 feet apart with bulbs about six feet from the floor.

Garages, farm workshops, implement sheds need to be equipped with high-wattage lamps, conveniently controlled, to aid in close-up, exacting work.

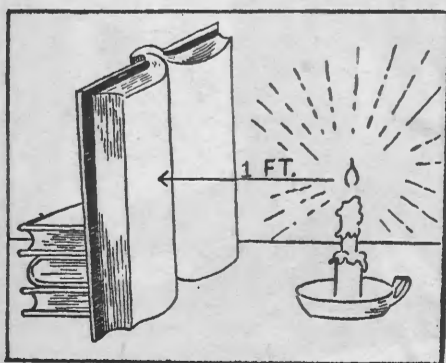
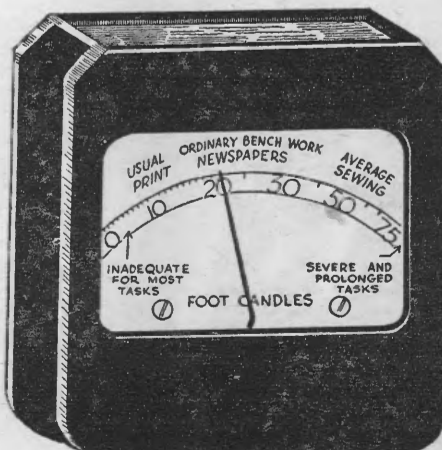
Farmyard lighting requires good lights (150 to 300 watt lamps). Yard lights are best when protected by special fixtures against the weather. Yard lights with reflectors and placed high enough to avoid long shadows, serve best.

Where careful attention is not given lighting, electricity on the farm is not giving its maximum benefits. The increased brightness and more lights on the farmstead will call for more current. The economies of current savings are small when valued in terms of the eyes.

Who would sacrifice such a priceless possession as the eyes in order to save a few cents on a monthly electric bill?



Poor Lighting Affects General Health; Easy To Correct By Following A Few Simple Rules



LIGHT ENGINEERS use photometer (at left) to test adequacy of lighting. Unit of measure is called a foot-candle, which equals the illumination a candle (at right) will cast on a surface one-foot away. Some idea of amount of lighting for different tasks is shown on photometer.



LIGHT can be tripled by moving your chair closer to lamp as shown in bottom picture.

Power Co-op

(From Page Three)

studied the problems involved for nearly four years. Our plans are based on complete and accurate technical information. And our information will be substantiated by REA engineers before a loan is made.

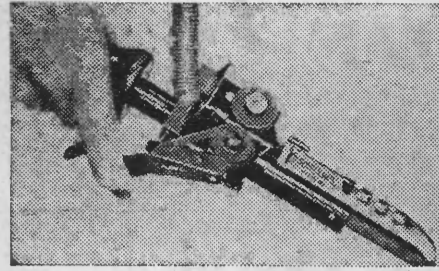
"We expected that there would be opposition to our plans. There always is when a competitor tries to break into a monopolistic field. Those who have tried to discredit our plans, have neither taken the time nor trouble to determine the facts. If they did they would be convinced, as we are, that a co-op power plant is the only solution to the shortage looming ahead and that it is a sound, economical proposition. We have spent \$15,000 and four years investigating to find out the facts.

"Another unfair tactic of our

critics," Planest said, "is their attempt to confuse our proposed power co-op with public power. The Illinois Statewide Power Cooperative is not a public power project. The power plant it intends to build will be privately-owned and controlled just as the individual distribution cooperatives are. The financing will be the same as with the individual cooperatives; namely, through self-liquidating, interest-bearing loans from the Rural Electrification Administration. The loans will be repaid over a period of 35 years.

"The far-sighted farmers who make up the membership of the Illinois Statewide Power Cooperative know the farmers along the co-op lines must have all the electricity they want, when they want it and at reasonable and dependable rates if the future of rural electrification in our state is to be assured."

What's New?



Soldering has always been time-consuming and often not too easy, because of the way in which it was to be done.

Now, for the first time, a revolutionary new device has been introduced which makes the whole process of soldering very simple and more efficient.

This device is an automatic feed attachment which fits any standard electric soldering iron and feeds the solder automatically to the tip of the iron merely by pressing the trigger of the device.

This novel device was developed to speed up hand soldering jobs and to make for more effective soldering. Through the use of this device both the solder and the iron are combined, so that one hand of the person is left free to hold the work or to do something else.

This clever appliance, holds six feet or more of solder in coils and through the use of an air-cooled trigger, anyone can do a soldering job neater and with little waste of solder.

The cost of this feeder, approved for safety by UL, is \$3.95.

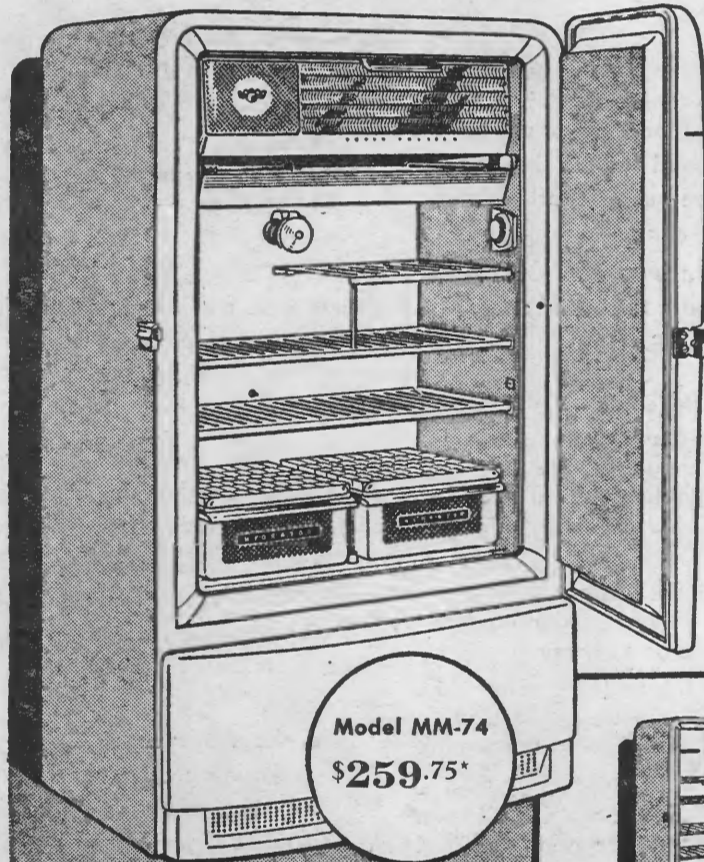
Without doubt, this handy appliance will benefit folks who solder, first, because of the safety factor, and next because of the better type of easier soldering, with greater economy in the use of the solder. It is manufactured by the National Industrial Sales Co., 218 Investment Building, Pittsburgh 22, Pa. The name of the product is Soldermatic.

It's NEW...Packed with Features...Low in Price!

7 1/10 cu. ft. GENUINE

FRIGIDAIRE

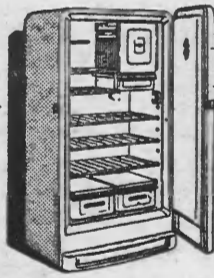
... with FULL-WIDTH SUPER-FREEZER CHEST



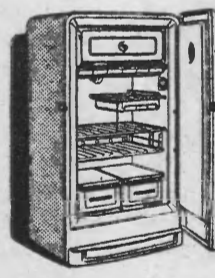
Model MM-74
\$259.75*

Look At These Other
FRIGIDAIRE
VALUES!

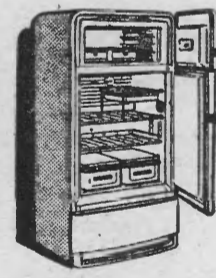
Safe cold—top to bottom in all 3 cold zones of this wonderful new Frigidaire Master Refrigerator assures constant, correct temperatures for keeping every kind of food. Look at these features that make it the refrigerator buy of the year! Full-width Super-Freezer Chest that holds 31 pounds—Raymond Loewy styling—lustrous Ice-Blue, gold-and-white beauty—aluminum shelves—twin, stack-up Hydrators finished in Acid-Resisting Porcelain—Quickube Ice Trays—Meter-Miser mechanism.



Model MM-110... 11 cu. ft. capacity. Super-Freezer holds 29 lbs. Twin, stack-up Hydrators—adjustable aluminum shelves—Meter-Miser mechanism.
\$309.75*

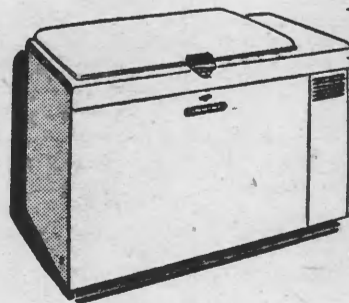


Model DM-90... 9 cu. ft. capacity. Super-Freezer Chest holds 45 pounds. Has Cold-Wall cooling—Lifetime Porcelain food compartment—Ice-Blue trim.
\$329.75*

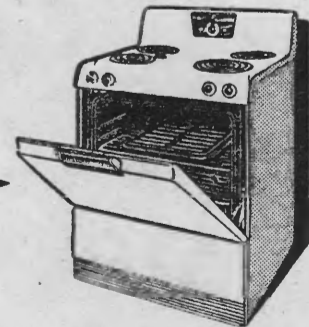


Model IM-100... 10 cu. ft. capacity, with separate 73-lb. capacity Locker Top. Contains all features that have made Frigidaire America's No. 1 Refrigerator.
\$469.75*

*2 More
"Better Living" Ideas
From FRIGIDAIRE!*



SAVE FOOD with Frigidaire Food Freezers. 3 sizes... 9 to 18 cu. ft. Capacities 315 to 630 lbs. Raymond Loewy styling—Meter-Miser mechanism \$319.75 to \$499.75*



GIANT OVEN RANGE... Frigidaire's famous "Thrifty-30". Only 30 inches wide. Features 5-Speed Radiant Tube Units—Lifetime Porcelain finish—Raymond Loewy styling. \$178.75*



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Home Appliances

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Refrigerators • Electric Ranges • Automatic Washer • Automatic Electric Clothes Dryer • Electric Ironer • Food Freezers • Electric Dehumidifier • Electric Water Heaters • Kitchen Cabinets and Sinks • Air Conditioners.

Feed 3,000 Chickens In Eleven Minutes

Andersons Apply Automatic Electric Equipment To Poultry Business And Not Only Save Time, But Increase Production Profits



ONLY WORK involved in feeding chickens for the Andersons is this job of filling a 400-pound hopper. W. W. Anderson does the chore.

FEEDING FROM 2,500 to 3,000 chickens is no problem for W. W. Anderson and his son. These poultrymen have an electric feeder which does the job in 11 minutes.

"It would take us 40 minutes a feeding to do it by hand," the poultrymen said, "and we would probably feed them only once a day too." Now the chicks have fresh feed every two hours from 6 a.m. until 6 p.m., then at 9 p.m. and 12 midnight.

Anderson and his son operate the AA chicken ranch near Mt. Vernon. This ranch markets around 40,000 fryers and broilers a year, quite a feeding chore for two men if all the care had to be done by hand.

Does Our Work

But the two poultrymen have taken the power of the Tri-County Electric Cooperative of Mt. Vernon into their chicken house to do "some of our work," they declared.

Once a day 400 pounds of mash is poured into the hopper of the feeder, from which it is distributed into a 100-foot trough by a chain operation turned on and off by a time clock. The feed is evenly distributed over the entire length of the trough, the elder Anderson said.

With periodically fresh feed, the chickens eat more and gain faster, the Andersons pointed out. In a check of the gain per bird with the feeder in

a 12-week period they found that the birds averaged nearly one pound more than other chicks hand-fed during the same length of time.

"We are after more weight per bird in a shorter length of time than would be considered an average growing period," the elder Anderson said, "and we believe that the feeder will help us obtain this goal."

No Rigid Schedule

Besides reducing feed-chore-time to a minimum and increasing the weight of the chickens, the "feeder enables the poultryman to forget a rigid schedule and work at his own convenience," he explained.

"As long as feed is in the hopper, you know that the chickens will be fed at regular intervals even if you don't happen to be at home."

And the chicks are quick to learn that when the motor starts, feed will soon be in the trough. "You should see how fast they run to the trough then," he said.

All the feed is moved all the way, Anderson pointed out as another advantage of the feeder, "while keeping the mixture uniform. We can also control the amount of feed in the trough and adjust our feeding to the consumption of the chickens."

In addition, the poultryman can follow an intermittent feeding program. The Andersons mix

pellets with mash at the noon feeding. "The agitator in the center of the hopper carries the pellets to the chain," the father said.

Cost

Cost of operation? "Couldn't be much, not over \$9 a month," Anderson said, "but at any rate, it's a pretty cheap laborer."

The feeder is not the only automatic electric worker on the chicken ranch. There are several automatic waterers in the chicken house which have decreased the work of the two poultrymen also.

To the Andersons, "raising chickens is the most fascinating thing that we have ever done, but I don't believe that we would have enjoyed it half as much if we had to do without electricity," the elder Anderson declared.

Yet five years ago neither of the Andersons had ever raised a chick. They were machinists with a desire to live in the country.

Start

After purchasing 33 acres of land, the elder Anderson retired but not for long. In a 32 by 32-foot building the retired machinist and his son started to raise layers.

Soon the building was increased to 80 feet and the poultrymen switched to raising fryers because, "of a quicker turnover and less handling."

The Andersons believe that they have been successful because, "the people who make a success out of raising poultry are those who don't know anything about it. It is a constantly changing business with a lot to learn."

"If we had had a set program we would probably never had experimented and would still have been where we started," the father declared. "Chicken raising changes from year to year. We have to change with it."

Good chicks to start with, good feed and good management are the three most important points of the Anderson's chicken program. "Good management," said the elder Anderson, "means to use as many time and labor saving devices in your program as possible."



FEED IN the hopper, foreground, is distributed over a rectangular trough in the chicken house by a chain operation. The automatic feeder is turned on and off by a time

switch. The Andersons said that the "chickens learn fast that when the motor goes on, fresh feed will be in the trough."

'Can't Afford To Be Without Water System!'

CAN YOU afford a water system?

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Niestrath thought not, until they decided to put a water system on their farm near Villa Ridge. But now they said that they didn't know how they ever did without it.

"I guess we got along without running water because we were used to doing without it," Niestrath remarked. "A fellow can do without a lot, if he doesn't know that he is missing it."

Benefits Received

Here is what this southern Illinois farm family said they found lacking in their rural home before they got their water system: plenty of running water, hot or cold, for every need; a modern, efficient bathroom and other bathing facilities; washing conveniences; and just having the "joy of living comfortably."

To the Niestraths, like so many other Illinois farmers, tenants or landowners, a water system is indispensable whatever the cost. "For the benefits which we receive and the time and labor that the water system saves us, we figure it will soon pay for itself," they declared.

"After all what good is a water system to a farmer, if he works hard all his life so he can afford one then finds himself too old to receive its benefits?", Niestrath remarked, "I just don't believe it pays to wait."

No More Hardships

With their water system, hardships created by a lack of plenty of running water are but memories to the Niestraths now. When Monday



"NO TROUBLE to get the children to help with the dishes now," Mrs. Niestrath said, as she and her three-year-old daughter demonstrate. The Niestraths are one farm family who say that "you can't afford to be without a water system."

morning washday comes around, the old range, fill the wash tub out Oscar can forget to build a fire in in the yard, then wait until the

water got hot enough for his wife to wash in.

Today Mrs. Niestrath goes down to her cement basement, turns a faucet, and hot water runs freely into her wash tubs and in a matter of an hour the wash is hanging out on the lines drying. "When we didn't have our water system, I wouldn't even have had the water hot enough by this time," she declared.

And when it comes time to take a bath, the Niestraths are glad that they don't have to "sit in a No. 3 wash tub, which was something each one of us dreaded, especially if company should happen to drop in while we were still in the midst of the bath."

Modern Bathroom

A modern bathroom, plus a shower in the basement adds up to "adequate bathing facilities," Mrs. Niestrath said. "It's no job to give our two children a bath now. And that shower in the basement sure helps keep the bathroom clean," she remarked as she smiled and looked at her husband.

"Having a place where my husband can clean up after he comes in from the field is a work-saver for me," she said. "And it relaxes me," her husband added.

"We just couldn't afford to be without our water system now," they both agreed. To the Niestraths running water is almost as important as the electricity they receive from the Southern Illinois Electric Cooperative of Dongola, which makes the water system possible.

Wayne-White Co-op Is Still Growing

THE Wayne - White Counties Electric Cooperative of Fairfield in 1937 got its start with 175 miles of wire and 584 signed members. Today the co-op has 1,900 miles of line, 8,325 members and is the second largest electric cooperative in Illinois.

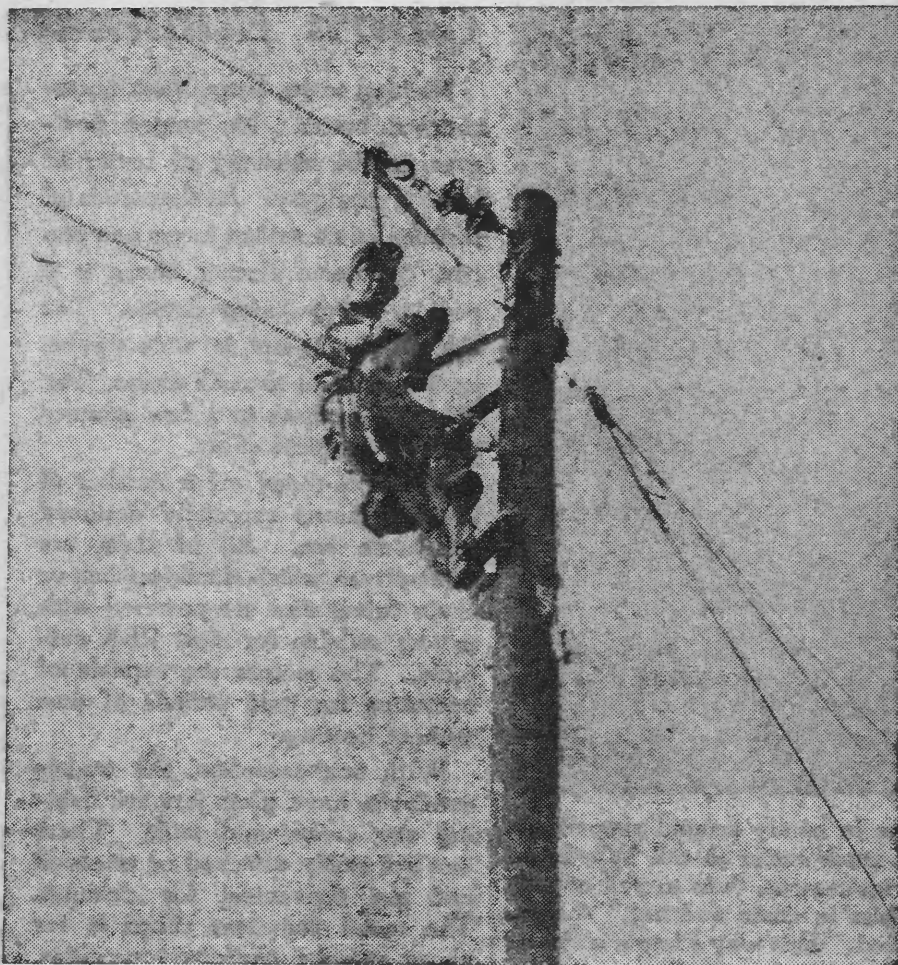
Originally the Fairfield co-op had been planned by two separate groups and could have easily been two distinct co-ops had not these two groups joined together. The two projects that had been planned were made the new project of the two-county electric co-op. And the name of the two counties was given to the co-op.

Construction of the first project of 175 miles was started in the spring of 1937. This project cut diagonally across the two counties. When the line was finally energized on November 17, 1937, 27 farms were wired and ready for service. By the end of the first month of operation, 314 farms were receiving power.

Metering Points

Electricity for the first project and for six succeeding projects was obtained at metering points along a power company's 69,000 volt transmission line which ran through most of the cooperative's area.

As the miles of line, memberships, and kilowatt consumption increased, however, this method of supplying power to the lines became inadequate and substations were built. Two substations are in oper-



STRETCHING LINE for another new member of the Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative of Fairfield. The co-op has over 1,900 miles of line and 8,325 members and it is still growing. It is the second largest co-op in the state.

ation now while three more are in the planning stage.

Manager Owen Chaney pointed out that the use of the metering

points was all right when the co-op had a small kilowatt demand, "but now that our demands have gone up, we felt that if we were go-

ing to give good, dependable service we had to have substations."

Expansion

The co-op has changed its construction program also, Chaney added. "In the beginning our projects were built by contractors. Now we have our own crews who are doing all of our rephasing, connection and distribution work."

And with increased line mileage and memberships, the co-op office staff and maintenance personnel has expanded. From three employees—superintendent, secretary, and one lineman—the co-op staff has expanded to a manager, 14 office employees and 65 outside linemen.

Coverage

And though it was originally a two-county electric cooperative, the lines of the Fairfield co-op have branched out into seven other counties. They include Edwards, Jefferson, Clay, Hamilton, Gallatin, Richland and Marion counties.

Numbered among the 8,325 members of the Wayne-White electric cooperative are 22 small towns and villages whose populations range from 100 to 700 persons. In addition to these, the co-op supplies service to hundreds of rural schools, churches, filling stations, drive-ins, and small businesses.

When completed, Manager Chaney said, the co-op will have better than 2,500 miles of line in service and over 11,000 members. In 1949 the co-op had a record construction of 360 miles of line to 1,010 members. "I think we will beat that this year," Chaney remarked.

Finds That Corn Borer Trap 'Beats Spraying'

BOYD Handel of Chadwick found another use for his electric current this year. He took the service of the Jo-Carroll Electric Cooperative of Elizabeth into one of his fields to kill corn borer moths.

Handel, a director of the Elizabeth cooperative, installed a corn borer trap in the middle of a 40-acre field last summer, in order that he, as well as the co-op, could determine the effectiveness and practicability of using electricity to combat the corn borer moth.

Connected on June 23 and disconnected on September 20, the corn borer trap used 872 kilowatts of electricity. Billed at the co-op's minimum rate the cost was \$42.79. Added to this was the construction expense, which was around \$35, making the total cost \$78.

'Worth It'

The co-op director said that even if the cost of the electricity would have been twice as much, "it would still have been worth the experiment. If I had had it sprayed it would have been \$120. And then the application may not have been any good after a heavy rain, whereas this method was in constant service."

Making a comparative test of the number of borers in this field with an adjoining field, Handel said that he found a 50 per cent difference. "That is, there were 50 per cent



CORN BORER trap, which Boyd Handel (shown) of Chadwick tested in a 40-acre corn field last summer to determine its effectiveness. Four lights attract the moths, which are electrocuted when they come in contact with the network of wires around the trap.

less borers in this field than in the other field." He added that he expects the yield will show a differ-

ence too, but he wouldn't know how much until he picked it.

The electric cooperative director

said that even though he may have been a little skeptical at first about this method of killing corn borer moths, "I am now sold on it and intend to use it again next year. I do believe, however, that I would have gotten a better kill, if I had installed the trap a little earlier in the season."

Heavy Kill

Nevertheless, he explained, "if I would happen to go check the light on a quiet night, I would usually find about a one-half inch layer of dead moths on the ground under the lamp. Sometimes the kill would be so heavy that it would short-circuit the trap."

The odd-looking trap from a distance resembles a cage. Four 300-watt bulbs with specially designed reflectors hang in the 24-inch cage. These bulbs are designed to give maximum coverage to a 40-acre field.

The four bulbs are enclosed by a network of wires, which are energized when the current is on. The lights attract the moths, which fly into the wires and are electrocuted.

The moth trap is turned on and off automatically by an electric time clock. Handel said that he set the clock to turn the trap on at sunset and to go off at sunup.

Although research is still going on with the borer control traps and farmers have been cautioned against the practicability of them, Handel commented that he was well-satisfied with his experiments.



CHILD'S TOY? No it's an electrically - operated communications system which has saved a lot of 'steps' for the Wayne Lanings of Mt. Sterling. With it Mrs. Laning is able to contact her husband if he happens to be in his barn and is wanted on the phone.

Laning, who helps operate a 344-acre farm, said that the communications system enables him to continue with what he is doing without having to take time off and go up to the house to see what his wife wants.

Mrs. Laning said the system

comes in handy around suppertime. "It's much easier to call Wayne on this instrument, than to yell outside for him to come and eat," she remarked. "This way I know he hears me."

The Lanings have the system wired with a three-way switch so that it can be turned-off at the barn. The house unit is on all of the time. The \$20 that Laning paid for the intercommunication system "wasn't much when you think of the steps I save now," Laning said. The Lanings are members of Adams Electric Cooperative of Camp Point.

What's New?

Churn Eliminates Drudgery

Nothing tastes better than home-churned butter. No longer, however, is the churning of butter at home a drudgery. As thousands of families on electrified farms can testify, the home electric churn is a popular labor-saving device. The electric churns are in wide use on both farms and in small towns. The churning is done in a few minutes with no physical effort.

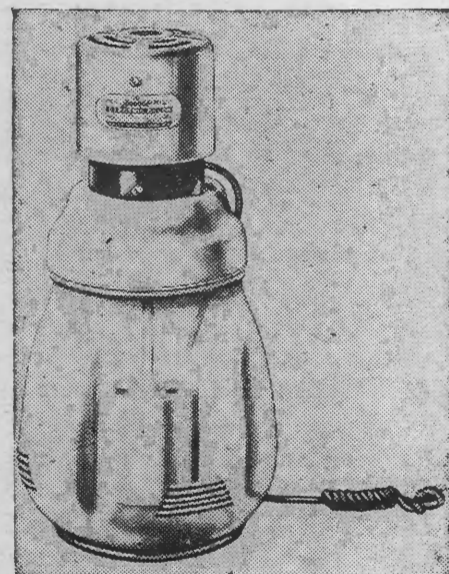
Available today are a number of electric churns especially designed for home use. All of them are shaft-driven which eliminates belt or chain drives and are powered with motors suitable for most REA currents. The motors are capable of operating for long periods of time without heating.

With one exception, the models available, have glass jars for holding the cream and milk. These jars are easily attached or removed and are convenient for cleaning. The metal container churn is for above-average churning quantities.

Another Feature

One model of electric churn has a dasher shaft which may be detached for smaller churning or for whipping cream. It can also be used for other kitchen mixing chores. The detachable unit in this model can be adjusted to fit the owner's crock.

The churning capacities of the



available churns run from three to four quarts to three and five gallon sizes. All models are completed with extension cord and plug.

Prices of the electric churns are dependent on sizes of containers and whether deluxe or standard models are purchased. No model examined sold for more than \$20. They are made by the Dazey Corporation, Warner and Carter Avenues, St. Louis 7, Mo.

In tests at Dixon Springs, cattle wintered entirely on fall-seeded Balbo rye except during short periods of very bad weather made just as good gains as those fed corn silage hay, and one pound of soybean meal.

Warns Members To Beware Of Anti-Co-op Propaganda

"Rural electric cooperatives are not subsidized by the government," W. H. Monke, president of M.J.M. Electric Cooperative of Carlinville, declared, "they are home-owned and controlled."

Monke made this declaration at the Carlinville cooperative's 12th annual meeting, held November 18, in the Carlinville Community High School gymnasium. A capacity crowd was present at the all-day meeting.

The president pointed out to the members that the government merely loans money to the co-op at a low rate of interest. "It is an amortizing loan and it is so arranged that it will be paid off in 35 years," he said, "and the government holds a mortgage on all the lines and property of the cooperative until the loan is paid-off."

Prior To 1935

Without such a plan as this, many rural folks never would have been fortunate enough to have had electricity at a low rate, he declared. For "prior to 1935 only a very small percentage of farms had electricity." And they had to pay for the building of the line, which in some instances cost them hundreds of dollars, he said.

Monke urged the members to beware of any untrue accusations made by some "unfriendly parties towards REA or to the services rendered by it. This is your cooperative and your property, so do everything possible to protect it," he reminded the members.

The M.J.M. president told them that "it is an old story, but that quite frequently members are approached by someone or by some article published, that cooperatives do not pay their fair share of taxes." Monke said that if the members know the facts or look at the co-op's financial report they will see that the co-op has paid out over \$60,000 in taxes.

Duty

He said that "it is your duty to tell these facts and speak up for the cooperative when asked. Let us hope that not only members but that the entire public will be familiar with the name of M.J.M. and what it stands for. It is one way in which you can protect your interests," Monke said.

Manager A. C. Barnes spoke about the growth and operations of the co-op. At the close of 1949 the co-op had 1,245 miles of line serving 3,577 members. As of November 1, there were 1,391 miles of energized line serving 3,873 members, he said.

Two new substations were energized during the year, which will help to give members "greatly improved service," Barnes said. He also mentioned that a voltage regulator had been installed at the Brighton substation. The regulator is set so as to hold down voltage during the periods of light loads and

likewise to hold it up during the periods of heavy loads.

Two-Way Radio

"On July 7, your cooperative placed in operation two-way radio communication," the manager pointed out. "The office is now in constant touch with all the trucks either day or night. In case of an outage we are able to dispatch a lineman to the trouble as soon as reported."

Barnes said that the two-way radio was also a big financial saving for the co-op in that it cuts down the mileage and time expense of operation as well as cutting down on the cost of telephone calls. "All this has been done to give faster restoration of your service," he explained.

"In regard to our loan we have borrowed \$2,700,000," he said. "The interest on this money has cost us \$22,189.91 for the first eight months of 1950. Against this loan we have paid \$127,311.53 on the principal. From previous years we have accumulated \$54,129.49 in advance payments and bought \$50,180 in bonds. These are considered as a cushion of credit against our indebtedness."

Barnes told the members that when the cooperative was started that no one ever dreamed that the consumption of electricity would increase so rapidly. "If you noticed in your report, the average farm consumption is 211 kilowatts today. After our first year of operation in 1940, it was only 48 kilowatts."

Strohm Speaks

John Strohm, noted journalist and world traveler, gave the principal address. Strohm discussed his recent trip in the Far East where he visited India, Burma, Malaya, Indonesia, Indo-China and Japan. He showed colored motion pictures during his talk which illustrated his speech.

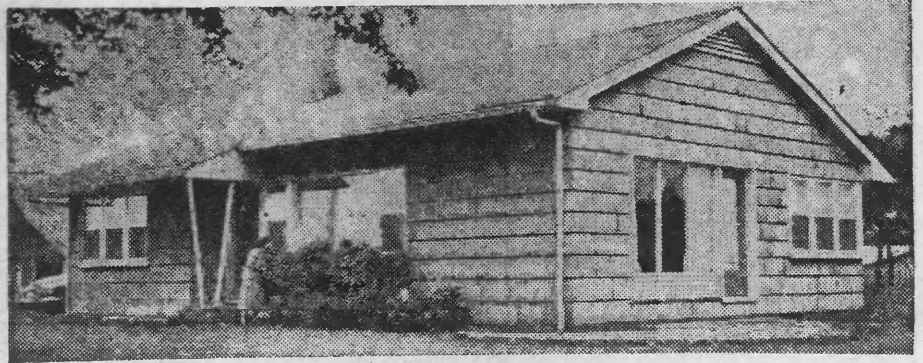
Strohm also showed some uncensored pictures taken inside Russia three years ago. Discussing the current world situation in the possibility of war with Russia he said, "I doubt if we will have an all-out war with Russia at this time because Russia lacks a large enough industry, communication systems and raw materials to fight a war."

Must Be Ready

"And as long as Russia can gain ground by having others fight for her, like the Chinese Communists and the Korean and Indo-China Communists, she doesn't have to wage war." Nevertheless, we have got to keep ready for a war, Strohm declared.

The present nine-man board of directors of the co-op was re-elected under the staggered-term amendment, passed at the last annual meeting. Monke, Carl Bloome, and Oscar Bunte were elected for one-year terms. John Kallal, M. B. Young, and Earl Hanold were elected for two-year terms, while Adolph Monke, Clarence Doerr, and Henry Egelhoff were elected for three-year terms.

A by-law amendment to increase the amount of money which the co-op can borrow from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 was passed. Girls of the F.H.A. chapter of the high school prepared and served a noon lunch. Musical entertainment was provided by the high school orchestra. The chorus of the Northwestern Unit High School of Palmyra gave a recital in the afternoon. Attendance awards were presented at the close of the meeting.



THIS ATTRACTIVE rural home is typical of the many new homes found in the country since the advent of rural electricity. Farmers, as well as rural dwellers, now enjoy comforts and conveniences formerly reserved for a few of them.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Whalen of Rosehill built this modern four-room home in the country mainly because of the availability of power from the Norris Electric Cooperative of Newton. And like other urban dwellers who have moved to the

country, the Whalens had the desire for "plenty of freedom."

With plenty of windows, the Whalens said that they can enjoy the wide-open feeling of the country, "and we are not hemmed in." There are nine windows on one side of the house. Two large picture windows in the living room provide more of that outdoor feeling.

The interior walls of the home are made of plywood. The closets, drawers and kitchen cabinets are built in the walls. Mrs. Whalen said that her new home is just as efficient as "any you would find in the city."

Anti-Co-op Group Readies New And Dirtiest Smear Campaign

(By Cooperative News Service)

Are you a member of a cooperative? Mutual? Credit union? Do you have a son or other relative fighting in Korea? Then you'll be glad to know that the National Tax Equality Association is about to tell the nation that your business is a "financial 4F"—not-so-polite phrase for tax-dodger.

The new campaign blankets cooperatives, mutuals and other non-profit organizations as "big businesses" who "get by with paying little or nothing on their huge profits," as NTEA President Garner M. Lester writes to NTEA "members and friends."

"Billions in business—millions in profit—permitted to escape income tax through two world wars—now again in time of our country's great need!" dramatically proclaims one of a series of newspaper advertisements with which the NTEA hopes to dot the nation.

Series of Ads

In vivid pictures and text, the eight proposed advertisements are designed to rub raw the emotions of a public already tensed by crisis. NTEA's latest campaign—timed to start on Christmas week, of all times—appeals to the most elemental drives, fear and anger. It capitalizes on the nation's war crisis to smear non-profit business, on behalf of corporations included among those who have made some of the highest profits in history.

It approaches a new low in advertising of any kind.

Sponsors of the ads need not reveal themselves, either, Lester writes in his letter accompanying the sample ads. He says, "Your name need not appear or be known in connection with these ads in any manner." NTEA, he says in effect, will sign them if others won't.

The ads are even a cut below the NTEA "buck" banned by the U. S. Treasury. On the bottom of each of the proposed ads is a coupon through which readers are urged to write their Congressman to tax patronage dividends of "cooperatives and other non-exempt businesses."

Lester's Letter

Lester, in his letter, says "leaders in both Houses of Congress have definitely promised that the next war

tax bill will include provisions to tax cooperatives, mutuals and other presently tax-exempt competitors of private business." What the present ad series—plus radio spot announcements now being beamed in at least one state—seeks is a "nationwide demand for full tax equality."

Here are some choice quotes from the ads as proposed:

(Slanted at wage earners) "While Congress was quick to boost your tax, it did nothing about taxing thousands of big businesses on their huge profits . . . These tax pets . . . escape nearly a billion dollars a year in income taxes . . ."

"Mr. Congressman . . . How come you permit these businesses . . . such as co-ops and many mutuals—to go scot-free, or nearly so, year after year while raising my income taxes again? You are responsible. Tax these tax-exempts first before doing any more talking about raising my taxes, or anyone else's!

"Let's get the whole battery firing!" reads a caption under a portrait of a grim battery labelled "private business" and "wage earners" firing at an enemy, while soldiers labelled "co-ops and other tax exempts" loll grinning in a nearby foxhole.

Free Pamphlets

The pamphlets listed below may be of value to you. Address your requests to Power Use Editor, Illinois REA News, Box 1180, Springfield, Ill., enclosing a three cent stamp for each pamphlet requested. You may order as many of the pamphlets as you wish.

How To Select Your Water System

How To Use Electric Welding On the Farm

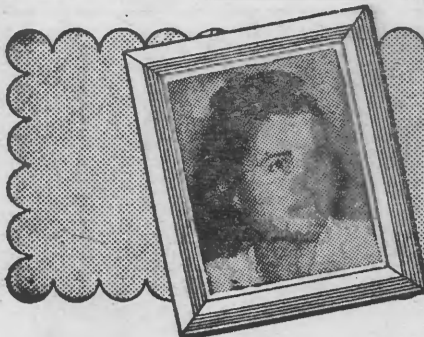
How To Apply Electric Heating On the Farm

Electricity In the Milkhouse

KILL POWER FAILURES
With YOUR OWN TRACTOR

Protect your farm or business NOW with a low-cost, stand-by generator that operates from tractor belt or gas engine. Why wait until your lights go out—stoker, refrigerator and radio stop—then it's too late! Write today for complete details. Dealer Franchise Available

WINPOWER MFG. CO.
Boiler & Appliance Div. NEWTON, IOWA



Home-makers' Page

Edited by Kay Conlan

'Sweets' Are Thoughts For Christmas



No two Christmases are ever alike. Each year we pick up the strands of previous ones and weave them into an ensemble that will fit this year's needs. The tree makes its perennial appearance, but the gifts beneath it change. Skis and skates sprawl out where teddy bears and erector sets once lay. The same indescribable excitement of Christmas shopping is in the air. We still look wistfully at doll carriages and toy soldiers, but we buy phonographs, records and perfume.

Though each year our kitchen pantry may be stocked with a different variety of cookies and cakes, candies and puddings—Christmas goodies are as much a part of the holiday season as the holly wreath and Santa Claus! And there's fun a-plenty for the whole family in the baking and decorating of these gay sweets.

So let's get out our mixing bowls, for we've gathered together for this issue, a group of favorite Christmas-time recipes . . . some to make for our own use, and others to make for gifts.

Dark Fruit Cake

Here is a recipe for dark fruit cake. It makes five loaves of about one pound each, and features moderate cost, generally available ingredients, rather than the more expensive

items sometimes called for in fruit cake recipes.

- 1 pound soft dried but uncooked prunes
- 1 pound seedless raisins
- 1/2 pound candied citron
- 1/4 pound nut meats (about 1 cup)
- 1 cup fat
- 1 cup brown sugar, firmly packed
- 4 eggs
- 1 tablespoon milk
- 2 cups sifted flour
- 1 teaspoon mace
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1/2 teaspoon baking soda

Pit and chop prunes. Soak raisins 20 minutes in hot water and drain. Cut citron in strips and chop nuts. Mix all together. Cream fat and sugar together. Beat in eggs and add milk. Sift together flour, spices and soda and stir into fruits and nuts. Add to creamed mixture. Grease and flour five small loaf pans (3 to 4 cups capacity). Line bottoms with brown paper. Grease the paper. Pour batter into pans, dividing equally. Bake at 250° degree F. (very slow oven) for three and one-half hours. Cool slightly, then remove from pans and strip off paper. Cool thoroughly and wrap in waxed paper or aluminum foil. Store at least two weeks in a cool place before using.

You'll find this recipe calls for a minimum of ingredients as far as fruit cakes go, but at the same time this light cake is ever so rich.

Light Fruit Cake

- 3/4 cup butter
- 3 cups sifted powdered sugar
- 8 eggs, separated
- 3 cups white raisins
- 6 ounces glazed cherries
- 6 ounces candied pineapple
- 1 cup chopped blanched almonds
- 1 Grated rind of 1 lemon
- 4 cups all purpose flour
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- 1/2 cup fruit juice

Beat butter until creamy. Add sugar and beat one minute. Add egg yolks and beat mixture 10 minutes. Stir in fruit, almonds and lemon rind, add sifted dry ingredients alternately with liquid. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour batter into bread tins, seven and one-quarter by three by two and one-half inches, waxed paper lined. Bake at 275°F, one and one-half hours. Makes three loaves.

Plum Pudding

- 1/2 pound seedless raisins
- 1/2 pound currants
- 1/2 cup nutmeats (mixed)
- 1 1/4 cups flour
- 2 eggs
- 1 cup molasses
- 1 cup buttermilk
- 1/2 cup finely chopped or ground suet
- 1/2 cup fruit juice
- 1 1/4 cups fine dry bread crumbs
- 1 1/2 teaspoons soda
- 1/2 teaspoon cloves
- 1/2 teaspoon allspice
- 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg
- 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1 teaspoon salt

Prepare fruit and nutmeats and dredge with one cup of the flour. Beat eggs until light and fluffy, add molasses, then buttermilk, suet and flavored fruit juice. Stir in bread crumbs, then remaining flour, which has been sifted with soda, spices and salt. Add dredged fruits and nutmeats and mix. Pour into one greased three-pound mold, cover and steam for three hours. Cool pudding, wrap in heavy wax paper and store. The pudding keeps for weeks in a cool place. Re-steam and serve hot with your favorite hard sauce.

New Orleans Pralines

- 1 cup brown sugar
- 1/2 cup molasses
- 1 cup cream
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 1/2 teaspoon vanilla
- 2 cups pecan nutmeats

Boil the first four ingredients, stirring constantly to 238° F. or until when tried in cold water a soft ball is formed. Add vanilla, pour over the nuts and stir until it begins to sugar. Drop from tip of spoon in small piles on buttered pans.

Holiday Fruit Cookies

- 1/2 cup soft shortening
- 1 cup brown sugar, packed in cup
- 1 egg
- 1/4 cup thick sour milk
- 1 1/4 cups sifted enriched flour
- 1/2 teaspoon soda
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 cup broken pecans
- 1 cup candied cherries, cut in halves
- 1 cup cut-up dates
- 36 to 42 pecan halves

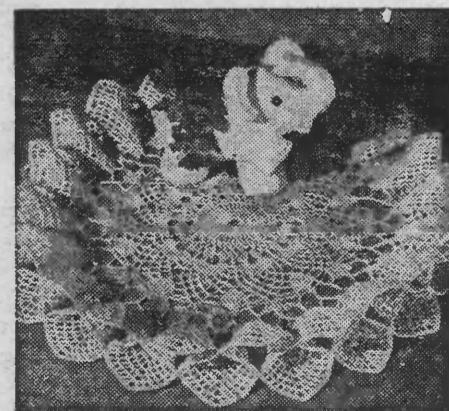
Mix together thoroughly shortening, sugar, egg. Stir in milk. Sift together dry ingredients and stir in. Stir in nutmeats and fruit. Drop by teaspoonful about two inches apart on greased baking sheet. Place a pecan half on each cookie. Bake 10 to 13 minutes (just until golden brown and set) in moderately hot oven. Cookies should be soft when taken from oven. Makes about three and one-half dozen cookies two inches in diameter. Additional fruit and nuts may be used if desired. Other kinds of fruit and nuts may be substituted, such as raisins, citron, candied pineapple or almonds.

Date Squares

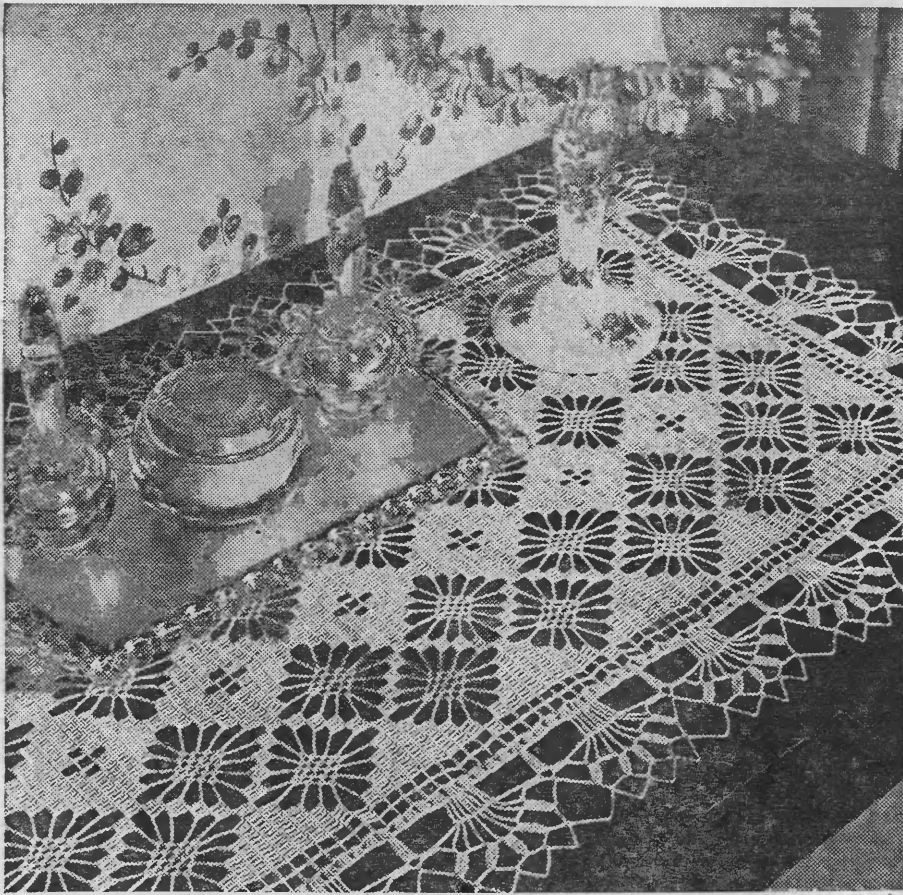
- 2 eggs
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1/4 cup sifted flour
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 1 cup walnuts
- 2 cups pitted dates
- 1/2 teaspoon vanilla

Separate eggs. Beat sugar into beaten yolks. Sift flour, baking powder, and salt. Chop nutmeats and dates. Add to flour mixture. Add yolks and sugar and mix well. Fold in stiffly beaten whites and vanilla. Blend thoroughly. Spread mixture evenly in greased eight-inch square pan. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 30 minutes. Cut into two-inch squares. Serve hot or cold. Makes 16 squares.

Ruffled Doily



SOMETHING NEW has been added to the traditional table doily, a crisp fluted edge that stands away from the table in a double tier of points. This ten-inch size is fine for your small tables underneath a potted plant or vase. Directions may be had by sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Kay Conlan, Illinois REA News, Box 1180, Springfield, Ill.



THE OPENWORK diamond pattern and web-like border of this CROCHETED DRESSER SCARF make a lacy design that is sparkling in white, and equally effective in pastel tones. A direction leaflet is available by merely sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Kay Conlan, Illinois REA News, Box 1180, Springfield, Ill.

Price, Appearance Not Guide To Long Service Of Equipment

"How long will it last?" is a question often asked by purchasers of new household equipment, especially the larger items like refrigerators, home freezers and washing machines which represent a considerable investment for many families.

Managers of apartments and other rented housing usually estimate about 10 years as the lifetime expectancy of such equipment. But no research has been made of the usual life of family-owned equipment. It should last considerably longer than 10 years, according to household equipment specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, if it is well-made and then properly used and cared for.

Still in service in many homes are some of the first automatic refrigerators, washing machines and vacuum cleaners manufactured. Owners of these early models often report few and only minor repairs during 20 or even 30 years of use. In fact, it is sometimes said that such equipment was "too well made" because thrifty families dislike parting with such old faithful servants even when new improved models offer more convenience and other advantages.

Lasting Qualities

Families who are investing in equipment today need to give special attention to lasting qualities because more metal and other materials, as well as labor, will be going into defense products. Neither price nor appearance is the guide to long service.

Generally it is safest to buy from a well-established manufacturer with a reputation for quality products who can back up his guarantee. Depending on the manufacturer is necessary because many of the construction features that count most are enclosed in the equipment so that they cannot be examined by the buyer.

Plain or "standard" rather than deluxe models generally offer the most for the money. Elaborate trim, fancy gadgets or other extras bring

up cost without making the equipment do its main job any better. The essentials generally are the same in a manufacturer's plain or stripped model as in his deluxe models because they all are turned out on a production line.

Maintenance

Worth considering especially when more labor will be occupied in defense work is that the simpler equipment and the less extras it has, the fewer the parts to get out of order. Repairs and maintenance on equipment need to be thought of as well as initial cost.

On electric equipment look for the UL seal of the Underwriters' Laboratories as assurance of safe performance.

For convenience and prompt servicing, buy from a local dealer with a dependable service department to avoid the inconvenience of sending parts back to the factory for repair.

Foot Toasters



THESE FOOT TOASTERS are worked in a cable stitch pattern and trimmed with red and blue. The soles are leather and come ready-made for hand-knitted and crocheted socks. Pattern is available by sending stamped, self-addressed envelope to Kay Conlan, Illinois REA News, Box 1180, Springfield, Ill.

Favorite Recipes and Hints To Clip For Your Scrapbook

Here is another group of 'special' favorite recipes and helpful hints sent in by readers. Do you have a suggestion that you'd like to share, too? If so, just address it to Kay Conlan, Illinois REA News, Box 1180, Springfield, Ill., or tuck it in with your pattern request.

A recipe for Christmas Candy:

- 4 cups sugar
- 1 pound dates
- 1 cup nut meats
- 1 cup rich milk
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 1 tablespoon butter

Boil ingredients eight minutes, remove from stove and beat until very stiff. Pour on buttered plate and put aside for at least two hours, or overnight—then cut in squares.—Mrs. Joseph Haarmann, Jr., R. R. 3, Effingham, Ill.

To get rust stains off your windows, go over them with plain dry steel wool and then wash them. They will look like new and the steel wool will not scratch the glass—Mrs. Woodrow Smith, R. R. 2, Cutler, Ill.

A Yo-Yo Cookie recipe: Cream one cup brown sugar, one cup white sugar, one and one-half cups of shortening (part butter). Add two well beaten eggs; dissolve one teaspoon soda in two tablespoons of vinegar; sift together, two teaspoons baking powder, four cups sifted flour, one-quarter teaspoon salt; one teaspoon vanilla, one teaspoon almond flavor. Mix in order given, roll in ball size of walnut, place on greased cookie sheet and press

down with fork. Bake in moderate oven 15 minutes. You may sprinkle top with sugar if you desire.—Mrs. Beineda Manley, R. R. 1, Paris, Ill.

If you do not have a defroster on your car—dip a cloth in alcohol (not permanent type because it is oily) and wipe over windshield. This will keep ice from freezing on the windshield. Mrs. Alma Wangler, R. 4, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

An iron skillet is cleaned perfectly when grease is burned on by setting on a bed of coals in furnace. Leave only until grease burns off. Watch closely. Cool and rub with steel wool. Just like new!—Mrs. Roy Williams, Utica, Ill.

Hunting Cap



(A Pattern)

Pattern List

We've included on our pattern list this month some last minute gift ideas along with suggestions for Christmas gift wrapping, Christmas party ideas and decorations which we hope you will find of assistance for your Yuletide season planning. We'll get the leaflets out just as fast as we can, but be sure to get your order in right away. The patterns are FREE! Just send a STAMPED, SELF-ADDRESSED envelope to Kay Conlan, Illinois REA News, Box 1180, Springfield, Ill., for every FOUR pattern leaflets you request.

Ideas For Fun

- Novel Uses For Xmas Cards
- Wrapping Xmas Gifts To Eat
- Table Favors For Xmas
- Kris Kringle Decorations
- Unusual Xmas Gifts To Make
- Little People's Xmas Gifts
- Christmas Cards To Make
- Wrapping Xmas Gifts
- Xmas Table Decorations
- Wax Art
- Place Cards and Favors
- Boy Blue Birthday Party
- Baby Bunting Party
- Bridal Table Decorations

Items To Sew

- Knitting Bag
- Two Gift Aprons
- Felt Toys (Swan, Bunny)
- Pine Tree Place Set
- Sea Gull Applique Luncheon Set
- Closet Accessories
- Felt Belt
- Print and Plain Apron
- Nylon Blouse
- Mother-Daughter Aprons
- Square Dance Doll
- Three Fruit Potholders
- Square Dance Skirt
- * Smart Sewing with Cotton Bags

Items To Knit

- Mittens
- Striped Afghan (Cable Stitch)
- Man's Knitted Tie, Socks
- Two Carriage Covers
- Men's Argyle Socks
- Sweaters
- Evening Blouse
- Diamond Pattern Men's Cardigan
- Twin Sweater Set (Sizes 12, 14, 16)
- Man's Cable Stitch

Helpful Hints

- Gift Ideas
- Decorating with Rayon Fabrics
- Removing Spots and Stains
- Making Bias Finishes
- Tips On Making Buttonholes

Toys To Crochet

- Floppy Dog
- Dress, Hat For Doll
- Crocheted Christmas Doll
- Pussy and Bunny
- Puppy
- Doll
- Black Cat and Pink Dog
- Loopy Dog and Ball

'Old Favorites'

- Making Plant Holders
- Whirl Skirt With Crocheted Pockets
- How To Make Slip Covers
- Potholder Mitt
- Triangular Bib Apron
- Five Knitted Doilies
- Pineapple Rows (chair set)
- Rose Circle Doily
- Flower Edgings For Linens
- Frothy Centered Pineapple Doily
- Hectagon Shaped Doily
- Shell Stitch Chair Set

Items To Crochet

- Crocheted Baby Set
- Penguin Bath Set
- Girl's Hat, Mittens
- Three Quick-To-Crochet Gifts
- Classic Beret
- Crocheted Headband, Bracelet
- Fireside Afghan
- Hat and Bag Set
- Perky Crocheted Hat
- Baby Soaker With Bib
- Dressy Hat
- Crocheted Scatter Rug
- Pineapple Popcorn Kitchen Set
- Square Pineapple Doily
- Beige Wool Hat
- * Learn to Crochet
- Pillow Case Trim
- Guest Towel Edgings

* Please include separate envelope when ordering with other patterns.

Little Bottle of Nail Polish Has Many

Ingenious Home Uses

NAIL polish is one of the biggest little bargains in a dime store. If you hadn't thought of it in that way, buy a couple of bottles, one of clear, and one of red, and try them. Keep them handy, not to glamourize your nails, but to help you and your family in many ingenious ways about the house.

For example, protect costume jewelry from tarnishing by brushing it with clear polish as soon as you buy it. This keeps the metal shiny and prevents its discoloring your skin. And you've doubtless found how quickly it stops those aggravating runs in your nylons.

Clear polish can cement loosened objects such as screw-ons, bric-a-brac, and plastic buttons. It seals bottles of volatile substances that are seldom used, such as perfumes.

Medicine Bottle

If the label on a new bottle of medicine is glossed over with clear nail lacquer, the important directions and refill number are preserved for future reference. And a quick brushing of the same will keep your canned goods labels from falling off because of dampness.

When small tots' shoe laces lose their tips, twist the ends, dip them in clear polish, and presto—they'll go through the shoe-eyes like new again. You can do the same for a stiff tip to string beads. It's handier than a needle.

When an occasional chigger bite drives you nearly frantic with incessant itching, dab a bit of clear polish on it. The pest will smother and you will sigh with relief.

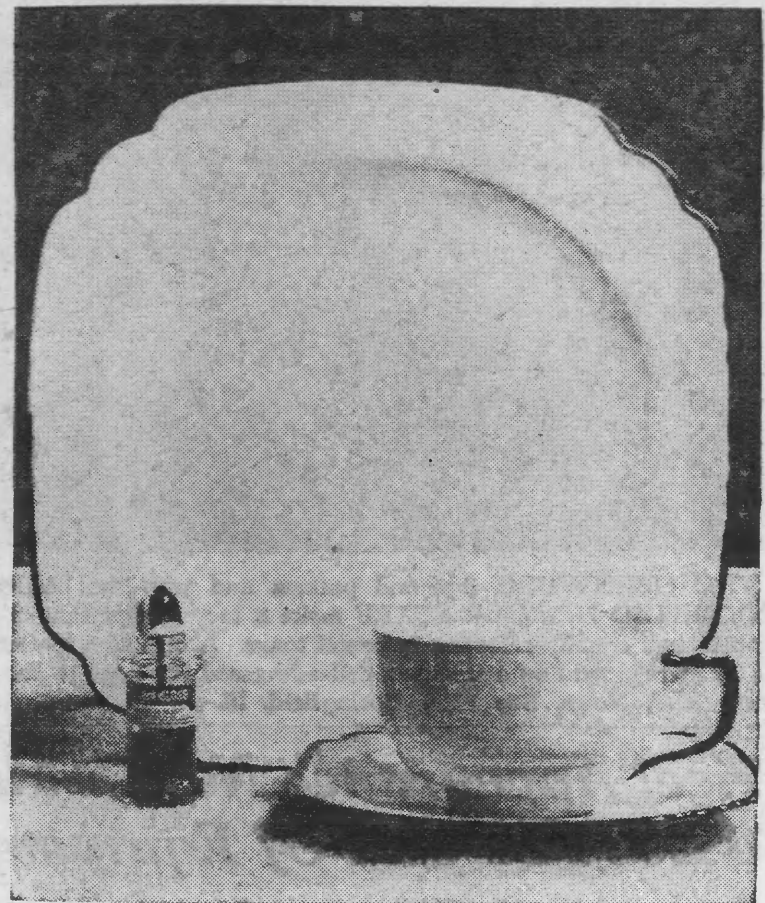
There are endless uses for colored nail polish. Give your imagination full sway, but here are a few tips to start you off:

Hand Paint Dishes

"Hand-paint" plain white dishes with bright red lacquer. Cup handles, edges of plates, saucers, and sauce dishes all become more attractive when touched with a thin edging. Or a raised design can be colored to make the dishes look much more expensive than they really are. Ash trays and vases from the dime store will often benefit by a dash of extra color and individuality. One application will last through many weeks of dishwashing. When it does begin to wear off, you or the children can easily touch it up in a jiffy.

If there's illness in the family, paint a pert initial or flower on cup and glass to identify its user. In fact, every member of the family, whether ill or well, will like having his glass

PLAIN WHITE dishes can be effectively "hand-painted" with bright red lacquer. Cup handles, edges of plates, saucers, and sauce dishes all become more attractive when touched with the thin edging.



marked. Thus, each one will know 'tis his, and his alone." This saves dishwashing because each one uses only one glass between meals.

You will more than delight a guest by marking a glass with his initials. Whether for a meal or a day, he will appreciate your thoughtfulness, and again you will have few glasses to wash. The polish is quickly whisked away later with a dash of remover on cotton, or a few light strokes of a knife.

For Marking

Colored nail polish is especially handy to mark china, silver, or pans that go picnicking or camping. At the end of the outing, your own belongings are easily gathered together. And if a Boy Scout goes to camp, he's certain to get back home with the same articles you sent, when there's a dash of nail polish applied in your own individual mark.

Like every housewife, you doubtless have a bit of "Scotch" in you when it comes to throwing away fruit jars that are perfectly good except for a slight nick or two on the edge. But how exasperating on canning day to have jars lined up ready to fill, only to find several have chipped edges! Avoid this by dashing a bit of red polish on bottom of each one when first you notice a chipped place. They'll be good for storing cereals, dried beans, and numerous other items.

Bright red polish is like a red flag of danger when painted heavily on top and sides of containers of poisonous or harmful substances. Splash it on freely. Then educate yourself and family to Stop, Look and Think before ever opening or using the contents of a bottle so emblazoned.

Rummage through your trinket box. You'll

probably find a pair of ear-clips or an old pin that you don't want to throw away, but that is tarnished or worn. Coat these with red, red polish. You'll be proud as Punch with your "new" costume jewelry.

Brighten Clothes-Pins

Brighten wooden clothes-pins with nail lacquer to hold potholders, towels, or what-have-you proudly in place in the kitchen, or as napkin-holders when you need extras.

If you have Christmas tree bulbs that still burn, but are spotty in color, paint them with red nail polish. They'll look bright as new. Or if you prefer, add fruit coloring to clear polish. Results are guaranteed to please.

Glistening red walnuts (thanks to nail polish) add inexpensive bits of color to a Christmas tree, and are also safe if there's a small youngster who likes to see if the decorations taste as good as they look.

You can make your own personalized note paper in a jiffy. According to your mood, sketch a gay flower border or a single blossom. Paint a dignified monogram or a replica of your home. It's fun to express your individuality with nail lacquer. You don't need to be an artist. You don't need to know a thing about painting. Just try your hand at polish-painting on two or three sheets of stationery. You'll not want to stop.

However you look at it, nail polish is a super-investment in your home. Keep it handy. Use it whenever the notion occurs to you. You'll find more and more ways to make it work for you. And you'll wonder how you ever got along without it before. For truly, nail polish keeps house, plus!

Clinton Electric President Tells Annual Meeting 'Gas Ranges Have No Place On Co-op Member's Farm'

President Vincent Albers of Clinton County Electric Cooperative urged members to give their co-op full support by using electricity in every practical way possible. He spoke at the 12th annual meeting of the co-op, November 2, at Breese.

"Since electricity has been one of the greatest advancements of the century, the farmers should take complete advantage of the benefits in better living and higher profits which it affords," the president said.

Every co-op member should patronize his organization 100 per cent, he continued. Bottled gas ranges have no place on a member's premises. Not only are electric ranges more efficient and economical, but they use the product which "your own organization was set up to sell."

Rate Reduction

A reduction in retail rates was recently put into effect as a result of the lower wholesale rate received from the power wholesaler, Albers announced.

The past year was a very successful one he asserted. The co-op expanded its lines and now has more than 700 miles of lines, farther than the distance from Breese to Chicago and back. "We have approximately 12,000 poles besides a great deal of other kinds of equipment which makes the maintenance job a considerable one."

The president asked for the continued cooperation of members in reading their meters and paying their bills on time. Also he asked that they report any unusual conditions they may observe along the lines and that they keep their fence rows clean.

A much-needed office building is planned, Albers said. A warehouse will be attached. Plans have been submitted to REA for approval. Construction will depend upon the defense situation, he added.

Manager Reports

Again this year, Manager Joseph H. Heimann reported that "no one waits for electric service from Clinton County Electric Cooperative." Anyone wishing service will be connected immediately. However, if shortages of materials, such as copper become acute, "we may not be able to maintain this policy."

During the past year, 48 miles of line connecting 135 new members was built, the manager said. Kilo-watt-hour consumption increased 15 per cent with an average of 266 kwh. per user a month reached in April.

Extensive rebuilding was undertaken, Heimann revealed, including heavier lines to take care of ever-growing loads, and new substations. He predicted that the reconversion work will be completed soon.

Other Improvements

Other system improvements for the betterment of service included the addition of automatic equipment, and brush spraying. Installation of two-way radio communication in co-op trucks is underway and will help maintain better service.

The manager told of the wiring conditions uncovered by the wiring inspection, which the co-op is making available to all the members. They varied from pennies behind fuses to wiring that does not meet specifications.

"It is not compulsory for you to make corrections to your wiring that the inspector recommends, but we urge you to do so since it is for

your benefit. It will mean safer and better service for you," the manager emphasized.

The manager expressed the idea that perhaps the "middle man" could be eliminated in financing rural electric co-ops, if the farmers would loan their money directly to the co-ops, instead of to the government via banks, only to be reborrowed by the farmers. It would mean the farmer would get interest on millions of dollars which banks do not now pay them. Maybe such a plan is worth investigating particularly by those who complain that the government is doing too much financing, Heimann added.

Taxes

He spoke on the subject of taxes saying that the co-op pays all taxes except profit taxes from which it is exempt because of its non-profit nature. He also explained capital credits as the difference between the amount of money the member pays for electricity and the actual cost. "This is what repays the loan and is therefore your capital investment. A record is kept of your share of the capital and credited to you."

"We should always realize that the cooperative is the only way electric service would have ever been brought to every farm home and rural establishment. By grouping and working together it has been possible to accomplish the distribution of electric power on an area-wide coverage basis," the manager asserted.

The report of Robert W. Holtgrave, treasurer, revealed that the cooperative has repaid 38 per cent of its loans to REA and that the co-op has an excellent financial standing.

Editor Speaks

In the principal address, William E. Murray, editor of the Illinois REA News, spoke on the subject, "The Importance of You."

"Underestimating your own importance is normal because most human beings cannot help but be aware of their inferiority in the face of the mysteries of nature and the cosmos, and the perilous developments of our day and age," the editor declared. "Only a very foolish man could feel superior."

"But this natural tendency of underestimation keeps people from realizing their tremendous importance in the affairs of government, commerce, and even the local rural electric cooperatives."

Determining Factor

"However, what you, as individuals say and think, determines the type of government we have, the products on the market and the magazines and newspapers you read. Each one of you influences many people around you, most of whom you don't even know, and in turn your opinions are snowballed into gigantic proportions unknown to you," Murray affirmed.

"Because you think that most people hold a different opinion from yours and because opinion takes a long time to make itself felt, are the two reasons why you may conclude that what you think is of little significance."

"Applied to your rural electric cooperative, what you think determines how your cooperative is operated. You select others to run it for you. Yet it is their duty to know how you feel and to base their decisions on what the majority wishes."

(Continued on Page Sixteen)



RECEIVING INSTRUCTIONS on how to fit drainage pipe together is this group of power use advisers, who attended the Illinois Power Use School, November 13-17, at Robinson. They are: left to right, Roy Goode of Rural Electric Convenience Cooperative of Divernon; Instructor Fred McVey of REA; Mel Wittenborne of Southern Illinois Electric Cooperative of Dongola; and James Sherwood of REA.

Plan And Install Farm Water System At Power Use School

The installation of the farmstead water system and the value of co-op membership understanding were the two topics discussed and demonstrated at the Illinois Power Use School, held November 13-17 at Robinson.

Approximately 17 electric cooperative personnel attended the school which was sponsored by the power use committee of the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives, the University of Illinois extension service, and the application and loan division of REA.

The program was divided into three sections: the study, theory, and planning of a farmstead water system; the installation of a water system; and panel discussions on membership information techniques.

Planned System

During the first two days, the cooperative personnel discussed the advantages of farm water supply and how an adequate one should be set-up. They planned the entire installation from sewage to kitchen and bathroom fixtures.

On the next three days, the power use advisers journeyed to a farm north of Robinson where a practical application of what they had studied was held.

The work was divided into three phases, sewage, water, and plumbing. The power use advisers were divided into three groups also to do the work. Each of these groups alternated jobs every two hours.

The sewage group installed the drain pipe, laid the field tile and supervised laying of the septic tank. The plumbing group was concerned with the pipe from the well to the pump inside of the house, while the plumbing group put in the bathroom, kitchen and laundry fixtures.

Each group had an instructor. Fred McVey, of the application and loan division of REA, handled the sewage group; Earl Arnold, also of REA, the water group; and Frank

Andrew, of the University, the plumbing group.

McVey pointed out that "we are not trying to make plumbers out of these cooperative personnel, but are trying to give them a basic understanding of how a water system should be planned for the farmstead."

A panel discussion on the "Benefits to the Cooperative from a Well-Informed Membership", was held on Monday evening. T. H. Hafer, chairman of the Illinois power use committee, conducted the panel.

A banquet was held on Wednesday evening, after which a panel discussion on "Who Shares Responsibility for Building Member Understanding," was held. Wayne Maley, power use adviser of Southwestern Illinois Electric Cooperative of Greenville, was chairman.

Allen--

(Continued on Page Two)

payroll of a number of utilities, including Virginia Electric and Power Co., as a high-salaried consultant. Ellis' argument carried the day, and Falck was eliminated despite powerful utility pressure in his behalf.

Propaganda Tour

Grover Neff, of the Wisconsin Light and Power Company, who in 1935 claimed that all the farmers who would ever want electricity were being served, is now making a propaganda tour of the Midwest with a hand-picked group of utility officials. They are visiting farm and other editors, and are peddling an aggressive line of anti-public power blather. In Iowa, the Neff band visited the editors of Successful Farming and Better Homes and Gardens, urging them to write editorials opposing more REA transmission and generating loans. Other editors visited were in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and Minnesota.

State Board Considers Varied Agenda At November Meeting

The board of directors of the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives heard a report by William M. Planert on the Illinois Agricultural Association convention held recently in Chicago. This took place at the regularly monthly meeting of the board, November 17 in Springfield.

A resolution (see Page 3) concerning the I.A.A.'s stand on cooperative generation and transmission was submitted by Planert. He is also president of the Illinois Statewide Power Cooperative.

A committee was appointed to represent the Association in liaison work with the Illinois Public Power Association.

Manager A. E. Becker reported that the Rural Electrification Administration had decided to defer enforcement of the "prevailing wage policy" on force account construction until further study can be given

to the problems involved. A memorandum dated November 15, from REA has notified all cooperatives of this development.

The board voted not to hold the Illinois breakfast at the 1951 National Rural Electric Cooperative Association convention in Cleveland.

Becker reported that 13 to 14 cooperatives are interested in the annual meeting caravan. He said that the cutbacks in appliance manufacturing, and the increased costs of rentals for caravan equipment, might affect the feasibility of the plan. He told the board he would contact manufacturers to determine the extent of their participation.

E. C. Collier of the REA management division, gave an outline of the management analysis and forecasting system furnished by REA to cooperatives.

Co-op Folks Put Golden Rule In Practice To Help Their Neighbor

William Doubler of Annawan is one farmer who knows that his neighbors and friends practice the golden rule.

Doubler, suffering from a rare blood disease, was hospitalized at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., before he could pick his 127 acres of corn. "Who was going to pick the corn?", was a problem neither Doubler or his wife had an answer for.

But unknown to the farm couple several of their friends and neighbors had discussed his plight and had organized a harvest day at the Doubler farm. And early on the morning of November 13, 74 farmers with a great array of tractors, corn pickers, wagons, portable elevators and other equipment descended upon the Doubler farmstead.

Homemakers Help

And before noon the corn had been harvested and the hungry farmers came in from the field to the farmhouse where they found that 22 homemakers had prepared a large meal consisting of 18 chickens, more than a bushel of potatoes, 27 pies, four large cakes and dozens of bowls of vegetables and salad.

When asked how she felt Mrs. Doubler replied, "it makes me feel good to know I have such fine neighbors. We all appreciate what they did. I do not know how we shall ever be able to really thank all of these kind people."

Lloyd De Rue, neighbor of the Doublers and the person who set the date for the harvest affair, said that when "we called for some help for Doubler, the response was quick."

Both Doubler and De Rue, as well as most of the 96 persons who turned out for the corn picking, are members of the Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative of Princeton.

Those who assisted at the corn harvest and furnished equipment are:

Bozo Croegaert, Fred Rostyne, Bill Haverbeck, John Van Hyfte, John Hermie, Gus Bloome, Harry Heath, Ezra Gripp, Frank Van Quickleberg, Art Walgrave, Virgil Walgraves, Berl Shaw, Ed Brown, Jiggs Rakestraw, Leonard Anderson, Orville Croegaert, Hub De May, Francis Loncke, Harry Loncke, Fluf Rakestraw, Marion Rakestraw, Jens Miller, Henry Van De Voorde.

Ralph Van De Voorde, Rene Seirens, Don Teates, Earl Salzman, Ed Elgin, Vernon Elgin, Aloice Croegaert, Virgil Croegaert, Cyril Dauwe, Marvin Decker,

Joe White, Walter Gripp, Al Wancket, Vic Wancket, Charles Van Damme, Cliff Verdick, Chuck Van Vooren, Don Van Damme, Looie Van Damme, Bill Vyneman, Bob Dumers, Clarence Carrington, Tip Hodgett.

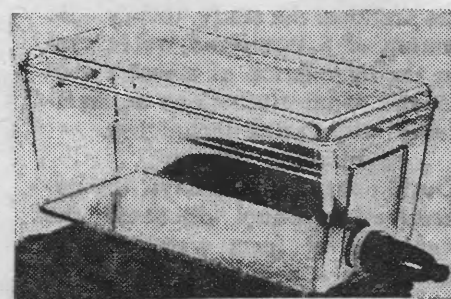
Mandius Dolander, Ed Cathlyn, Bill Esher, Gene Esher, Ed Vandernick, Gene Vandernick, Lawrence Van Hyfte, Pete Swanson, Shorty Huughe, Lawrence DeSplinter, Ed Doubler, Ray Boolinger, Frank Verbeck, Bob Anderson, Nels Anderson, Andrew Anderson, Sam DeReu, Murray Matson, Vic Hanson, Irvin Nutt.

Beck Price, Evo Demuyneck, Perdon Sturtewagon, Bill Frankenrider, Fred Getz, Don Doubler and Vincent Causemaker.

The women present to help out in the kitchen were:

Mesdames Lloyd De Reu, William Vyneman, John Youngberg, Frank DeDecker, Mell Celus, Bill Esser, Charles Van Vooren, Ed Verdick, Lam DeReu, Ed Cathlyn, Phil Goebert, Pete Sturtewagon, Ed Elgin, Henry Van DeVoorde, Bill Haverbeck, Vic Wancket, Art De Splinter, Leo Doubler, Al Wancket, Junior Burgess, and Misses Genevieve Elgin and Bernadine Anderson.

What's New?



INSTEAD OF unhandy bottles kept in the electric refrigerator for cool drinking water, it is now possible to have a new glass tray with a handy tap from which to obtain the water.

The tray which holds over a gallon of water doesn't take too much space in the refrigerator and has a removable, push-button spigot. For service at the table, the new cold drink dispenser can be removed from the refrigerator during a meal.

Warm water and soap or a teaspoonful of baking soda in lukewarm water is all that is needed to clean the tray. It has hand-grip indentations front and back for easy handling outside the refrigerator.

The product is known as Tap-A-Glass and is sold by Foster Products, Inc., 659 Main street, New Rochelle, N. Y. The manufacturer is Trylyn Mfg. Co., San Francisco 4, Calif.

Co-op Folks

RALPH SMITH

Ralph L. Smith is going to make electricity work for him. Like so many other rural electric co-op members, the Clay Electric Cooperative director said that "by using electricity on the farm, I can take it easy and eliminate a lot of needless work."

A charter member of the Flora electric co-op as well as being its secretary-treasurer, Smith said that his plans for using electricity as much as possible on his 220-acre farm are "typical of most rural electric consumers, who at first, thought that their only use for electricity would be for lights but now use it in hundreds of ways.

"And the people who, when the co-op was first organized, refused to sign up for electricity, now want the service immediately," he declared. But the director is highly pleased with this development for he feels that the more electricity consumed, the faster the co-op can repay its debt to the government and be owned by the members.

The director, himself, plans to add a water system on his farm. "I figure that with running water on the place, I can save one-hour a day and also double the number of hogs I feed." He now feeds 51 hogs and estimates that they drink around 50 gallons of water a day, but "would drink more if it were avail-

able, but a man just can't carry enough water by hand for them."

JACOB D. GOTTSCHKE

Jacob D. Gottsche is president of Farmers Mutual Electric Cooperative of Geneseo. He has been on the co-op board since it was organized and believes that "without our co-op the majority of our members would still be without electricity.

"I may have had electricity," Gottsche said, "but I would have had to pay for my own line too. Besides I don't believe in having power when others can't." He said that no farmer should have to be without electricity.

"Why shouldn't a farmer have electricity?", the director asked. "His production is of vital concern to the economy of our Nation. You wouldn't see a manufacturer do without electricity, so why should the farmer do without it?"

Gottsche farms 120 acres north of Geneseo. His is a grain and livestock operation. He feeds and raises Yorkshire hogs. He has been farming for 25 years and as he put it, "I am rooted to the soil."

Before he had electricity the director said that he wore out two gas engines on his water pump. "Now all I do is press the button and forget about the pump. No more water worries for me," he declared.

Clinton Electric Meeting

(From Page Fifteen)

That is what your management does.

"How you will react to a policy, is the primary consideration whenever boards of directors attempt to arrive at a decision," Murray said.

"The stress that co-op directors put on keeping you informed through power-use advisers, the state publication, and other means, shows that the directors recognize the importance of your opinion and want you to have the facts so that you can form an intelligent opinion.

"As an editor, I can testify that what you as individuals think, is the determining factor in the content of magazines. Unless we editors give you something of value and interest to you, you will not read the publications. And a magazine which is not read, is absolutely worthless," Murray emphasized.

He said that the thousands of favorable comments from readers, "lead us to believe that we think we are on the right track. We hope to stay on the right track and to improve so that your statewide paper will be of more interest and value and will merit your respect and good opinion."

The editor summarized by urging his listeners not to underestimate their importance. "It is only because you thought there was a need for rural electrification that your cooperative was begun. And it will only last as long as you individuals have a good opinion of it."

Brief remarks were made by State Manager A. E. Becker.

Elected trustees for three-year terms were Myrtle Dierkes, Wylma Haake, and Robert W. Holtgrave. Distribution of attendance awards concluded the meeting.

Washington Report

(From Page Three)

ing a thorough study by state and local electric co-ops.

Move to Dismiss Suit Halting Power Co-ops

Attorneys for five government officials being sued by 10 Missouri commercial electric companies in the Washington, D.C., Federal Court, requested on November 15 that the suit be dismissed.

The commercial electric companies entered the courts in an effort to halt construction of a generating plant and transmission lines by two REA-financed rural electric cooperatives in Missouri.

Rural electric spokesmen had previously expressed opinions that the suit had been filed for publicity purposes and with little hope of winning it.

Defendants

Defendants in the Missouri electric company suit are Charles F.

Brannan, Secretary of Agriculture; John W. Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury; Oscar L. Chapman, Secretary of the Interior; Claude R. Wickard, REA Administrator; and Douglas G. Wright, Administrator of the Southwestern Power Administration. The latter is an agency of the Department of the Interior charged with the wholesale marketing of government-generated power in the southwest.

The Missouri electric companies want to force the administrators being sued to stop advancement of REA loans to Central Power Co-op and N.W. Electric Co-op in Missouri. The two co-ops plan to build a generating plant, the output of which would be sold to SPA to "firm up" the water power. In return the co-ops would purchase power from SPA. Another part of the plan calls for the SPA use of the transmission lines and ownership of them at the end of 35 years.

Your Co-op Newscolumn

NEWS FROM Illinois Valley

Princeton, Ill.
F. I. Ruble, Mgr.

Address: 430 South Main Street
Telephone: Princeton 135
Office Hours—8:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. Monday through Saturday
TO REPORT OUTAGES — AFTER HOURS:
PRINCETON AREA: Milford Jontz, General Foreman, Telephone: Princeton 2-1199 or Floyd Christiansen, Maintenance Foreman, Telephone: Princeton 2889.
TO REPORT OUTAGES — AT ALL TIMES IN:
GALVA AREA: Lester Register, Maintenance; Telephone: Galva 504-J.
OTTAWA AREA: Jack Lewis, Maintenance; Telephone: Ottawa 2987-R3.

NOTE: Members in Galva and Ottawa areas please try to report trouble to your maintenance man before calling Princeton.

Sincere seasons greetings and best wishes to all members and friends for a most happy and joyous holiday season from the board of directors and employees of the Illinois Valley Electric cooperative.

SHOP EARLY

Santa Claus advises that all members, who plan to give electrical appliances and gifts for Christmas, should do their shopping early.

Certain electrical appliances including refrigerators, ranges, etc. are being allocated to dealers and this has limited the available supply. Giving something electrical for Christmas is always an excellent suggestion. Makes the recipient a most practical gift. So, give something electrical for Christmas and do your Christmas shopping early.

4-H CLUB PROGRESS

During November 4-H club members were honored by achievement day programs held all over the nation. The junior members of our cooperative in the eight counties served, their leaders and rural youth assistants deserve all honors accorded them.

The remarkable progress made in developing the 4-H club program is a good sign of the type of 4-H leaders. The work they are doing to build character, responsibility and self-reliance in our rural youth, is ample proof of good leaders.

The rural electrification program developed by the REA has also had its part in the 4-H club program. Cooperative power and service has made possible the development and extension of 4-H club projects.

Because of its convenience and versatility, appliances and equipment adapted to its use have aided greatly in the production of poultry, swine and stock of higher quality. Cooperative power has also been a real factor in developing the future home-makers program.

The national 4-H club congress held at Chicago, November 26 to December 1, brought together national, state and county achievement winners from over the nation. This congress was stimulating to all who attended. The Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative con-

gratulates the winners and their leaders. President and Mrs. Upton Craig, Victoria; Director and Mrs. Dale Anderson, Galva and Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Darr attended the Westinghouse Electric Supply Company dinner held Tuesday evening, November 28 at the Stevens Hotel, Chicago. This dinner was given by Westinghouse to honor winners of the 4-H club electric program.

THINK THIS OVER

Everyday our cooperative members are contributing their share to America's strength for peace or war. Today nearly 85 per cent of our nation's farms are electrified. In the area served by our cooperative it is approximately 97 per cent.

The amazing fact is that only 15 years ago only 10 per cent of the nation's farms were receiving central station service. The REA program was started in May 1935 and has steadily progressed. Today our members are using more electric power. In fact in 1949 only two other Illinois cooperatives averaged more kilowatts used per month than your cooperative, and there was only a difference of six kilowatts per month between second and third place.

In today's emergency with manpower growing in shorter supply, and food demands increasing, more electricity may be the only answer.

Those in the government realize, you can be sure, how important electricity is to food production in our nation's rural areas. You can also be sure of one thing more—farm power—electric power—is power for defense.

BULLETINS RECEIVED

A series of bulletins released by REA compiled under the supervision of J. P. Schaefer, head, electro-agriculture section technical standard division, have been received at your co-op office.

Data and research information on electric home pasteurizers, home freezer specifications, automatic clothes washers, electric ranges, electric water heaters and abstracts on crop conditioning are contained in these highly informative bulletins. If you are particularly interested in securing information on any of the above subjects please advise us and it will be forwarded to you.

NEWS ABOUT MEMBERS

Mrs. Edith Kays, secretary-director of your cooperative, has been invited to attend a conference at REA headquarters in Washington D. C. to be held December 4-7. The conference will bring together a limited number of cooperative directors from over the nation, to discuss and plan a public relations and power use program which can be adopted by all electric cooperatives.

Others attending from Illinois include John Sargent, president and A. E. Becker, manager, representing the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives.

Manager F. I. Ruble and Fred E. Darr were guests of Manager Warner Russell of the Southeastern Iowa Electric Cooperative, Mount Pleasant, Iowa when he entertained managers from Iowa REA Cooperatives at an open house held at the co-op office November 16. The cooperative recently completed their new office building and the visitors appreciated the opportunity to inspect it. A delicious turkey dinner was served those attending the meeting.

A new barn has just been completed on the Earl Chalus farm in Waltham township, northeast of Utica. It is entirely modern and co-op power will be used effectively in the structure. The barn is of the type which can be used to feed cattle as well as for general purposes.

NEWS FROM Tri-County Electric Co-op

Mt. Vernon, Ill.
H. G. Downey, Manager

The board of directors and employees of Tri-County Electric wish to again extend Christmas greetings to the members of the cooperative, who now number more than 6500. The times in which we live are again becoming uncertain and this factor is being increased daily.

For example, our suppliers of materials for line construction are withdrawing all their price lists and costs of materials are the prices in effect at the time of shipment. Many companies will not guarantee prices beyond 30 days, at the present time.



H. G. Downey

But there is one story that does not change and can be depended upon and that is the Christmas story which we read and think of every year with hope that this world some day may regain its senses and realize that warfare gains no one anything.

Construction Report

Our contractor, the Oil Field Electric Company, expects to have completed construction of all lines on the present contract by the last of November. It is our hope to have all of these lines energized and all members on these lines receiving service by Christmas day.

The number of applications on hand indicates that we will probably not let any more contracts for line construction as our own crews should be able to handle the amount of line remaining to be constructed during the year 1951.

The month of October was a very exceptional one for line construction work, in fact it was much better than the summer months of August and September. Our crews completed 15 miles of line during the month of October which is the largest construction month to date, this year. System improvement work, which improves your service, is proceeding.

The Washington county crew, under the direction of Charles Swain, is now rephasing lines in the western part of Washington county and the Marion county crew, in charge of Bob Worley will start rephasing work north from our Alma substation, located at the overhead bridge north of Salem.

The Jefferson county crew, headed by Francis Wittenbrink, has completed the three-phase and two-phase lines down the Log Cabin road which will improve service and voltage regulation for all of the members of the cooperative living near Spring Garden and south of Belle River.

OUTAGES

The Illinois REA News has included in this issue, an article giving figures on outages to determine the efficiency of rural electric service and along these lines we have tabulated our outages for the first six months of this year. Outages, like flies, mosquitos and thorns on rose bushes, are aggravating to all concerned.

We who are responsible for the operation of your electric system realize how essential electric service is to your property. It is becoming so essential that you have use for it

24 hours of the day. That is one of the reasons your cooperative has spent approximately \$60,000 the last year on additional system improvement to improve your continuity of service.

Getting back to the tabulation of outages, we found that during the first six months of this year we had in the three counties in which we serve 59 outages. Forty-nine per cent of these outages or 29 of them were assumed to have been caused by lightning. After patrolling the line we could find no other reason why the line was put out of service.

Limbs and trees are still causing a few outages, however this percentage figure is decreasing rapidly and we expect it to be a minor item in the very near future as our tree crews under the supervision of Leo Revis in Jefferson county, LeRoy Hess in Marion county and Charles Swain in Washington county are making great headway in removing all dangerous, leaning and dead trees from our line.

During this six-month period 13 per cent or eight outages were caused by limbs and trees. It might be interesting to note that we had four line outages that were caused by members who felled trees on our line. The balance of the outages are rather assorted, consisting of cats, loose connections, broken insulators, broken arrestors, broken wires, defective reclosures, defective cutouts and etc.

During this same period we have in our files reports covering 114 individual outages. These are outages that caused the interruption of service to an individual member of the cooperative. The largest item on this is shown as "unknown". When we reached the scene of the trouble we found a fuse blown on the transformer and could find no reason why it had blown.

Nineteen outages during this period were caused by unknown reasons. The most common causes for individual outages were: lightning, which accounted for 14 outages; trouble on the members side of the premises, 14 outages; overloaded transformers or transformers that failed, 13 outages.

Loose connections also came in for their share, and we had 13 outages caused by loose connections. Our maintenance program, which is scheduled to get under way in the near future, will, of course, assist greatly in reducing outages caused by loose connections.

The balance of the outages can be attributed to limbs and trees, birds causing fuses to blow, service wires pulled loose from houses, houses that have burned down, broken wires and defective equipment. A study of these outages will do much to guide the course of work so that we can improve your service. That is why we have spent the time to tabulate the outages and report them to you.

NEW EMPLOYEES

The increase in connections has resulted in the cooperative purchasing a new posting machine, which is scheduled for delivery during the month of November. In connection with this work we have hired a new employee, Helen Glover of Mt. Vernon to assist with our office work.

EMPLOYEES

We would like to report that Mr. and Mrs. Earl I. Tanner are the parents of a boy named Joe Earl, born Tuesday, November 7, at 12:51 p. m. Mrs. Tanner will be remembered as Myrtle Baltzell, our former work order clerk.

SALEM OFFICE

Bids will be taken December 20 at 8 p. m. on the building the cooperative proposes to construct north of Salem on Route 37. This building is part of an overall plan to provide sufficient warehouse and garage space for all of the

cooperative supplies and equipment.

OPERATING STATISTICS

	Sept. 1949	Sept. 1950
Miles energized	1648	1902
Revenue per mile	\$23.52	\$22.71
Connected members	5869	6460
Density per mile	3.56	3.40
Average bill	\$6.60	\$6.69
Average kwh used	1,316,520	1,542,960
Kwh sold	1,100,952	1,274,732

NEWS FROM Corn Belt

Bloomington, Ill.
T. H. Hafer, Supt.

We want to thank several of our members for their fine help in cooperating with our employees in keeping good service and proper metering of the electric power. Many members write us cards tell-



T. H. Hafer

ing us that their meters have stopped; that some wires are hanging too low; that a guy wire has been cut or broken loose, or so on.

A most recent bouquet should go to Ben Brunson of Towanda. One morning several of his neighbors on the same line called in and stated that their radios were unusable because of too much static. Then Mr. Brunson came in and reported that his lights were flickering and that he had seen some flashes at the top of his transformer pole.

We immediately radioed this message to our men in their truck who were looking for the radio trouble. They went directly to Mr. Brunson's and found a loose clamp at the top of his transformer which was causing all the trouble.

4-H WINNER

We are glad to report that Gordon Schroeder, of the Bloomington Busy-Bee 4-H club, won the state award in the 4-H Farm Electricity contest. He received a \$50 war bond. Gordon has been one of the leading farm electricity 4-H members in McLean county ever since the project was started.

UP TO DATE

Your co-op directors and employees want to be in the position to keep your electric service in the most up to date methods possible. In order to do this they must know chances to get new ideas. Three opportunities used recently were:

Two Directors, Mrs. Ruth Otto and W. B. Ellis, along with Joe Crosno, wiring inspector, and T. H. Hafer, manager, attended the National Farm Electrification conferences at St. Louis recently. At this meeting farm electric engineers, manufacturers, utility and co-op men all met together and discussed their ideas for better farm and home electric equipment.

Our office employees including J. D. Schunk, Sue Watson, Betty Chismark, Jean Stevens, Donna Ortman, and Beulah Miller recently took a day to visit the co-op offices at Divernon, Greenville, and Steelville where they visited briefly with the employees of each co-op office and swapped ideas on how best to take care of the cooperative records.

At Steelville they saw a new co-op building which made them just a little bit envious. They reported a very worthwhile time spent with friendly employees who were interested in doing the best job possible for their cooperatives.

Joe Crosno, wiring inspector, and T. H. Hafer, manager, attended a one week plumbing school, held for co-op personnel in Illinois, so that they could be of more help to co-op members who want to install water systems.

**NEWS FROM
Eastern Illinois
Power Co-op**

Paxton, Ill.

T. M. Brady, Manager

**TELEPHONE NUMBERS
FOR OUTAGE CALLS**

Office—8 p. m. to 5 p. m. except Saturday, Sunday & holidays. Paxton 185.

Toni Barbieur, Paxton, 595
Kenneth Slater, Paxton, 576
W. S. Nelson, Paxton, 409L
Jesse Fietz, Gilman, 159
W. H. Kamm, Hoopeston, 462.

Don Allison, Hoopeston, 714M.
Harold Turner, Cropsey, 56
Virgil Farris, Watseka, 946W

In case of an outage, check to see if your neighbors have service. If not call collect one of the above numbers. If your call is not accepted, you will know that the report of the outage has already been received and that it is being taken care of.

Dear member: Please note the change in telephone number above for our lineman at Hoopeston, who has again had a change in his telephone number and we hope this will be the last one. His new number now is 462, which is a private line. Please paste the telephone numbers near your telephone for ready reference.

Our linemen have completed the entirely new three-phase line, with large conductors, which will serve the members north and west of Gilman. Most of it is to serve the members north of Gilman, up as far as the Chebanse area. This will definitely improve conditions in that area for the present, and will take care of all future demands from the members in that area.

This is part of our reconversion program that has been planned for some time. It is necessary, in the operation of an REA financed cooperative, to look ahead into the future, and for that reason



T. M. Brady we have planned all of the reconversion work and are completing it as soon as possible.

On October 11 we energized the new sub-station at Donovan. This area was formerly served out of the Gilman substation, and this station is built approximately one mile northwest of Donovan and will serve all of the members in the northeast part of Iroquois county.

This will also take care of the present and future needs of our members in that area, and give them adequate and reliable service. This is also a part of our reconversion program for the future expansion of the cooperative.

NEW PROGRAM

Our cooperative is over 12-years-old, as our first lines were energized in August of 1938. Through the years, the new members that were connected for the electric service for the first time were required to have a wiring inspection to insure the safe and adequate wiring job for their farm homes. This assured them of having a safe wiring condition, as well as wires large enough for their needs at that time.

But since the original inspection, a lot of farm homes have expanded their facilities by adding additional wiring, and in many cases, by inexperienced persons who meant well but did not know the code requirements for a safe wiring job. And the result has been that some of them have had fires, and some have had excessively large bills caused by grounds on improper wiring as well as old and poor types of wiring.

It would, therefore, be an advantage to the member receiving service to have a re-inspection made of his wiring to determine whether his wiring is safe and whether he is paying for current

that is not being used, through the grounds that appear on his wiring system, as well as the voltage drops as noted on page 6 of the November issue of the Illinois REA News.

We suggest that all of our members re-read the page 6 article in the November issue of the Illinois REA News which is a very fine article. The thought that occurred to me was that a large number of our members are wanting a re-inspection of their wiring, and as our inspector is not very busy during the winter months, we thought it would be a good time to have this re-inspection made and you can use your own judgement as to whether you want to correct the condition or not.

His recommendations will be to report the conditions that need correcting from a safety standpoint, as well as a loss in current. It is the intention of the inspector to make a special price for this program if we have a number of people who are interested in having their wiring re-inspected.

We are thinking on the basis of fire hazards and grounds on the wiring systems that cause excessive use of current. We would like to hear from anybody who is interested in this program soon, so we may institute it as soon as possible.

FREEDOM

There's no way to buy freedom when we want it. Only through assuming our responsibilities as individuals can we develop—or even maintain—the freedoms we have.

One of those responsibilities is to vote for those individuals and ideas in which we believe. We all have our own slate of candidates and ideas. Some of our neighbors have the same ones, other differ. But the important thing is not that we agree or disagree, but that we all express our views at the ballot box.

We believe that this is essential for democracy to thrive. We have based the organization of our rural electric system on that belief. The votes of our members set the policies of this locally-owned, locally-controlled rural electric system.

To that one principle we attribute our success as a tax-paying local business enterprise. To that same principle we attribute the success of our nation.

Failure of our members to assume their responsibilities would weaken our business, just as surely as failure of all of us in our responsibilities as citizens would weaken our democratic nation.

IT'S YOUR PUBLICATION: The Illinois REA News is owned by the readers. Help it to help you! When patronizing our advertisers, mention that you saw their ad in the Illinois REA News. Thanks.



**NEWS FROM
Southern Illinois**

Dongola, Ill.

George Endicott, Mgr.

Work has begun on the new office building. At the present time the contractor is waiting on the reinforcing steel before pouring the concrete foundation. This steel should arrive about November 20. The dirt has been moved and the drainage pipes or disposal field, and the septic tank have been laid.

If the weather doesn't interfere too much, it is believed that the outside work will be completed in time to permit winter construction to go on throughout the building and thereby permit the completion of the building as scheduled.

HALLOWEEN PRANKS

Halloween pranksters had a field day on the night of October 31 and are now worried. Approximately 19 boys came out to your cooperative office and let the air out of the tires by removing



George Endicott the valve cores from the tires, pushed a couple of 1000-pound reels of wire into the driveway and turned them over, pushed over transformers, which are very expensive, and blocked the driveways, and pushed some stacked poles up over the side of the bank into the driveway which was very dangerous.

If the poles had slipped, they could have injured some of the boys seriously. Union County Deputy Sheriff Pete Dodd came out and inspected and started investigation. At the present time nearly all of the boys are known; however, no action has been taken as yet.

BILLING BOOKS

New billing books are to be sent to all of the members at the end of December. It is hoped that the members will destroy their old books upon receiving the new books. Quite often, members will get the wrong year's book and not notice the date. Therefore they have the wrong reading and a large light bill, which is always discovered, but after considerable confusion, and anxiety on the member's part.

DRAFT EMPLOYEE

Leonard Martin, lineman on the construction crew, was drafted and reported to Ft. Sheridan, Illinois, on September 29 for service in the

Army. Leonard was drafted once before at the close of World War II but didn't have enough time in service, therefore was called back. According to letters received, Leonard is now a cook at Ft. Knox, Kentucky.

TRANSMISSION

The construction crew is again working on the White Hill to Metropolis transmission line. The larger poles, which your cooperative had difficulty in securing from the pole supplier, arrived the first of November. The crew is installing these poles at highway and railroad crossings that require these taller poles.

Also "skips", that were due to growing crops such as soybeans and corn that could not be installed during the summer, are being set at this time. Progress should be increased in the future, barring rainy weather, as wire stringing should begin soon.

It was your cooperative's plan to have this transmission line completed and the substation in service, located approximately two miles north of Metropolis, by the first of the new year, thus relieving the existing low voltage condition prevailing now in Massac county. However, relief from this condition to members may be delayed by the difficulty in securing the necessary right-of-way from one member and landowner in the Metropolis area.

Your electric cooperative office is receiving many justified complaints from members in Massac county about low voltage, and your employees have been doing all in their power to relieve this condition. This situation is brought about by the new members which are being added on the existing lines and the purchasing of additional electrical appliances, which is perfectly normal and justified, too. To counteract this condition, this ever increasing load and low voltage condition, there is only one solution; the completion of the transmission line and new substation.

Unfortunately, with the present situation this low voltage condition will rapidly become worse as winter approaches. The transmission line and substation can be completed however, except for one section of the transmission line which is being held up by the right-of-way conflict. Once again, it is unfortunate that the members of Massac county will be the ones to suffer from the low voltage condition.

Your cooperative is doing its very best to complete this line, but until the present right-of-way conflict is settled, there will be a low voltage condition in Massac county

which cannot be cured until the transmission line is completed.

DISTRIBUTION LINES

Some construction has begun on building the short extensions to new members on the T section. Your electric cooperative is following the procedure of constructing to members that have their premises wired and ready for service. However, progress will be slow on this construction as other work such as reconversion must be done, but every effort is being made to construct these lines on T section as soon as possible and time permits.

RECONVERSION

Reconversion work is being done from the Pulaski substation on through Olmsted and on up to Leving's place. It is hoped that this will be completed very shortly. It will give better service to members of the area. Your cooperative personnel appreciates your co-operation, received while doing this work.

**NEWS FROM
Shelby Electric**

Shelbyville, Ill.

W. L. Walker, Mgr.

Office hours—8:00 to 5:00 Monday through Friday. Telephone 450. To report outages after 5:00, Saturday, Sunday and holidays call—Shelbyville 1227, 855, 1038, 1253, Assumption 291, Stonington 4195, Pana 4333, Mode 513.

As most of you members know, your cooperative has been a busy place the past several years. However, today we have practically all construction completed and 5,400 members are now receiving electric service from approximately 1,900 miles of electric line.

Any neighbors who may wish electric service should contact us at our Shelbyville office or at the Taylorville Farm Bureau office on Wednesday afternoons and thus enable us to schedule lines where possible, and also to secure materials which are not too easy to obtain at the present time.

Recently your cooperative extended some heavy feeder lines in various territories. One three-phase line was extended from our Moweaqua substation to the oil field northwest of Assumption. This heavy line made it possible for the people in that territory to secure more dependable service and we also picked up a large power load from the oil company.

CLEARING BRUSH

Your co-op expended quite a large sum of money this past summer employing full-time employees to cut and clear brush as well as spray brush along the right-of-way. However, as many of you probably know, much of the brush is too big for our spray to kill and we therefore ask that all members please clear their fence rows under our lines.

We will then endeavor to keep the brush under control with our spray equipment. After all it is a small thing to ask each member to keep his own fence row clean, and it certainly helps the appearance of the farms! Ninety-five per cent of outages are caused by trees and limbs falling on the line and there will be less interruption of service from ice and snow storms if our right-of-ways are clear.

MOVING

Perhaps many members will be moving from farm to farm between now and March 1. When you move, please notify our Shelbyville office so our serviceman can secure your meter reading and you can pay a final bill for the service you have used. Otherwise it is impossible for us to know and you are charged for the service until such time as we are aware of the change. Also, we want to know where you are moving, and if anywhere on our lines, we will attempt to have service turned on for you immediately.

Since this will be the last Illinois REA News before Christmas, the employees of this co-op wish to take this opportunity to thank each of you for your splendid co-operation during 1950 and to extend to each of you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Get in the habit of looking first in the RURAL EXCHANGE section of your statewide publication, the Illinois REA News, when you are in the market to buy or sell.



Pen Pals

MERRY, MERRY CHRISTMAS! To all our Pen Pal friends, we want to say MERRY CHRISTMAS and HAPPY NEW YEAR, too.

Join our letter-writing fun, boys and girls. Pick some Pen Pals from the many listed on this page, and send your letters for the paper to Kay Conlan, Junior REA News, Box 1180, Springfield, Ill.

FIFTH GRADER

I am a girl 10 years old and in the fifth grade. My birthday is August 3. I weigh 70 pounds and I am four feet five inches tall.

CROCHETS



I am a girl 12 years old. I have brown eyes and blonde hair. My birthday was December 1. I have five sisters and one brother.

FOUR BROTHERS

I am a girl 13 years old. I have brown hair, blue eyes and a light complexion. I am about five feet tall.

A NICKNAME

I am a girl 15 years old and my birthday is March 19. I have blue eyes and brown hair. I weigh about 100 pounds.

PLAYS HOUSE

I am nine years old and my birthday is July 18. I am in the fifth grade at the Panther Fork School.

RAISES CHICKENS

I am a girl 12 years old. I have blue eyes and blonde hair. My hobbies are raising chickens and riding my bike.

COLLECTS BUTTERFLIES

I am four feet 10 inches tall and weigh almost 75 pounds. I have light blue-grey eyes and brown hair.

DOG, 'SPORT'

I am a girl 12 years old. My birthday is June 16. My hobbies are horseback riding, swimming and roller skating.

HAS PET DOG

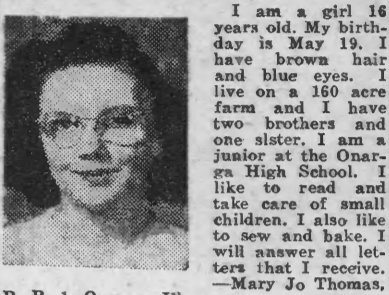


I want all the boys and girls to write to me. I will answer all letters.—Wilma Ruth Denton, Sparks Hill, Ill.

FEEDS CHICKENS

I am 11 years old and I like to feed chickens. I would like to hear from boys and girls of my own age.

ENJOYS SEWING

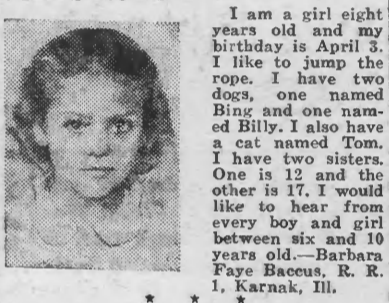


I am a girl 16 years old. My birthday is May 19. I have brown hair and blue eyes.

A NICKNAME

I am a girl of 16 and my birthday is April 7. I have red hair and dark blue eyes.

JUMPS ROPE



I am a girl eight years old and my birthday is April 3. I like to jump the rope. I have two dogs.

PLAYS CLARINET

I am a girl 10 years old. My birthday is August 7. I have a sister, Linda, who is eight and two brothers.

ENJOYS LETTER WRITING

Hello! Won't you be my Pen Pal? I was 16 May 31 and I am a junior in high school.

LIKES TO FISH



I am a boy 14 years old. I have brown hair and blue eyes. I have a big brother and a little sister.

CHEERLEADER

I am a girl 14 years old. My birthday is February 18. I have black curly hair. I have a dark complexion and brown eyes.

COLLECTS ROCKS

I am a girl 12 years old. I am in the eighth grade of Matthews School. My hobbies are collecting rocks, riding my bike and swimming.

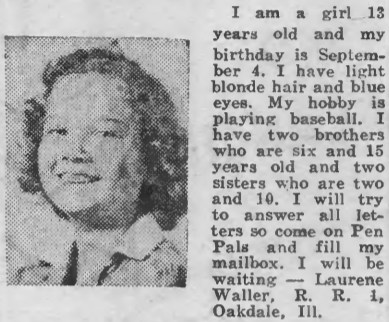
PLAYS 'JACKS'

I am a girl nine years old and my birthday is July 5. I have blue eyes and brown hair.

VISITS GRANDPARENTS

I am a girl 14 years old. I have brown hair and dark brown eyes. My hobbies are playing the piano and reading.

BASEBALL



I am a girl 13 years old and my birthday is September 4. I have light blonde hair and blue eyes.

RADIO LISTENER

I am a girl 21 and my birthday is August 2. I have brown hair and brown eyes. I am five feet six inches tall.

HELPS AT HOME

I am a girl 13 years old. I am five feet one inch tall. I have red hair, blue eyes and freckles.

SCHOOL BAND

I am a boy, 16. I have blue eyes and dark brown hair. I am a junior in high school.

CATCHES BIRDS

I am a boy 13 years old and my birthday is August 22. I have two brothers, three and 18.

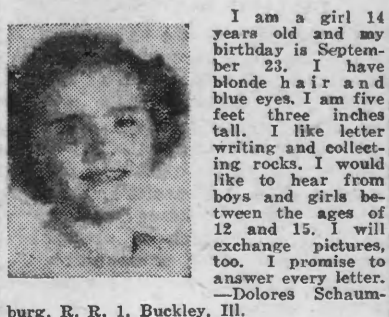
LIKES TO HUNT

I am 16 years old. I have blond hair and blue eyes. I am a junior at Findlay High School.

ENJOYS BAKING

I am a girl 11 years old and my birthday is September 9. I have light brown hair and blue eyes.

A BLONDIE



I am a girl 14 years old and my birthday is September 23. I have blonde hair and blue eyes.

small Bibles. I would like to have Pen Pals so come on, please write.—Ernestine Breneman, R. R. 5, Marshall, Ill.

A DECEMBER BIRTHDAY

I am eight years old, and I am in the fourth grade. My birthday is December 13. I have red hair and blue eyes.

RIDES BIKE



I am a girl 10 years old and I have blonde hair and blue eyes. I am four feet six inches tall.

A JULY BIRTHDAY

I am a girl nine years old and my birthday is July 10. I have light blue eyes and red hair.

A SOPHOMORE

I am 15, a sophomore in high school and I have blue eyes and brown hair.

A FAVORITE DOLL



I am a blonde with blue eyes and I am eight years old.

HORSEBACK RIDING

I am a girl 14 years old and my birthday is November 8. I am five feet two inches tall.

PLAYS PIANO

This is my first letter to the Junior REA News. I was 10 years old June 5. I have brown hair and blue eyes.

PLAYS PIANO

I am a girl 15 years old and my birthday is January 10. I have brown hair and hazel eyes.

TWO PET DOGS

I am a girl 12 years of age. My birthday is July 7. My hobby is riding horses.

PLAYS SOFTBALL

I am fourteen years old. I have brown eyes and black hair. I weigh 150 pounds.

ENJOYS MOVIES

This is my second letter to the Junior REA News. I am a girl and I am 15. My birthday is July 4.

LIKES DANCING

I am five feet four inches tall and weigh 127 pounds. I have blue eyes and dark brown hair.

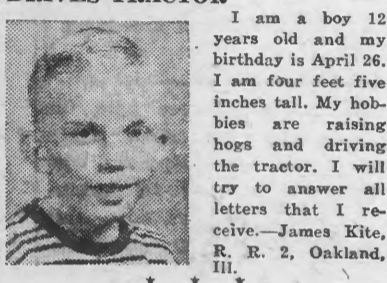
ROLLER SKATING

I am a girl 16 years old and my birthday is August 4. I have blue eyes and blonde hair.

SQUARE DANCING

I am a girl 13 years old. My birthday is November 26. My hobbies are playing softball, square-dancing and horseback riding.

DRIVES TRACTOR



I am a boy 12 years old and my birthday is April 26.

A REDHEAD

I am a girl 12 years old. My birthday is October 9. I have deep red hair and brown eyes.

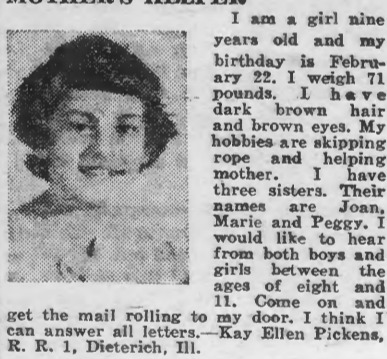
IOWA PEN PAL

I am 14 years of age and a freshman in high school. I have light brown hair, blue eyes and weigh about 110 pounds.

PLAYS PAPER DOLLS

I am a girl 10 years old and I have brown hair and blue eyes. I weigh 66 pounds.

MOTHER'S HELPER



I am a girl nine years old and my birthday is February 22.

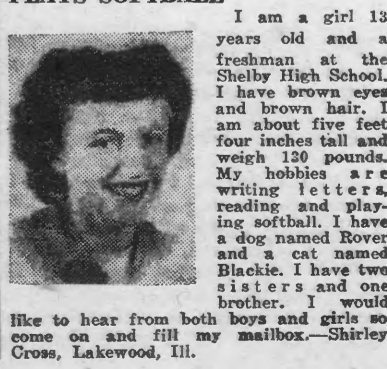
HELPS AT HOME

I am 15 years old. My birthday is August 31. I just love to keep house.

MANY HOBBIES

I am a girl 14 years old. I have dark brown eyes and dark brown hair. I am five feet tall and I weigh 98 pounds.

PLAYS SOFTBALL



I am a girl 13 years old and a freshman at the Shelby High School.

Farming News Notes

ELECTION

The November 7 general election showed a decided farm vote trend away from the administration. Traditionally Republican, rural Illinois reversed its 1948 vote.

Study of rural election returns will show, however, that the swing to the Republicans was more pronounced among northern Illinois farmers, who reportedly are better fixed financially. From Springfield south the Illinois farm vote was more to the Democrats as evidenced by the retaining of a Democratic congressman in the 21st District. Farmers in southern Illinois are reportedly less prosperous than those in the northern and central counties.

CHANGE

The change from liberal to conservative members of the Congress and increase of Republican power may mean less favors for mid-western farmers. Republican power can be held only in coalition with the southern Democrats who will in turn, favor cotton, tobacco production over corn, hogs and wheat. This has been true in past, although Southern farmers are now important producers of many of the crops formerly produced almost exclusively by mid-western areas.

ADULT EDUCATION

City women have much less opportunity to learn about home-making than farm women do. About three-million farm women are enrolled in courses or attending meetings where they can learn about home decorating, meal planning, food values, furniture and many other things. This service is given by the county and home demonstration agents of the Department of Agriculture's Extension Service. This service could be extended to city women as the law does not prohibit spending the money in cities.

GALVANIZING

A cold galvanizer designed to protect iron and steel from rust is reported. It is said to give as complete protection as hot-dipping methods, yet can be applied with a brush or spray. The compound is useful in touching galvanized material that has been worn or damaged.

VILLAGES

A group of economists at the University of Illinois have recently conducted a study in answer to the question: Why do city workers live in agricultural villages?

Housing and cheaper living costs were among the important reasons for living in smaller communities. Loyalty to the home town was the main reason for the place of residence.

FROM USDA

Improvement of Nation's grasslands, as a base for balanced livestock farming, sustained abundance, and good nutrition, is the goal of a program which the USDA and the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities will now carry out together.

Farmers' cash receipts from marketings in November are estimated at 3.1 billion dollars, 14 per cent less than in October but eight per cent more than one year ago.

Engineers of the USDA, working in cooperation with private industry, have developed a new type anchor for keeping in place during high winds the circular metal grain bins widely used throughout the mid-west and other grain producing areas.

At the close of the first year of the REA telephone lending program, almost 30,000 prospective new rural subscribers were assured modern telephone service as a result of REA loans. About 20,000 others were soon to have modern telephones to replace antiquated, unsatisfactory ones. During the first year over \$12-million REA approved loans were granted to 27 commercial companies and 14 cooperatives for extending service in rural areas of 21 states. More than 600 loan applications totaling over \$75 million from 41 states and Alaska have been received.

Extensive tests to discover better ways of protecting cotton fabrics from rot and mildew will be made cooperatively during the next few years in various parts of the world by the Army Quartermaster Corps and USDA.

A dairy cow that produces only 200 pounds of butterfat a year seldom makes a profit for her owner, regardless of production costs and milk prices. This finding comes from a study of production records of dairy herds compiled over many years.

Announcement is made of the release of Blackhawk, an early, high yielding variety of soybean for the cornbelt. The new bean as result of four-year testing shows: (1) average yields of 28.9 bushel per acre. Highest of any commercially growing early bean. (2) An oil content of 20.5 per cent per bushel; higher than any other of early varieties. Seed for 1951 plantings may be available in Illinois from the co-operating State Experiment Station.

FROM U OF I

An eight-year Michigan experiment has proven that high-pressure fog units have proved mighty effective in rural fire protection. Records show that use of this equipment took less than 500 gallons of water in 87 per cent of the farm fires.

An easy way for dairymen to keep barn breeding records clean is to tack an old plastic tablecloth or like material over them.

A 20-year old study shows that soybeans have increased greatly in importance as a source of farm income. However, corn kept its leadership as a source of gross farm income. Hogs were the chief source of cash income. During

the 20-year period, income from livestock and livestock products averaged 64 per cent of total farm income, while crop returns averaged 36 per cent.

The state law says that all farm vehicles and tractors must have at least one white headlight and one red tail-light, both visible from at least 500 feet away. If a farmer unnecessarily blocks traffic or creates a dangerous condition on the highway, he may be liable to other persons. Farm vehicles and implements are excused from almost all other laws applying to other vehicles.

Now is the time to get rid of rats! At present prices it costs roughly four dollars a year to keep one rat. The cost of rat-keeping has doubled since 1940. Are you rich enough to feed several hundred rats at their present cost of upkeep?

Net cash income averaged \$17.45 an acre on the better Illinois farms in 1949. This is only 31 cents below the \$17.76 received in 1948, but it's \$5.83 below the peak of \$23.28 earned in 1947.

TCA, a new chemical weed-killer, will wipe out quack grass completely with only one spray treatment applied in the fall. The spraying will replace repeated cultivations, discings, and other mechanical methods formerly used to eliminate the weed. The chemical breaks down easily in the soil and will all be gone by next spring's planting.

Since 1944 Newcastle disease has spread across the U. S. so rapidly that no major poultry-producing area has escaped it.

University of Illinois corn plots which were kept free of weeds yielded 41 bushels per acre more than plots in which weeds were allowed to grow.

DID YOU KNOW?

Bacitracin, one of the new drugs, is proving valuable in saving the lives of pigs affected with swine dysentery.

Clean corn in the crib will dry much faster and more evenly than corn mixed up with a lot of husks and dirt.

One way to reduce the number of dirty eggs that you take to market is to gather the eggs several times a day, especially when the litter is wet.

Putting artificial lights in your hen house to make a 13-14 hour day during the short days is a real profit-making move.

The biggest hazard facing beef cattle feeders this season is the chance that farmers may get scared and ship too many cattle to market about next February if the price drops slightly.

You can keep your costs for buildings and fences at rock bottom if you don't do any new building when you can remodel old buildings to fill your needs at less cost.

Attention: Co-op Members!

HAVE YOU TRIED



RURAL EXCHANGE

HUNDREDS of your fellow co-op folks have. And the reports we have received, prove that results have been excellent. The RURAL EXCHANGE section is providing co-op folks with a service that can't be matched anywhere for value and exceptionally low cost. Where else could you reach 95,000 farm families—actually well over 375,000 prospective customers—for as little as \$1.00? The answer is: "Nowhere, except in the RURAL EXCHANGE section of your very own statewide publication, the Illinois REA News!"

BECAUSE the Illinois REA News belongs to its readers, it's main purpose is to be of utmost service to its owner-readers. Thus a special rate—50% off the regular rate—is available to you co-op folks. Like other services of your publication, you're invited to take full advantage of the special RURAL EXCHANGE classified rate.

IF you have something to sell, buy or swap, think of the classified section in your statewide publication first. You'll be glad you did.

RATES to co-op members—5 cents per word. 20 words for \$1.00—minimum ad accepted. Each additional word, 5 cents. This is 50% off the regular rate of 10 cents per word.

IMPORTANT: This offer is good only to Illinois REA co-op members and their families. Non-REA co-op member rates, 10 cents per word (See "Regular Rate" information).

JUST write your proposition in the easy-to-follow form (below) and send it along to RURAL EXCHANGE, Illinois REA News, Box 1180, Springfield, Illinois.

Rates Below For CO-OP MEMBERS ONLY!

Tear Off and Mail Promptly

USE THIS HANDY FORM PLEASE PRINT CAREFULLY

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20

Figure out the proposition you want to make, whether it is something you want to buy, sell or swap.

Write the words in the spaces above. If you fill all the spaces that will be 20 words. Price for 20 words (or less) is \$1.00 for each time you want your ad run.

If your message takes more than 20 words, add 5 cents for each additional word. Remember each initial or group of figures count as one word. (Don't forget to count your name and address in the ad).

Perhaps you will want your proposition to appear in more than one issue. If so, just multiply the total by the number of issues you wish to order (a \$1.00 ad for three issues would be \$3.00).

Fill in your name and address below, attach correct amount for ad and mail to RURAL EXCHANGE, Illinois REA News, Box 1180, Springfield, Ill. Your ad will appear in the earliest issue possible.

★ ★ ★ ★

Please publish above ad in RURAL EXCHANGE beginning with earliest possible issue. (Payment must accompany ad. If you send check or money order, make payable to Illinois REA News.)

YOUR NAME _____

YOUR ADDRESS _____

REA Co-op Member? _____ (Note: This Special Rate of 5 cents a word applies only to Illinois REA co-op members and their families. Non-REA co-op members rate, 10 cents a word, see information on Regular Rate.)

Tear Off and Mail Promptly

