

ILLINOIS *REA* NEWS

The Voice of 125,000 Members

May

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★ ★ ★

Book on REA

The "Farmer Takes a Hand," by the noted columnist, Marquis Childs, is a book every member of a rural electric co-op should read. It tells the colorful, fast moving story of how three million American farmers built their own cooperative electric systems in the face of predictions that it could not be done.

The 256-page documentary history, released last month by the publisher, Doubleday and Co., describes the electric power revolution in rural America. It tells how the farmer was rebuffed by the power companies when he asked for electricity.

Childs says, "So much in American life today comes on order out of the controls exercised by big business in New York or the controls exercised by big bureaucracy in Washington. Here are Americans, just plain American citizens, who have done a big job for themselves. They did it when the rich and power-

(Continued on Page Fifteen)



You Can Be Proud Of Your Co-op Lineman

WHEN the boom of thunder and the flash of lightning awakens you in the dark of the night, before you roll over and drift into slumber again, here's a thought to remember:

Instead of going to sleep again, your co-op lineman is hurriedly getting dressed. In a few minutes he will be riding down a muddy, country road in a co-op truck.

And a little while later he will be climbing a 30-foot pole as the storm rages. Working speedily and with the expert assurance of a man who knows his job thoroughly, he will swiftly repair the damage.

As the sun begins to light up the countryside chasing the last of the storm clouds over the horizon, the lineman returns home to shake off the fatigue of the night's work with the breakfast his wife has waiting for him.

In your home, your wife is also making the

morning meal. A flip of the switch and the bacon starts to sizzle on the electric range, and the fragrance of freshly brewed coffee brings your appetite to life again.

Had the lineman gone back to sleep, your breakfast might have been cold cereal and you might have had to pump or milk by hand that morning.

But your co-op lineman has a deep pride in his job. On call 24 hours a day, he is ready and willing to brave all kinds of weather to keep electricity coming to you.

His job is not the safest in the world. He works with high voltage every day and one slip could be his last. Fortunately, he has been well-trained and knows how to do his work efficiently.

You can be proud of your co-op's linemen and the job they are doing for you.

William E. Murray, Editor
Kay Conlan, Assistant Editor

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Editorial Page

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Monopolies!

ONE of the things that the people of this country should never forget is that private power companies are monopolies. However, in an effort to protect and strengthen their monopolies, they attempt to lull the public into believing that they are examples of free, competitive enterprise.

While Americans don't want socialism, they certainly don't want monopolism either which is about the same thing. In fact, there are laws against monopolies and, those that exist, do so under government regulation. In too many instances, however, the regulation is not very effective.

At present, the electric monopolies are crying that they should have exclusive right to the hydroelectric power generated at government built dams. These dams were built with the people's money, and the benefits of the cheap power produced, according to the long-established policy of the Nation, should go first to the people.

The commercial utilities don't want to build the dams. They like the government to do that because it is expensive. But they do want to get the power so that they can resell it to the people who paid for it in the first place, at handsome profits.

Nor do the commercial utilities want rural electric co-ops to have the right to build their own power plants because that means competition. Therefore, they label such competition as "socialism."

In taking cognizance of the basic facts involved in this bitterly contended issue, the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives, passed the following resolution at its last board of directors meeting. The resolution emphasizes the importance of the issue to the rural people of Illinois.

"Whereas, the future of the rural electrification program in Illinois and throughout the nation is being seriously threatened by the insidious propaganda and well-financed lobbying efforts aimed at destroying the right of rural electric cooperatives to generate and transmit their own electricity when such is necessary; and

"Whereas, there is ever-increasing pressure on the part of selfish interests to destroy the existing public power policy of the United States,

"Now, therefore be it resolved, that we reaffirm our position in opposition to these attempts on the part of the enemies of rural electric cooperatives, and that we urge members of Congress to do everything in their power to defend the right of REA-financed cooperatives to construct and operate generating plants and transmission lines to serve themselves, and

"Be it further resolved that Congress appropriate adequate funds to enable the proper federal agencies to build transmission lines when necessary to implement the established public power policy of the nation."

What Our Readers Say

WORTH MORE

... Want to be sure to be in the next two issues, as the ad in the Illinois REA News is worth more than other three papers I advertise in.

... I am trying to run a farm; have 25,000 strawberry plants to set; answer inquiries for eggs and good help hard to get. Will be 80 years old next week.

E. G. Crosley

Farina

PUMP

Several issues ago you described in your "What's New" article an electric pump for farm use which consisted of a small unit only with no pressure tank attached.

We are interested in this pump, but do not have the manufacturer's name. Would you please forward it to us? Thank you.

Mrs. Kenneth Wright

Pana

Ed. The manufacturer is the Gould Pumps, Inc., Seneca Falls, N. Y.

COMMENTS

I read the Illinois REA News from cover to cover. The recipes are very good and it's a grand magazine. . . .

Mrs. Roy Grupe

Effingham

I wish to compliment you on the interesting articles found in the Illinois REA News magazine. I think it is one of the most enjoyable magazines that comes into our home.

Janice Harvey
Quincy.

I was so well pleased with the last four patterns I sent for sometime ago that I am again sending for four more. Believe me, I appreciate getting these patterns and they are so very nice. I also enjoy the Illinois REA News. There are many interesting items listed and one can gain by their use. There are also good explanations on putting electric appliances to use to get the most out of them. This is helpful and good information.

All in all, I derive much good from the Illinois REA News and sure appreciate the good it gives to all everywhere.

Here's wishing you all success and good health for future advancement and for the good will you bring to all throughout our country by the Illinois REA News.

Dorothy Stout

We all sure enjoy the Illinois REA News and read it from cover to cover.

Andrew Lippert

Allen Reporting . . .

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

THE "Golden Jubilee of Reclamation" appears headed for a dismal celebration.

Unless there is a big change of heart in the Senate, Congress is all set to commemorate this jubilee by voting the deepest and most crippling slashes in Reclamation Bureau funds in 10 years.

Paradoxically, the Bureau's first 50 years are ending in a chaotic manner that could have disastrous effects on the country's great rearmament program both on the farms and in the factories.

Already, the sharp pinch of a power shortage is being felt in both spheres as a result of Congress' shelving of most of the Bureau's six-year expansion program that was authorized at the close of World War II.

That program would have increased power production by another 4,000,000 kilowatts and added 5,600,000 acres of irrigated land by 1954. The cost would have been \$3,000,000,000, most of which eventually would be repaid to the government.

Not Available

Now the power is not obtainable at any price at a time when it is urgently needed.

Recently, when the House of Representatives slashed more than \$125,000,000 — approximately one-fourth—from the Interior Department's budget, the congressmen seemed to have forgotten, or were indifferent to the fact, that much of the remarkable growth of the Western states in the 1940-1950 era was made possible by the far-reaching dam building program of the Reclamation Bureau.

Those great hydro-electric developments are now producing 4,500,000 kilowatts of power and sufficient water to irrigate 5,400,000 acres of valuable farm land. Without these projects half of the REA-financed co-ops would have dried up for lack of current and there would be thousands fewer farmers. And that isn't all.

It would be impossible to turn out more than one-half the aluminum now being produced for the defense program.

FALSE ECONOMY

One of the bitterest aspects of the scuttling job that is being perpetrated on public power in the present Congress, is the shocking fact that only a handful in Congress is aware of the crucial role these developments are playing in the life-and-death struggle against imperialistic Red Russia.

One of this clear-thinking handful is Representative Mike Kirwan (O.), who tried futilely to stem the tide of the false economy against hydro-electric developments.

"There is practically nothing in this (Interior Department budget) bill that is of direct interest to the people of Ohio," Kirwan thundered, "but I love my country, and I say to you that every time you cut this

appropriation you are destroying the soil, the water, the prosperity and the economic might of our nation. My only regret is that the bill is not two billion dollars, because every dime in it is spent on America."

Caustic Challenge

When Representative Norris Cotton (N. H.), a leading supporter of the private utilities, moved to slash \$10,000,000 from the fund for transmission line construction, Kirwan threw this caustic challenge at him,

"The most important item of all in this bill is power, yet we are asked to cut it. If we cannot build these transmission lines to make use of the power we have, if we cannot find more power, then a few years hence the people are going to ask, 'What is the matter that we can't get airplanes? What is the matter that we cannot get tanks?'"

"You heard Representative Henry Jackson (Wash.) say just a few minutes ago that they are coming before the Appropriations Committee to ask for \$6,000,000,000 for power development for atomic energy purposes. How can you slash this appropriation when we need every kilowatt that we can produce? We need these kilowatts for the defense of our country, can't you understand that? That is what is really at stake in this issue.

"When you vote to cut these funds of the Reclamation Bureau, you are voting against the security and protection of America, our beloved country."

PHONES FOR EVERYONE

The whole future of the rural telephone program—and the speed with which it expands—depends on money which Congress provides for research this year.

That was the blunt warning Senator Lister Hill (Ala.) voiced during a closed-door meeting of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Deeply disturbed over reports about an undercover scheme to cut REA telephone research funds, Hill told the Committee that REA is conducting tests which may revolutionize rural telephony and drastically reduce costs to farmers.

"One test," Hill explained, "involves two circuits of carrier equipment which operate over a pair of wires just as in conventional telephony but on the radio principle. If this test proves the equipment feasible, and present indications are that it will, that will mean a big saving in time and money which in turn will make it possible for thousands of farmers to get phones.

"Another experiment that is underway is known as the radio link system," Hill continued. "By this system isolated groups of farmers will be connected together by conventional wire and then connected to the telephone exchange by radio. That will allow REA to bring telephone service to areas where the terrain, consisting of swamps, heavy woodlands or mountains, is not now conducive to building pole lines.

(Continued on Page Nine)

State Association Sponsors Farm Power Use Conference

There are 250 productive uses of electricity on the farm, George Dillon, assistant chief, applications and loans, Rural Electrification Administration, declared at a Farm Production Power Use Conference, held in the Hotel Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, March 26.

The conference was sponsored by the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives. The theme was "How rural electrification can help the farmer obtain the increased production goals," called for this year. The Secretary of Agriculture has asked the nation's farmers to increase production six per cent over last year.

Representatives of the 27 Illinois electric cooperatives, as well as state leaders in agriculture and REA personnel attended the one-day meeting.

Less Labor

Dillon pointed out that each day there are 7,400 more Americans to feed and clothe. "However, crop land is limited and labor is hard to find. There will be 300,000 fewer farm laborers this year than last year."

The REA representative said though 85 per cent of the farms in this country are now electrified, "only about five per cent of them are using electricity to their fullest advantage." Dillon said that increased use of electric power on the nation's farms will help greatly to

reach the increased production goals.

He said there is an urgent need for more grain dryers on the farms. He pointed out that each year there are about four and one-half million tons of grain spoiled in the corn belt alone because it is not properly cared for.

Save Grain

"With electric dryers, the nation's farmers can save nearly two billion bushels of grain. Tests have shown that 90 per cent of grain damage is due to excessive moisture. Dryers could save much of this grain."

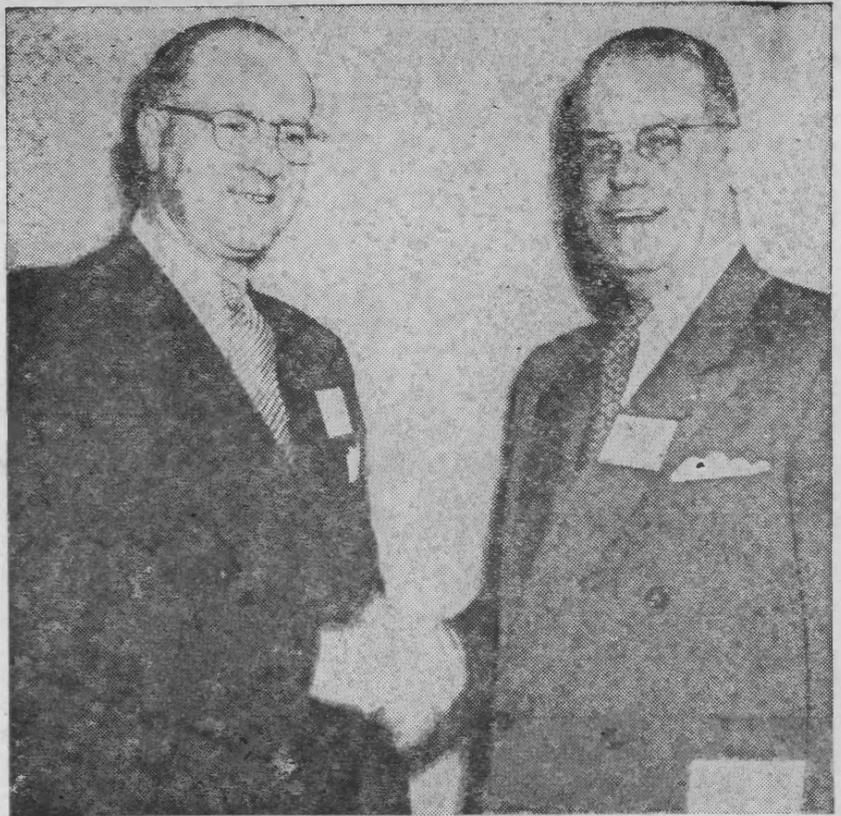
Dillon added that forced-air dried hay improves its quality to where a dairyman can maintain milk production with 25 per cent less grain. "Yet, there are only 12,000 farms which have hay and grain drying equipment."

According to the REA representative, the job of electrifying rural America does not end when the lines are energized. He warned the co-op directors and managers, "Unless your members are utilizing the service to the best advantage, you are failing to do the job you set out to do."

A Need

He said there is a continual need to educate co-op members because, "There is a constant social and economic evolution taking place

(Continued on Page Seventeen)



STATE ASSOCIATION Manager A. E. Becker, right, welcomes Lloyd Lynch, newly appointed assistant head of region 5, REA management division, to the farm production power use conference, March 26. The conference considered electricity's role in increasing farm production. It was sponsored by the State Association.

Washington Report

By William S. Roberts

Rural America is facing a stern challenge in Congress this year. There is more open hostility to the rights and welfare of farmers' rural electric systems than has appeared on the surface in past sessions. It is showing up in the actions of the House of Representatives, and as appropriations bills move to the Senate, showdown debates and votes can be expected.

One of the first evidences of this unfavorable climate for the rural public came during subcommittee action on Bureau of Reclamation transmission lines in Minnesota. The lines were solely for the purpose of delivering low-cost Federal hydro power produced at South Dakota dams to farmers' cooperative electric systems in the southern half of Minnesota.

What made the defeat of appropriations for these lines most significant was the fact that they were supported not only by Minnesota farmers but by Northern States Power Company and Otter Tail Power Company. In the past, farmers have had to fight commercial power companies to obtain transmission lines, and have usually done pretty well for themselves. But this year, even with help from an unfamiliar source, the Interior subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee refused transmission for rural Minnesota.

CHALLENGE

One of the most dangerous threats lies in another public power field. The so-called "preference clause" recognizing the equal rights of the small non-profit municipal and farmers' co-ops to share the benefits of Federal hydro-electric development came under attack last year. In his address before the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, President Truman threw down a challenge for this to be made a campaign issue.

His challenge may be met by the charge that equality in sharing Federal hydro benefits discriminates against the customers of private power companies. The facts don't bear that out. Less than four per cent of the power sold at wholesale

by the Federal government is purchased by rural electric systems. Five times that amount is taken over by private companies, and they levy tribute on the power before delivering to the public at retail.

ATTACK REA

The Rural Electrification Administration is not escaping the attacks of commercial power companies which are building up in Washington. At local hearings, power company executives are benignly claiming that they would have eventually supplied power to America's farmers "even without competition from REA."

One New England power company president even went so far as to say that, "In Vermont it would have been done faster without REA." He then flung mud at this farm program, labeling it "Federal interference" in the power business, "outright socialism," and "useless and wasteful."

The 3½-million people living in rural America who weren't able to obtain electric service—and those who had to pay up to \$2,000 to be connected—before the birth of REA may not agree with that expression of a New England special interest. But his contentions are going to have to be countered forcibly in Washington if enemies of the rural electrification program are to be prevented from scuttling it year by year.

INVESTIGATION

An investigation being carried on in Arkansas may have explosive results echoed throughout the country. Governor Sid McMATH of that state has ordered the Public Service Commission to audit books of private utility companies with a view to eliminating "questionable and political expenditures" from rates charged to their customers.

Favoritism in contracting, influence of contracts through politics, improper purchasing practices, and funds used for advertising, legal and entertainment expenses will all be examined.

McMath was aroused by South-

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

State Board Urges Congress To Defend G. and T. 'Right'

In a vigorously worded resolution, the board of directors of the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives, urged members of Congress "to defend the right of REA-financed cooperatives to construct and operate generating plants and transmission lines to serve themselves..." The action took place at the board meeting, April 17, in Springfield.

The board noted in its resolution that both the right of co-ops to generate and transmit power when necessary, and the established public power policy of the nation, are being seriously threatened by the "insidious propaganda and well-financed lobbying efforts" of selfish interests. This right, that co-ops have always enjoyed, is essential to future well-being of rural electric systems, the board observed.

Copies of the resolution are to be sent to Illinois Congressmen.

Group Purchasing

Manager A. E. Becker reported that only a few co-ops have not ordered chemicals for spraying. The board referred the matter of future

group-purchasing of chemicals to the Managers Association.

A thorough discussion was held on implementing the recommendations of the co-ordinating committee which submitted a report on integrating all phases of the State Association program. The board directed President Fred Harms, the manager, and the chairman of the co-ordinating committee to review the recommendations and report to the May meeting.

Two resolutions passed at the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association meeting in March, calling on statewides to assist in promoting the electric farming campaign and in rural electrification research, were brought to the board's attention. It was noted that the State Association has already taken action to carry out the resolutions.

Child's Book

The board approved purchasing a number of copies of Marquis Child's book, "A Farmer Takes a Hand" for distribution in areas not served by member co-ops.

Several reports were made by Manager Becker. They include, the activity of the Illinois Farm Electrification Council; the line foreman's Conference held March 27 and 28; the progress of the annual meeting caravan, and recent developments in setting up a microfilming service for member co-ops.

The state manager also announced that plans have been made for a series of conference leader training conferences for managers in cooperation with the state department of vocational education.

A meeting of the board of the Illinois Statewide Power Cooperative was held the following day, April 18, in State Association headquarters.

Our Cover

Lineman Amos Weeke of Nashville has been with Tri-County Electric Cooperative, Mt. Vernon, since 1941. He uses a "hot stick" to protect himself from the high voltages of the "hot lines." Like other co-op linemen he takes great pride in keeping the co-op electricity flowing no matter what the weather.

All co-ops in Illinois provide a safety and job training course for their crews so that they can continually be kept abreast of the safest and most efficient techniques of doing their work.

Something New In Rural Phones

*Ten Farms Linked To Telephone System
Nine Miles Away By Radio-Telephone
Providing Modern Dial Service*

SOMETHING new in subscriber radio-telephone service is being given a try-out by the Rural Electrification Administration. REA technicians have installed a specially-designed, radio-telephone system bringing modern dial service to 10 isolated farms in the small community of Alsop, Virginia.

The 10 families were too far from the lines of the nearest telephone company. But, thanks to the novel radio-telephone equipment, they can dial their neighbors and the rest of the world over a radio link connecting Alsop and the company's automatic exchange. The system has no operator.

The 10 families receiving the new service are all connected on a party line which terminates in an automatic radio station at Alsop. This station, which is both a transmitter and a receiver, is beamed at a similar station located adjacent to the company's unattended dial exchange nine air miles away.

First Time

This is the first time dial phones have been linked to the communication's network of the country. It portends future possibilities of phones for rural residents whose homes are far apart.

When Alsop subscribers dial other telephones on the company's line or long-distance points, the conversation jumps nine miles through the air.

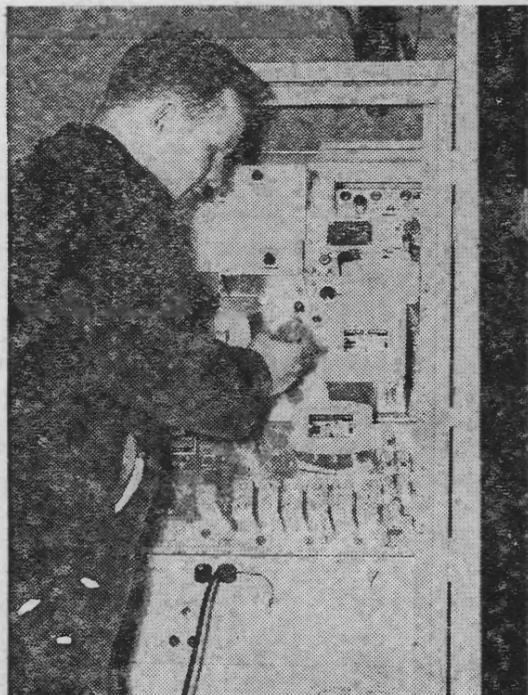
According to James E. MacDowell, an electronic engineer with REA, to show a savings over the cost of stringing wire on poles, the air-jump for the radio-telephone system would have to be greater than at present.

The Alsop users are connected on a party-line which ends up at an extra tall telephone pole topped with what looks like a giant size television antenna pointed in one direction. On the pole is a long metal box. The box contains tubes and other electronic accoutrements.

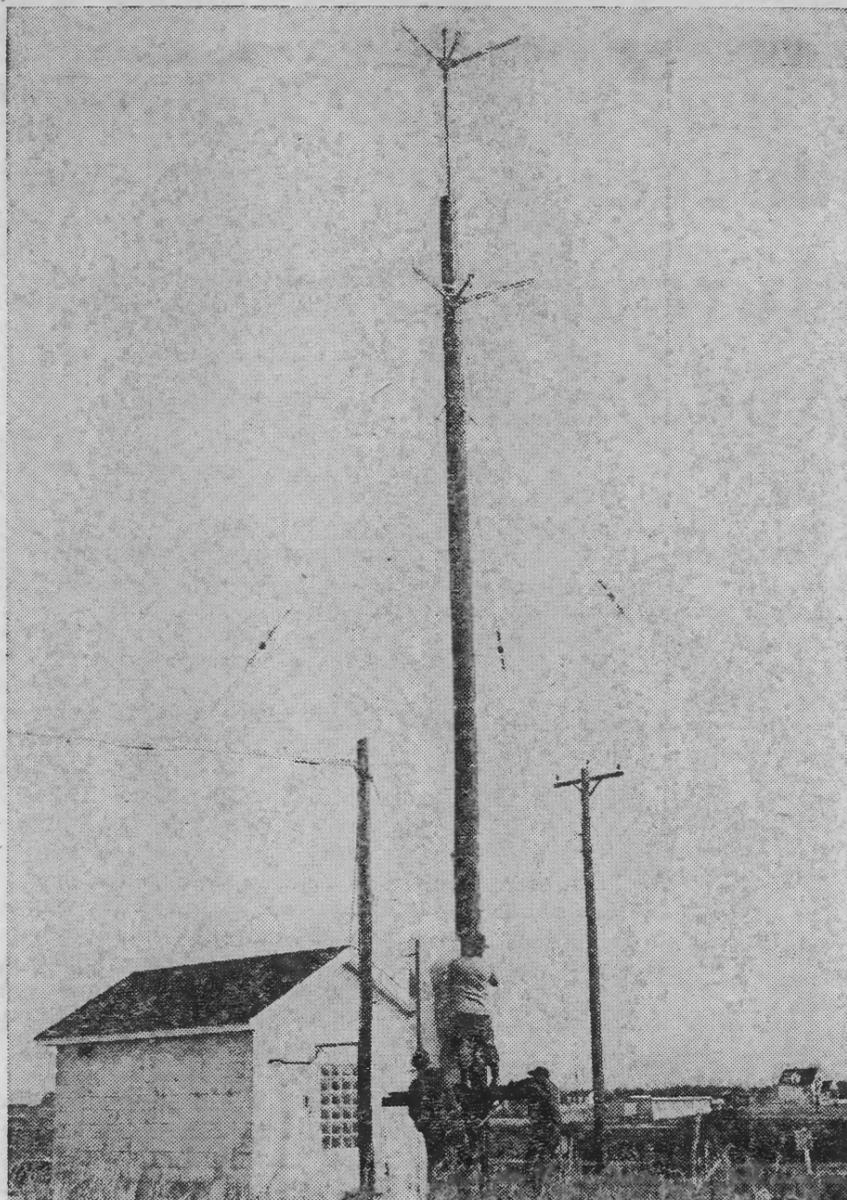
Two Poles

Nine miles away behind the automatic central station of the telephone company is a similar pole with antenna and a similar box strapped to it.

Each of the terminal poles with its equip-



REA Engineer checks the receiver-transmitter.



THIS RADIO transmitter and receiver is part of an experimental radio-telephone system which is bringing dial phone service to 10 families in Virginia who were too far from the telephone company's line to get wire service.

ment costs about \$2,500. The rate of \$3 a month to the Alsop customers is expected to be sufficient to amortize the investment.

The automatic wireless sending station on each terminal pole operates at 150 megacycles in the range of the shortwave band. This limits rural radio-telephone use to the shortwave channels available. Each channel can take care of only 100 subscribers with present equipment, although a subchannel addition could double that number.

Will Be Obsolete

However, MacDowell thinks that the system at Alsop will be obsolete by Fall. By that time he hopes to have a micro-wave system working.

The number of channels in the micro-wave end of the radio spectrum are almost unlimited. And another advantage of micro-waves is that they soar off the earth at the horizon, making it possible to locate more systems across the country using the same wave length.

The problem today is to develop instruments to receive and send. Some of this equipment has already been devised.

While the technicians are figuring out how to make radio-dial telephone feasible for the rest of the country and help speed phones to rural people, the Alsop subscribers are just going to enjoy their good fortune.

A Great Comfort

For example, Mrs. Mattie Hoge, farm wife who has lived in Alsop most of her 51 years of married life, says, "It's going to be a great comfort to have a telephone."

"It's been a little lonely here sometimes in recent years since the children are all grown. Just my husband and I are here by ourselves. But now with a telephone, we can talk with them more often and will feel nearer to them all the time.

Were Worried

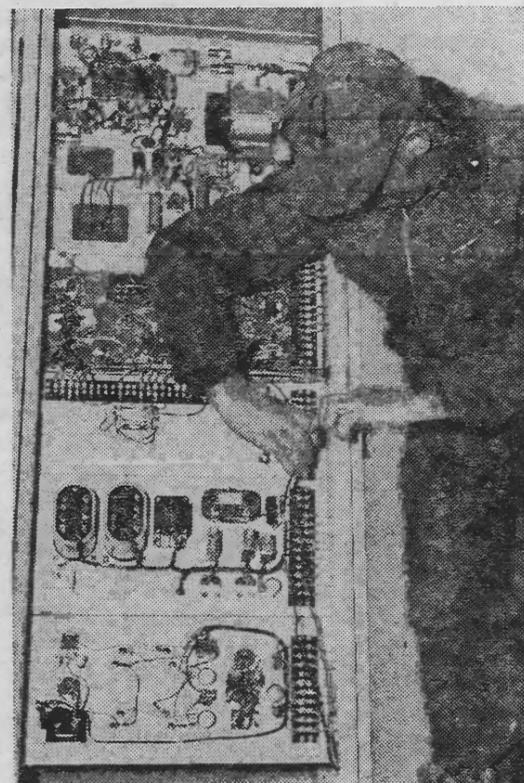
"And our children have wanted us to have a phone for a long time. They were worried about us out here in the country with no way to call for help if one of us suddenly got sick. A telephone changes all that."

Her husband, 78-year-old Lew Hoge was equally elated over the phone. He believes that

the telephone will be a valuable business asset as well as a source of pleasure for him and his wife.

Another Alsop resident who is glad about the coming of telephone service is Mrs. Allie Sea. Her husband often works night shifts in an industrial plant in nearby Fredericksburg. A telephone makes Mrs. Sea closer to her three-grown-up children, especially when she is home alone at night.

And just as in Virginia, here in Illinois and in other states throughout the country, the rural people are getting together to see if they can provide themselves with telephone service in the same way as they did electricity. Radio-telephone may help speed up the spread of phones.



MANAGER of the telephone company hooks up the radio equipment connecting the unattended exchange with the radio station at Alsop. Conversations jump nine miles through the air.

Make Electricity Even More Efficient And Convenient

AUTOMATIC time switches on your lighting system and other appliances can help you use electricity on your farm more efficiently.

Instead of having to be on hand to turn lights or equipment on or off, you can be working at some other spot on your farm knowing, however, that the time switch will do the job precisely when you want it done.

Besides the added convenience, automatic switches save many manhours of labor per year and do so at a very reasonable cost. And saving labor is important on every farm today.

Many Uses

Although the use of automatic timers is best known in connection with the poultry business, there are a large number of other valuable farm uses for them.

Here are a number of installations on which the switches may be used:

Protective night lighting, electric fences, night feeding lights for hogs, yard lights, hay dryers, controlling intermittent pumping of water wells, infra-red heating lamps, ventilating fans, and automatic feeding equipment.

It is common knowledge that hens produce fewer eggs in fall and winter than in summer. There is one sure way to increase fall and winter egg production. It is by artificial lighting.

Increase Profits

Poultry profits are increased two ways with lighting. First, you will have eggs to sell at a time when egg prices are highest. Second, the feed cost per dozen eggs produced will be lower. Experiments have proved that birds under lights eat about the same amount of food as birds getting no artificial lighting.

Poultry husbandry experts agree that the use of controlled lighting, to prolong artificially the hours of daylight, results in 20 to 30 per cent greater egg production. The additional light has been found to stimulate the pituitary gland. This gland produces a hormone which in turn stimulates the productive organs.

It has been found that artificial lighting does not harm the hens in any way. In fact, it is good for them.

When hens work only eight to 10 hours a day, they get lazy, sluggish and unhealthy. They

are always hungry because it is too dark to leave the roost or because they are sleeping so much of the time. Prolonging the length of the day keeps hens healthy the year round.

Other Benefits

There are other benefits derived from artificial lighting. Young chicks exercise and eat more. They develop more rapidly and are ready for market in a shorter time. Early hatched pullets have less tendency to molt, and will lay 30 to 60 days earlier than they would otherwise.

Artificial lighting must be regular in occurrence. If the lights are not turned on and off at the same time each day, the hens will be thrown into a molt. This can be overcome by installing an accurate, dependable, automatic control for the light system.

When To Use

Artificial poultry house lighting is used from September through March. The exact date depends upon the latitude zone in which you are located. Generally speaking, lights should be used when normal daylight is less than 12 to 14 hours.

The lighting program to be used is determined by the type of illumination wanted. Artificial lighting can be used in the morning only, in the evening only, all night, or both in the morning and evening. Some poultry experts favor lights in the morning only, or in both the morning and evening.

According to one source of information, one 40 to 60 watt lamp per 200 square feet of floor space is adequate for morning lighting only. For all night lighting, one 15 to 30 watt lamp per 200 square feet is satisfactory.

Two Circuits

Should morning and evening lighting or evening lighting only be desired, two separate circuits must be installed—one bright and one dim.

By this ingenious arrangement, as the bright lights go off at night, the dim lights are turned on for approximately 20 minutes. This system allows the hens to reach the roost safely. The bright circuit should contain one 40 to 60 watt lamp per 200 square feet of floor space. The dim circuit should contain one 15 watt lamp for every two lamps in the bright circuit.

General Rules

Some general rules for the installation of the lamps used are suggested. Each lamp should be provided with a cone-shaped shallow reflector about 16 inches in diameter and four inches deep. This arrangement directs the light downward on the feeding troughs.

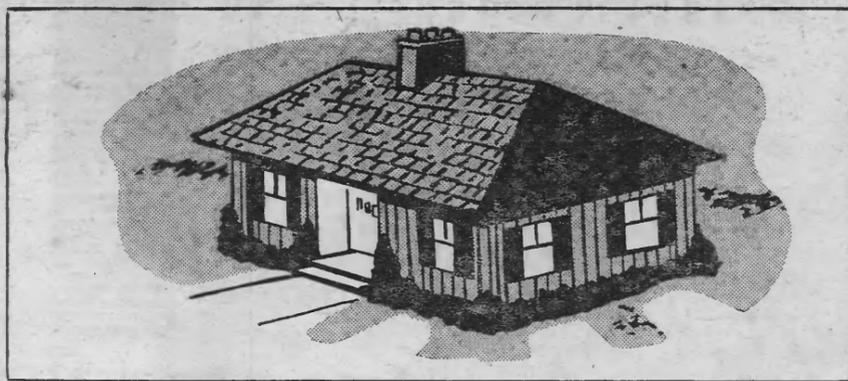
The lamps should be about 10 feet apart and hung at about six feet off the floor so that the lights will carry clear back under the dropping boards. If the perches are left in shadows, many of the birds will not come down to feed.

Source of Switches

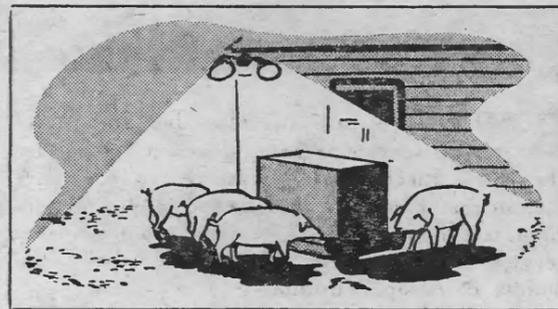
A major manufacturer of automatic time switches for poultry houses and other farm uses is the International Register Company, 2620 W. Washington Boulevard, Chicago 12. They are makers of the Inter-Matic time switches.

The company has a complete line of poultry switches to choose from. They range in price from approximately \$11 to \$14. They consist of single pole, single throw or double throw types and single pole, double throw switches. They are designed for the various types of lighting arrangements desired.

There is also available a portable plug-in time switch of the single pole, single throw type. Inter-matic features include: An easy to remove mechanism; an easy time set arrangement; trippers that can be added or changed without re-



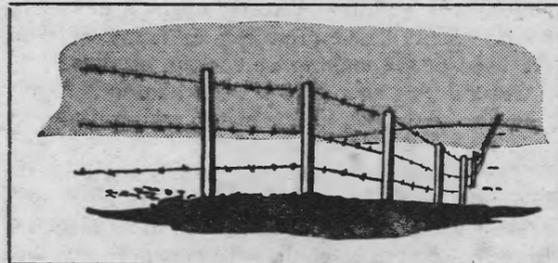
HOUSE PROTECTION



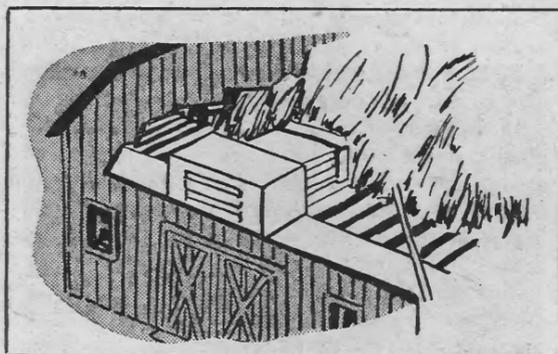
FEED LOTS



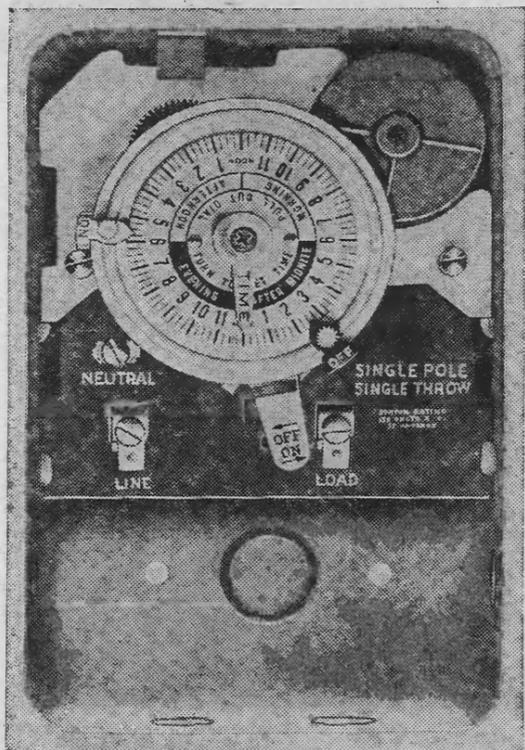
YARD LIGHTING



ELECTRIC FENCES



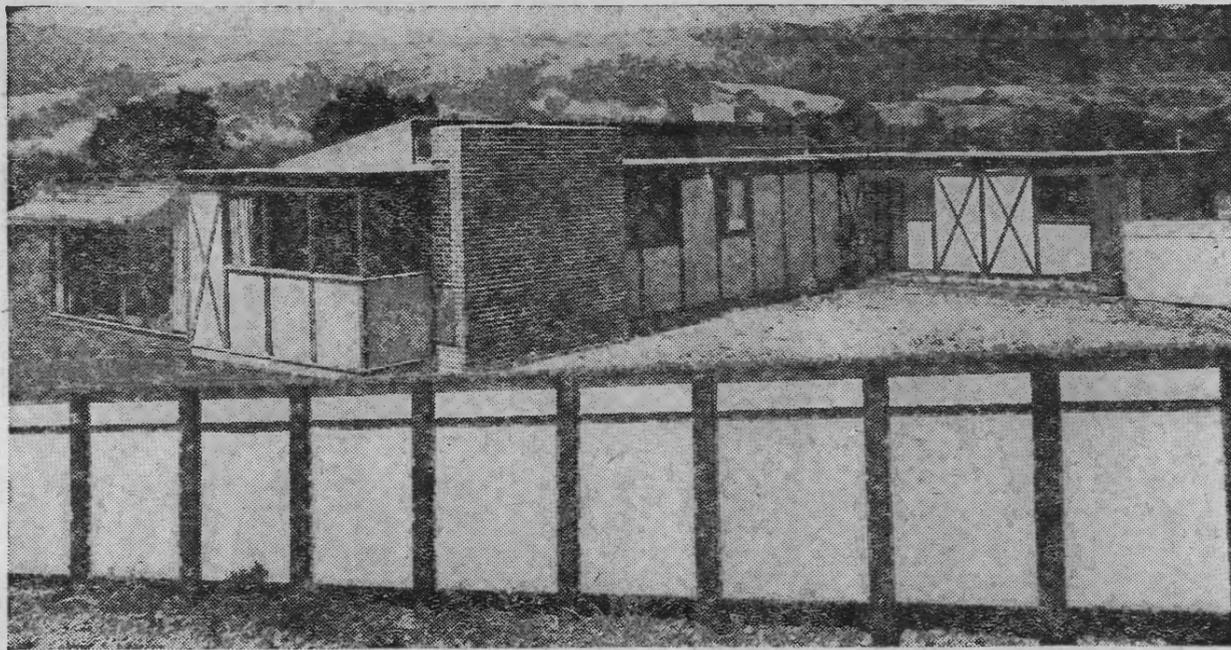
HAY DRYING



STANDARD single pole, throw type time switch. Retail at \$10.95.

moving the switch dial, and easy operation checking. In the switches the motor is mounted in front and the operator has merely to look through the window in the motor cover to check the operation.

The manufacturer has available specifications for the types of switches and wiring diagrams for easy installation of the switches on farm building circuits. The installation is simple. The automatic settings can be changed easily without tools. The Inter-Matic switches require no winding, no oiling and no attention after being put into use.



WORLD'S first plastic home built in California at cost of \$5 per square foot. House has 11 rooms, four baths, and two-car garage. Cost \$16,445, or about half of what it would have if conventional materials were used. Walls and roof are plastic and said to be fireproof and termite-proof.

World's First Plastic House!

*New Construction Materials Adaptable To Farm Use
Promise To Cut Costs Of Building In Half*

THERE'S no need to worry about "people who live in glass houses" any more because in the not so distant future you may be a person living in a "plastic house." No longer a dream the first plastic house in the United States is a reality. This is an event of importance in construction history.

The first plastic house is located near Danville, California, and promises to reduce the cost of building by as much as half. According to its builder, "families desiring a five-room home should find the building cost not \$10,000, but only \$5,000."

Whether or not such an estimate is valid for Illinois, is really beside the point. Actually, the use of plastics is of great interest for farm folks for many other reasons.

New Markets

First, there is the fact that the use of plastic materials in buildings directly opens a new market for many farm products, as many of them are used in the making of various plastics.

Second, this new type of construction is highly suitable for barns, utility sheds and walk-in refrigerators as well as dwellings.

The Vermiculite asbestos panels used in the Danville, California, construction, are made of a cement-asbestos surface laminated to an insulated fibre core with asphalt. The panels are two inches thick, with excellent insulating properties and thoroughly fireproof.

Easy To Assemble

The plastic panels are so easy to put together that many operations heretofore necessary in the construction of any buildings are now omitted—a great source of saving to the buyer or builder. A light grey in color, these Vermiculite panels may or may not be painted.

In the general construction of the nation's first plastic house, two by fours were placed with modulations of four feet. The panels being four feet wide fit snugly. A plastic cement "welds" the joints, and dries to a consistency of hard rubber and is waterproof.

The cement floor construction used in this house was protected against "frosting" and is of a nature ideal for barns.

The new plastic construction provides for sturdy, attractive and clean-looking buildings at a minimum of expense and maintenance.

Last Longer

It is claimed that buildings made of plastic materials will last longer than those built of the usual materials, since the reinforced, laminated plastics used throughout are exceptionally strong. A plastic building is fireproof, mildew-proof, termite-proof, and warp-proof.

A number of new economy factors in building have been developed in connection with the construction of the first plastic house. This is partially evident in the construction of the walls and roof.

Inner and outer walls are one and the same,

while the roof is simply the reverse side of the ceiling. Both are of the strong, asbestos-fibre panels nailed to wood studs, butt-ends being fused together with a plastic cement as previously described. The thick panels have insulating properties.

For interior construction, the plastics have a variety of uses such as floor covering, bathroom walls, cabinets, kitchen table top and counters. Beautiful interior coverings in many patterns and finishes are available.

Easily Cleaned

Maintenance is easy with such material, as each is durable, scuff-proof and easily wiped clean with a damp cloth. A clear plastic paint covers all woodwork. Invisible, it protects the wood without hiding the beauty of the grain or finish.

An innovation in the Danville house is the heating system. Using forced hot air, and ingenious systems of concrete tunnels and plastic pipes, it gives a combined radiant heat and warmed-air circulation throughout the house.

In addition the Vermiculite asbestos panels used in the main wall and roof construction, several other new plastic materials were used.

Alsynite—the steel of tomorrow—a fiberglass product, is stronger than corrugated iron, lighter than aluminum and yet transmits light. The material is made in several colors. While admit-

ting light of various colors, it also affords privacy. There is a possibility that the admission of ultra-violet and infra-red rays into a building can be controlled by this type of material, producing sterile air and aiding in the control of mildew.

Many Other Uses

In addition to use in main construction, the asbestos panels have many other uses. Closet doors that never warp. Kitchen fan flues that will hold fire without danger.

Corrugated Vermiculite asbestos sheets are available for roofing, siding or partitions of industrial or farm buildings.

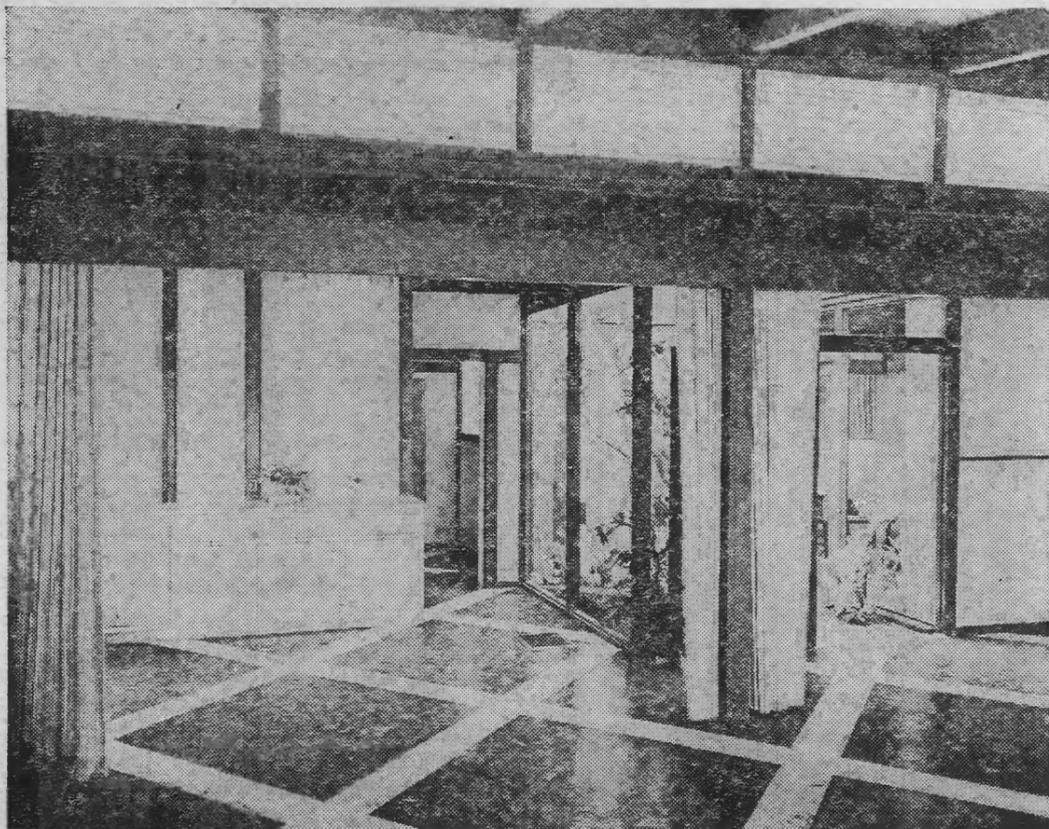
Kolorboard is another development of the plastic industry. It is a thin layer of granite-like terrazzo fused onto a Vermiculite asbestos back. It has been used as terrazzo floors, shower walls, hallways and any place where beauty, hard wear, heat resistance and permanence are desired. It offers a smooth, easy-to-clean surface, is fireproof and can be used on counters.

Rezinplate is a hard layer resin fused onto a resin pulp board back. It can be worked with regular tools and is good for walls or light wearable and counter tops. It is cigarette proof.

Has 11 Rooms

The first plastic house was of necessity custom-built and consists of 11 rooms. It has a spacious living room, indoor-outdoor dining areas, four

(Continued on Page Eleven)



INTERIOR VIEW showing plastic walls and celestery window (top of photo) made of maize Alsynite. The window runs lengthwise through center of house giving light to hall and rooms.

See this defrosting miracle at your Kelvinator Dealer's!

AUTOMATIC DEFROSTING

WITHOUT HOT ELECTRIC

ELEMENTS!

The Magic Cycle

SELF-DEFROSTING

KELVINATOR

Best for Your Foods!

It's new, different, better, sensational! It defrosts automatically without hot electric elements. Because it uses no such elements, it is faster. It is more economical. It defrosts at colder temperatures . . . keeps frozen foods far below freezing, even during defrosting. It's completely safe—for foods, the refrigerator and you. See it demonstrated at your Kelvinator Dealer's.

See every other feature you've wanted, too. Giant, ice-free Freezer Chest. Handy Door Shelves. Mammoth, moist-cold Crispers. New beauty, color, efficiency—and famous Kelvinator dependability—for your kitchen. Find the name of your Kelvinator Dealer in your Classified Phone Book. Then see and own a "Magic Cycle"* self-defrosting Kelvinator!

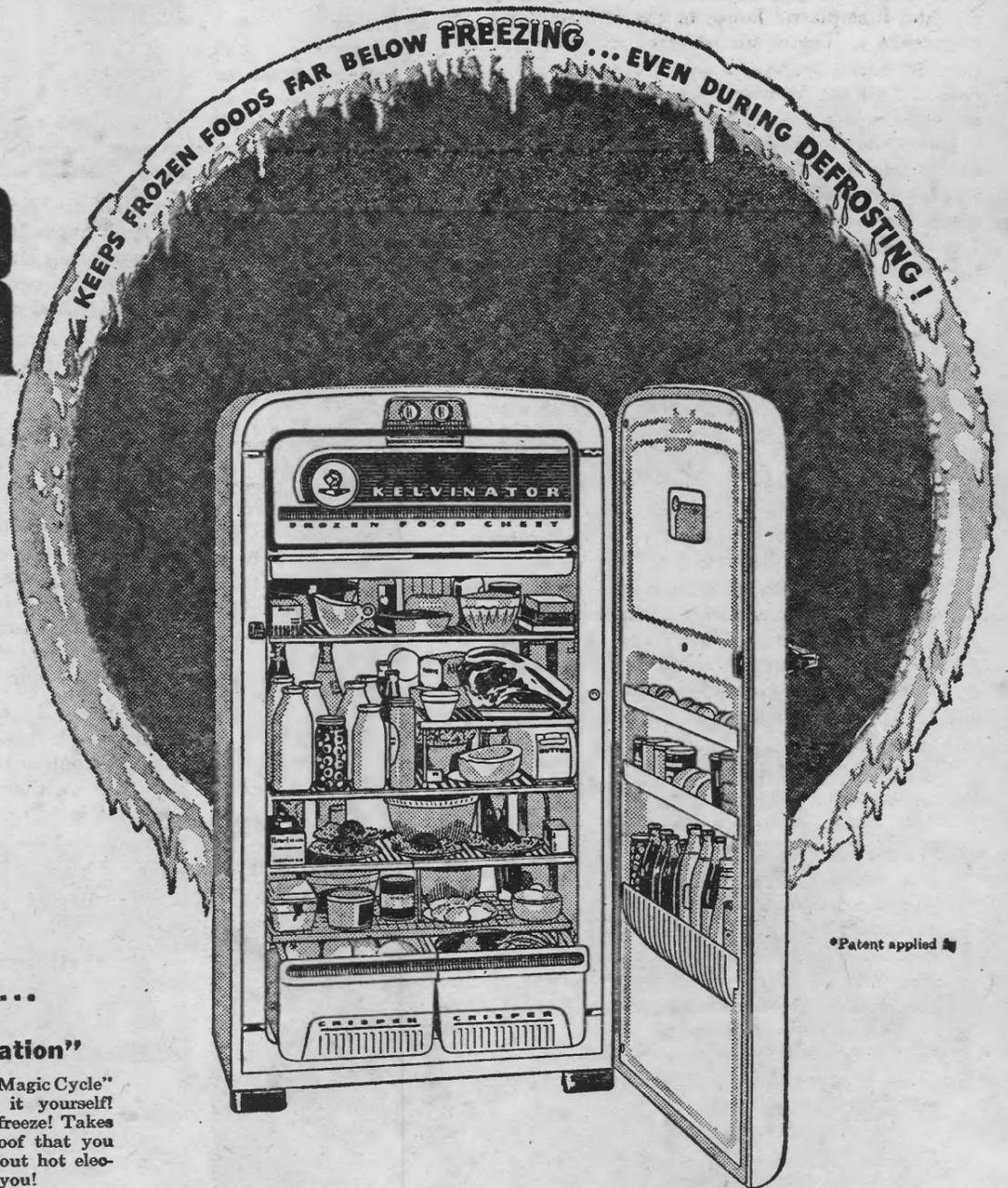
11 cu. ft. cold-clear-to-the-floor!

- 43-lb. Freezer Chest!
- Handy Door Shelves!
- 18.4 sq. ft. of Shelf Area!
- Twin Moist-Cold Crispers!
- Portable Butter Chest Accessory!
- Extra-High, Extra-Roomy Bottle Space!



"Convince yourself . . . See this amazing 3-minute demonstration"

See the amazing Kelvinator "Magic Cycle" demonstration unit! Work it yourself! Watch it defrost! Watch it freeze! Takes only three minutes! It's proof that you can see that defrosting without hot electric elements is the kind for you!



*Patent applied for

THERE IS A BETTER REFRIGERATOR FOR THE FARM HOME . . .

IT'S **Kelvinator**

Kelvinator, Division of Nash-Kelvinator Corporation, Detroit 32, Michigan

**YOUR OLD REFRIGERATOR IS WORTH MORE ON A TRADE-IN NOW THAN IT WILL EVER BE AGAIN!
TRADE IT IN NOW ON A NEW KELVINATOR! SEE YOUR KELVINATOR DEALER!**

Dairyman Bowyer Replaces Manpower With 2000 kwh. Per Month

MORE electric power equals less manpower!

That's the work formula Dairyman Jake Bowyer uses in operating his 429-acre farm near Wayne City. The shortage of good farm labor is being overcome on his farm by the application of electricity.

"It's more economical, dependable and the only 'hired-hand' that hasn't had a raise since 1937!" the dairyman declares. With the help of electric power he is able to maintain a 150-gallon daily milk production, without which, "I would need at least two, or maybe three other men."

However, by using over 2,000 kilowatt-hours of power a month from the Wayne-White Electric Cooperative of Fairfield, Bowyer manages the farm with the help of his son-in-law and one hired-hand.

Big Work Load

He handles 100 head of Holsteins, cares for 10 to 12 calves, farms the land, and keeps the machinery in tip-top repair in half the time it normally would take, because "I let the kilowatts work for me," he points out.

Ever since the farm was first energized in the early 1940's, it has been one of the co-op's highest users. Back in 1944, when Bowyer farmed it jointly with his brother the average monthly kilowatt-hour consumption was 1,400.

Bowyer points out that the constant addition of electrical equipment has resulted in less labor and less overhead.

"The only drawback," he explains, "is that we usually overloaded ourselves to the point where we didn't have enough power to operate."

Revamped Wiring

However, whenever this happened, Bowyer revamped his wiring and the co-op increased his transformer size. Now the co-op has built a power bank on his farmstead and plans to provide him with three-phase service.

"I can't complain about the service," he says. "I realize that my troubles were partly my fault. As

long as I could get electricity to do the chore, I let it."

Bowyer plans to operate his large motors, five horsepower and over on the three-phase service, while he will continue to operate his home and small appliances on the single-phase.

Ideal for Dairying

The dairyman says, "This country is ideal for dairying, and though dairying is hard work, it can be made a lot easier by using plenty of electricity."

He believes in simplifying the work as much as possible. One of the first change-overs from manpower to electric power was done with the milking. This took place soon after the farm was electrified.

The adaptation of the electric, four-unit milking machine helped to cut the labor-time in half. His two milk coolers—12-can and four-can—decreased his operating overhead from \$80 a month—cost of enough ice—to less than \$10.

Cheap Labor

"Can you imagine getting a man to do the same job by hand as cheap?" he asks.

Besides this, Bowyer's labor-time and costs are further reduced with the application of his 3,000-gallon (daily) electric pump. "This chore alone would require the service of more than one man," he explains.

The pump supplies all of the water used on the farmstead. It is pumped to cups in the stanchion barn, to tanks in the fields, and to the three homes.

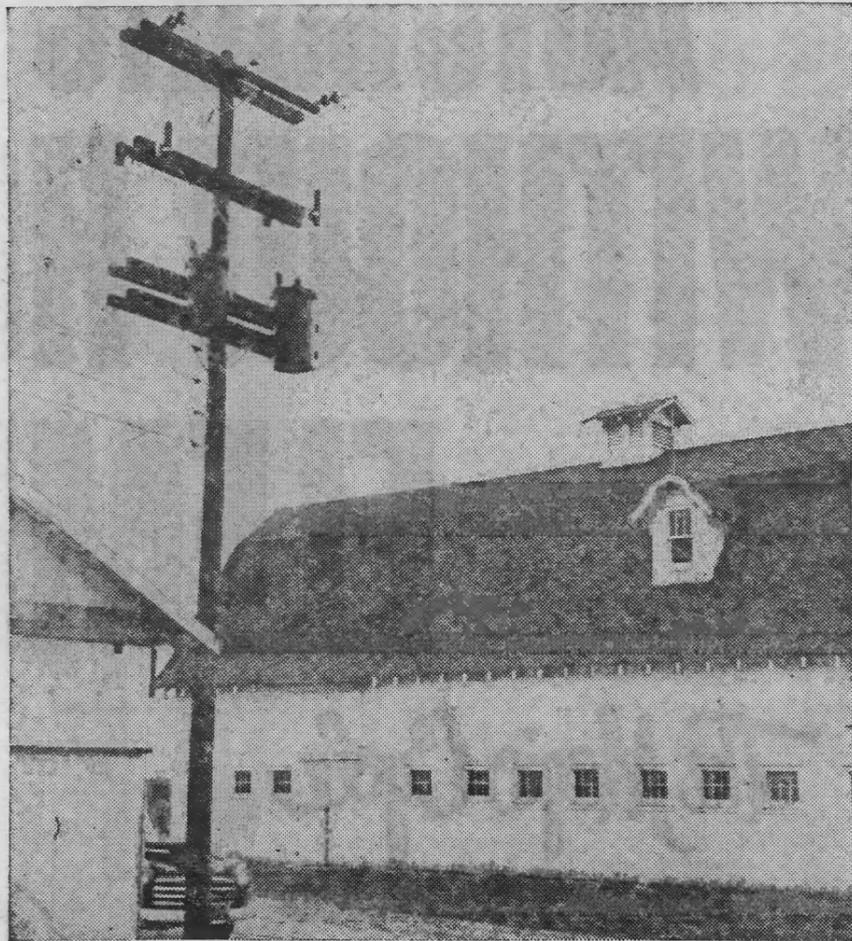
Bowyer plans to "lick the barn cleaning and feeding problems by using more electricity."

Barn Cleaners

He is awaiting arrival of an automatic barn cleaner and also a silo unloader. When installed the barn cleaner will carry the manure from the parlor to the manure spreader, "and all I will have to do is push the button."

The five-horsepower silo unloader will save him around 150 man-hours a year. Both pieces of electrical equipment will provide him with over 450 extra man-hours.

After these two jobs are licked



THREE-PHASE power-bank on Jake Bowyer's farmstead. The bank has a 25 K.V.A. transformer capacity, but because of Boyer's expanding load, the co-op is going to increase it to 45 K.V.A. The dairyman uses 2,000 kwh. a month. He plans to install a barn cleaner and a silo unloader.

electrically, the progressive dairyman plans to set up some method of automatically feeding his livestock. "I want to get away from using the shovel," he says.

Drys Grain

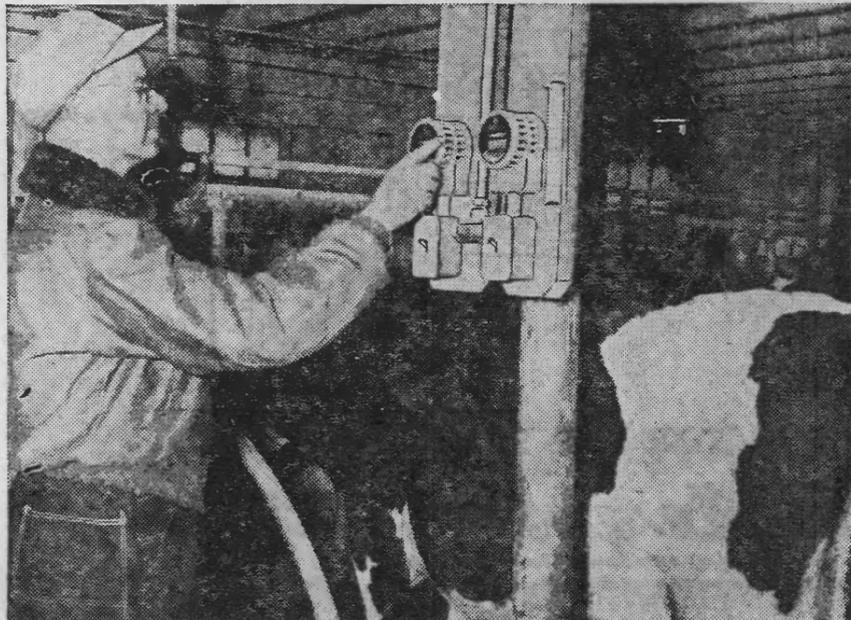
Bowyer makes use of his power also in the processing and handling of his grain. Last fall he installed a corn dryer, picked his corn in warm weather, and "got a lot of the corn that the picker would miss if the weather was colder."

For about \$2 a day, he ran the dryer for six days and reduced the moisture content to 15 per cent. He says it more than paid for itself in the extra yield he got.

A somewhat simpler electric use, yet highly as profitable, is in providing proper ventilation in his calf barn. Bowyer says that lack of ventilation last year resulted in 18 calves catching pneumonia.

"Though I didn't lose any of them, I didn't want to risk the same thing again," he says. This year he installed a small ventilating fan in the calf-barn. It cost him \$110, but he values his calves at \$400 each. And, not a calf was sick this past winter.

"As long as I can profitably make use of my co-op service," I'm going to use more and more of it," Bowyer adds. "It's the best way to beat the farm labor shortage!"



CONTROLLED VENTILATION in the milk parlor keeps Jake Bowyer's 100 head of Holsteins in good health. The dairyman checks his automatic controls, which operate the two fans in the parlor.



FIRE PROTECTION is an important factor in the maintenance of the large Bowyer farm. Above all the electric boxes and large motors, the dairyman has placed globe-like chemical glass cylinders. When heated underneath these cylinders break and spread the chemical over the fire.

NRECA President Asks For More Loans Funds For Rural Phones

Clyde H. Seybold, president of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, in his testimony April 9, asked the Senate Appropriations Committee for a substantial increase in the budget request for telephone loan funds.

"We can have efficient electric service out in rural areas only if there are telephones in the areas to report outages quickly," said Seybold.

NRECA representatives also asked for increases in administrative funds for REA, Solicitor's office and farm electrification research. No increase was asked in the budget request for rural electrification loan funds.

Meanwhile REA funds for administrative facilities will be reduced by \$135,000 according to the report of the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee released March 31, making a total of \$8,290,000 available in 1953.

Loan funds for telephone construction will be increased from \$9,000,000 to \$25,000,000 for fiscal 1953, with a contingency fund of \$10,000,000.

Although some witnesses at the appropriation hearings indicated that as much as \$50,000,000 would actually be needed for the telephone program next year, the committee felt that, "The record of Congress on these programs over the years is

Farmers Mutual To Construct 11-mile Transmission Line

Contract negotiations are underway for the construction of approximately 11 miles of 69,000-volt transmission line for the Farmers Mutual Electric Cooperative of Geneseo. A \$169,000 loan has been approved by REA for this work.

When completed the line will enable the Geneseo co-op to change its source of power from the municipal plant of Geneseo to the Illinois Power Company. Manager W. O. Parsons pointed out that this change will provide the co-op with a more economical source of power and will place the co-op in a better position to consider rate reductions.

The line will extend from the co-op's substation on the east edge of Geneseo to Atkinson. Work is expected to begin sometime this summer with completion in the late fall, or early winter. The substation site will be changed and its capacity will be increased to 1,000 K.V.A.

Parsons said the change of power source has been considered by the co-op board for a long time and it is only with reluctance that such a change was approved. "However, we feel it is the only way we can get wholesale rates which are comparable to those paid by other electric co-ops in the state."



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USE
MICROMET

SEE YOUR PLUMBER OR PUMP DEALER FOR FREE BOOKLET

WRITE TO: CALGON INC.
HAGAN BLDG., PITTSBURGH 30, PA.

such that additional funds will be made available if needed."

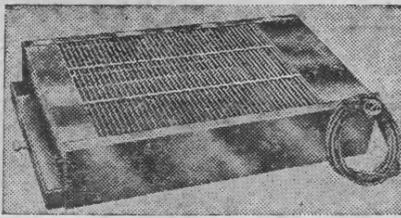
REA appropriations for electrification will take a drop of \$50,000,000 from last year, if these committee recommendations are passed in the House.

Funds for REA electrification loans for 1953 will be \$50,000,000 with a contingency fund of another \$50,000,000 under the current recommendations. However, an adequate loan program will continue due to carry over funds, says the committee.

The committee made a surprise announcement in their report that REA loan repayments have now reached the point which is equal to new loans authorized.

Total appropriations for the entire Department of Agriculture have decreased 32 per cent since 1940, the report stated, while other departmental funds, excluding the Defense Department, have increased 360 per cent. Total number of employees in the Department of Agriculture has decreased 36 per cent from 1940.

What's New?



An insect trap which attracts bugs to it, then electrocutes them. The device contains a small bait drawer. Attracted insects are killed by a slight shock. A double grid system permits the machine to be touched by a person without danger.

Information as to what baits are best for various insects and instructions for use of the gadget are furnished by the manufacturer, Insect Electrocutor Co., Station 5, Box 86, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Retail price is \$22.50. The maker claims it uses only 30 cents of electricity a month. It can be helpful in controlling flies and other insects on the farm. Inquiry should be made for further information before buying.

When writing the manufacturer of a What's New? product, please mention you saw it in your Illinois REA News. Thanks.

Allen Reporting—

(From Page Two)

Finding the right answer to problems that face the rural telephone program will mean eventually that no farmer in any part of the country will be denied a telephone for geographical reasons. That is what these small research funds mean and that is why they must not be crippled."

UTILITY SPENDING

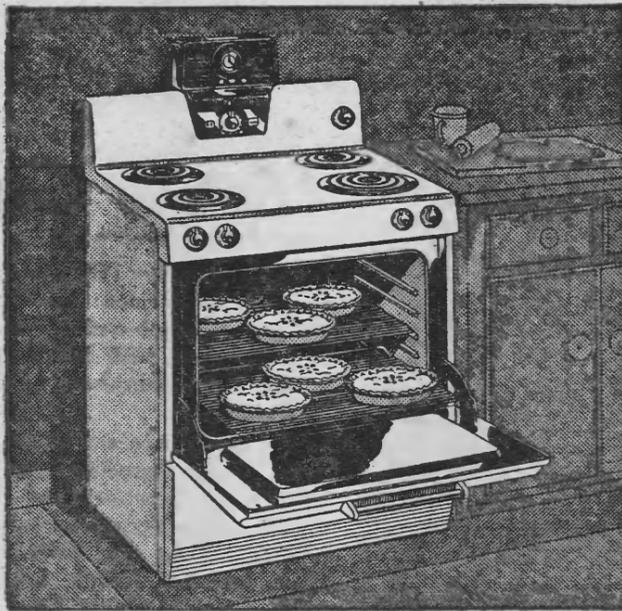
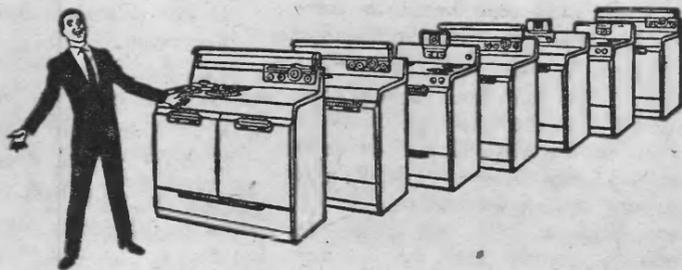
The Senate Election Subcommittee is watching closely what happens in the Arkansas investigation of utility spending for political advertising and similar purposes.

The inside story is that should the Arkansas Public Service Commission turn up evidence that the utilities, notably the powerful Arkansas Light & Power Co., are expending large sums for political ads, then the Senate Committee will seek a nationwide probe of these tactics.

The Arkansas investigation is being made as the result of an order by Governor Sid McMath, strong REA supporter. McMath directed the State Commission to audit the books of private utilities for the purpose of preventing political and propaganda expenditures from being included in the computation of rate bases.

Whatever your cooking needs... there's a

FRIGIDAIRE Electric Range for You!



Whether you cook a lot or a little... want the best at any price, or the best you can afford... there's a model and size of Frigidaire Electric Range for you! Yes, whether you choose the beautiful Frigidaire De Luxe Range with two complete ovens, the compact, low-priced "Thrifty-30," or any one of Frigidaire's complete line of electric ranges, you'll have the benefits of clean, easy, carefree cooking in your kitchen for years to come.

◆ Frigidaire "Thrifty-30"

Because it is only 30" wide, this compact range fits perfectly in kitchens of any size. Yet, despite its size, the "Thrifty-30's" full-width Giant Oven has a huge baking and roasting capacity! There's plenty of room for 6 big pies, 10 loaves of bread, or big "harvest-type" meals. And the "Thrifty-30" has four 5-speed Radiantube Units, Cook-Master for automatic oven control, Cooking-Top Lamp, Time-Signal, roomy full-width Utensil Drawer and genuine Frigidaire quality construction throughout.

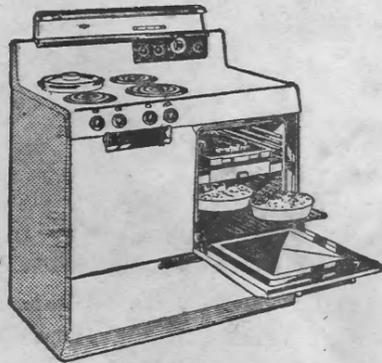
Model shown (left) RO-35



Frigidaire De Luxe 2-Oven Range

America's finest electric range, Frigidaire model RO-70, has beautiful new styling, 2 new, twin-unit Even-Heat Ovens, 5-Speed Radiantube Units, Cook-Master Oven Clock Control, Electric 2-Speed Time-Signal and many time-and-labor-saving features.

Model RO-70



Frigidaire "Wonder Oven" Range

The "Wonder Oven" lets you bake and broil at the same time, in the same oven! Has two complete ovens that become one big oven in just a twinkling. In addition, this range has all the convenience features found on other Frigidaire Electric Ranges.

Model RO-50

Visit Your Frigidaire Dealer's Showroom. There's a Frigidaire Dealer near you. See him next time you're in town. Or write Frigidaire Division of General Motors, Dayton 1, Ohio.

Refrigerators • Electric Ranges • Automatic Clothes Dryer
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Frigidaire Home Appliances

McDonough Co-op Serves 3,172 Members

THE "big year" for rural dwellers in McDonough county was 1938. In July of that year, the McDonough Power Cooperative of Macomb was organized to bring electric service to them. From the time the first member was connected in July of the following year until the end of 1951, the co-op built 1,202 miles of line, bringing electricity to 3,172 members.

The first loan allocation for section A was granted to the co-op by the Rural Electrification Administration in October of 1938. It consisted of \$282,000 and brought service to 930 members over 271 miles of line. It was completed in September, 1939.

Project B was planned and started before A was completed. It extended service over 230 miles of line to 560 members in the neighboring county of Warren, who had applied to the Macomb co-op for membership in January of 1939. This project was finished early in 1940.

War Curtails

The third project — C — was started in 1940 and was in service before the war curtailed further expansion. It increased the membership by 600, and the mileage by 200, giving the Macomb co-op a connected membership of 2,090.

During the first two years after the war new line construction continued to keynote the operations of the co-op. Projects D and H connected 750 members; while K and L served 340 more members.

Continual line growth was paralleled also by office enlargement. The first co-op office was in a two-story building in downtown Macomb. It was abandoned in a year



METERMAN O. L. DeWeese checks a meter. On the McDonough Power lines the meters are checked at least once every five years.

for a larger office in Macomb. And in 1948, the co-op moved into its own office on the outskirts of the city. It was the first co-op in Illinois to construct its own office building.

Programs

Since then the work of the co-op has primarily been one of im-

proving service and of extending help to the members. Several maintenance programs have been started, which were designed to insure the members of good service at all times, Co-op Manager Arthur Peyton pointed out.

Notable among these programs has been the co-op's meter check-

ing work. All meters are checked at least once every five years. When a member moves, his meter is checked before the next member moves in, and it is reset to zero.

And, for the last three years, the co-op has been conducting an extensive brush spraying program in its area. A full-time crew is employed on this program and the manager said it is paying dividends by keeping brush and trees out of the lines, preventing needless and inconvenient outages.

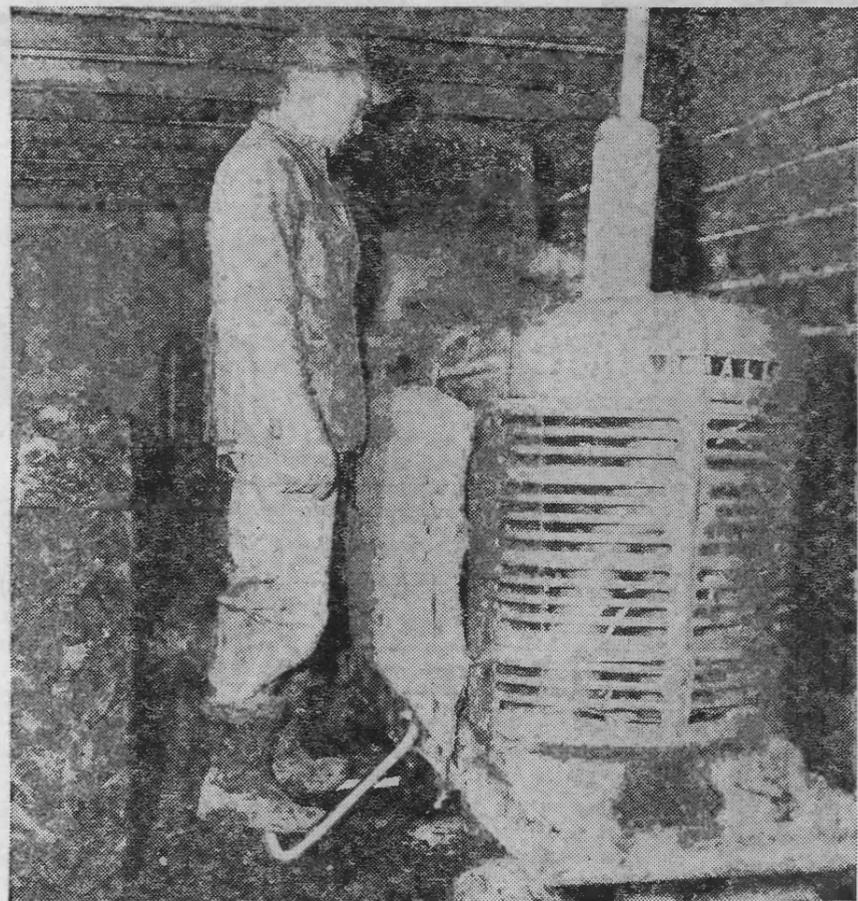
Power Use

Another program, designed to assure continuity of service, is the continual maintenance of line transformers, sectionalizers and circuit breakers. Each piece of line equipment is periodically checked to see that it will do its job.

In addition the co-op has been carrying on a power use and public relations program. The purpose of this program is to acquaint the members with better and easier methods of doing farm work electrically.

A couple of years ago, the co-op power use adviser produced, filmed and edited a motion picture on the construction of a rural line. The film has been shown at civic club meetings and is available for use by any organization. It helps acquaint urban as well as rural people with the problem of rural electrification.

At present the co-op is undertaking a system improvement program in order to keep ahead of the increased member consumption. It is nearing 300 kwh. per member per month now and is expected to reach 500 kwh. per member in the next 10 years.



THIS IRON - BAR "running board" enables Roy Winger of Cissna Park to fuel his tractor more easily. "I can see what I'm doing," he says. Winger attached the iron-bar to this tractor during one noon-hour.

He fitted one end of a three-quarter inch rod into a cultivator

fitting on his tractor. The other end is bolted to a hole in the frame. He bent the bar by heating it with his electric welder.

Winger says many of his neighbors have attached similar bars to their tractors. "It saves time in filling the tractor," the farmer points out. He is a member of Eastern Illinois Power Cooperative of Paxton.

Illinois Job Training and Safety Committee Column

Approximately 140 co-op managers and linemen attended the eighth annual job training and safety conference, held March 27, 28, at the Hotel Abraham Lincoln in Springfield.

The conference was jointly sponsored by the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives and the Illinois Board of Vocational Education.

Speakers on the two-day program included Frank LaMasters, REA safety specialist; D. B. Bidle, REA job training and safety adviser; Lloyd Lynch, assistant regional chief of management division of REA; J. E. Hill, director of Illinois vocational education, and L. L. Wingo, supervisor of vocational education.

Morning's Session

The morning's session of the first day was devoted to reports of Chairman L. C. Marvel of the Illinois Job Training and Safety Committee, Instructor Glenn Strong, and Secretary-Treasurer Elmo Cates. Lynch gave a few remarks in which he pointed out that the primary problem of co-ops have shifted from construction to one of maintenance and management.

The REA management representative said there is a need for efficient headquarters' facilities to do the proper job. He said there is

also a need for long-range planning and "more intelligent budgeting."

At a luncheon held in the hotel's Palm Room, Bidle gave a short talk on the importance of safety. He said it is a continuing program, one which must be practiced by everyone on the job. "You can't sell the safety program short," he declared.

Demonstrations of line equipment highlighted the afternoon's session. There were demonstrations of capacitors, meters and regulators. A banquet was held in the evening at which 24 line superintendents were presented awards for completion of a short course in job instructor training conducted during the past year by the State Board of Vocational Education.

A talk and demonstration on how to curb radio and television interference caused by electric lines was given by James McCutchen, REA engineer, during the second morning's session. In the afternoon there were two conferences, one for co-op managers and one for co-op linemen.

LaMasters spoke to the managers, while H. B. Lee, regional head of engineering for REA, addressed the linemen. A question and answer program and the presentation of attendance awards brought the meeting to a close.



MILK CAN carriage, developed by Max Henson of Carthage, takes the backaches out of can-handling. It will support two cans and it is made out of old scrap iron, a discarded wheelbarrow wheel and two curved handles.

According to Henson, it was easy to make. In his spare time, he welded the parts together with his landlord's electric welder. He works for Lee Murphy, a director of the Western Illinois Electric Cooperative of Carthage.

Plastic House—

(From Page Six)

bedrooms, three baths, maid's room and guest suite. Floor-to-ceiling plate-glass windows are a feature in the living room which also has a fireplace.

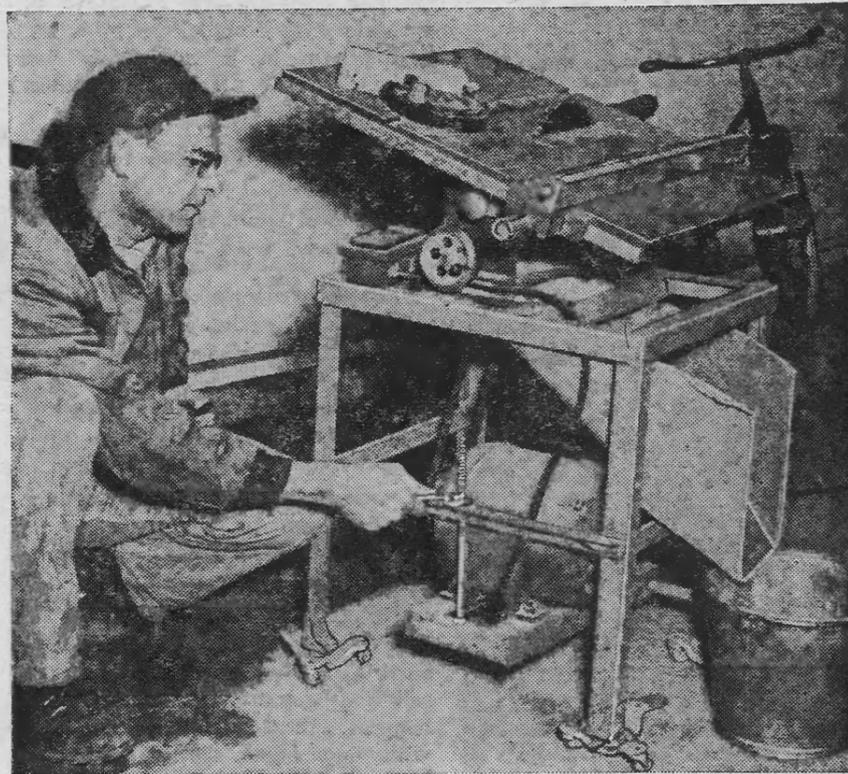
Living in this new house has revealed other characteristics of plastic construction not originally conceived. For example, the asbestos-fibre panels seem to absorb most of the sound, making the bedrooms and fireside study room more restful and soothing.

Much painting, both interior and exterior, is eliminated with this type of building material, as it is naturally attractive.

True, the first plastic house is designed for California climate. But, as figures reveal, it does combine low-cost construction with lack of excessive maintenance. Plastic materials are both beautiful and long-lasting. A home of this type can withstand long, hard usage, with ultimate big savings to the owner.

The California plastic house serves as a pilot model for an entirely new development in construction materials and methods and, no doubt, can be adapted to any area of the country.

Further details of this ultra-modern home can be obtained from Consolidated Plastics, Danville, California.



JIM COOLLEY found that standard size tool benches were too short for him. He is six feet, four inches tall. So he designed special benches for his saw and planer.

The saw bench shown is mounted on an angle-iron frame, parts of which came from an old bed. Rollers on each leg, make the outfit portable.

The motor is mounted on a suspension base. Proper tension is pro-

vided by a threaded pipe which Coolley is shown turning. To keep sawdust off the floor and motor, the farmer built a sheet metal funnel directing the wood waste into a bucket.

Coolley is a member of Edgar Electric Cooperative of Paris. He uses a lot of co-op power both in his shop and in raising purebred Berkshire hogs on his farm near Brockton.

Agriculture Department Calls For Increased Feed-Grain Crops

The Department of Agriculture is appealing to farmers to plant more feed grains so as to avert a critical feed situation. The USDA reports that farmers are planting 9,000,000 acres short of the 1952 feed grain goals.

The seriousness of the feed picture is reflected in this report which states: "With current feeding rates, and the short production last season, feed grain stocks may be as much as one-third less by this harvest time than a year earlier."

Plentiful supplies of these feed grains are needed if the production of meat, eggs and milk, required to feed our increasing population, is met. Secretary Brannan warned, "Any shortage of feed would result in a downward adjustment in the production of these animal products adding to inflationary pressures and interfering with the progress of our national defense program."

Increase Corn

He urged every farmer, who has good corn land not planted yet, to reconsider and plant additional acreage. Farmers also should increase their acreage and production of bar-

ley, grain, sorghums, oats and high quality forage.

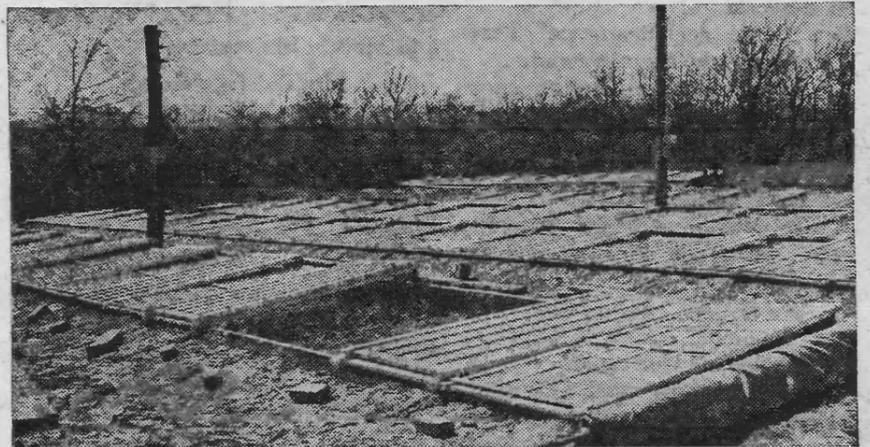
Corn, the principal feed grain, accounts for about one-fourth of all the feed consumed, and about 75 per cent of all feed grains. For this year, the goal is 89 million planted acres—over 5,000,000 more than last year—or 106 acres for every 100 planted in 1951.

In addition to this appeal for more feed grains, the Department is urging greater use of practices that will increase yields; more conservation to cut losses, and more productive use of feed on hand.

Because electricity can play a big part in the conservation and better-feeding practices, the secretary has called upon the rural electric cooperatives to help in the production goals program.

REA Loans

The Rural Electric Convenience Cooperative of Divernon has received REA approval of a \$340,000 loan. The money will be used to construct 25 miles of distribution line to serve 50 new members; for system improvements, and for the completion of previously approved construction.



A WEEK can mean the difference between a successful year and just breaking even in the tomato business, says Charles Lamer of Cobden, who annually raises about 250,000 pounds of tomatoes.

Thus getting his plants off to a good start is of first importance to him. He turned to electrically-heated hotbeds this year and is highly pleased with the results.

Lamer installed heating cable in one of his five beds (above) and plans to convert the other four next year. They are heated by a wood furnace.

One of the things he likes best about the heat cable, is that he can maintain uniform temperatures which was next to impossible with wood.

And the greater convenience and

lower cost of electric heat, appeal to Lamer. He reveals that kilowatts do the job for a lot less than wood and with a lot less work.

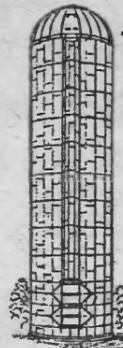
Lamer uses Clinton Hybrid because that variety doesn't crack like some of the others. He used Rutgers formerly and has high praise for that variety but switched to Clinton when that variety was developed a few years ago. He sets out between 35,000 and 50,000 plants and stakes each one.

Besides tomatoes, Lamer grows peaches, strawberries and raspberries. A trick he uses with success in his strawberries is to sow oats with them. When the freeze kills the oats, they provide a mulch for the berries.

Southern Illinois Electric co-op of Dongola serves the Lamer farm.

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Home-makers' Page

Edited by Kay Conlan

There Are So Many Tasty Egg Dishes

Eggs Are Nutritious, Economical, And Have A Place On Every Menu

THERE is no end to the number of delicious, and yet nutritious, dishes in which eggs play the important role. For breakfast, soft boiled eggs, poached eggs or fried eggs with bacon are family favorites. On the noontime or evening menu, they appear in tasty casseroles, baked products, salads, sauces and even desserts.

For "good egg insurance" here are a few tips to keep in mind:

1. When you are buying eggs from the market, buy those from refrigerated cases.

2. Always store your eggs at home in the refrigerator.

3. Do not store eggs near strongly flavored foods as they absorb odors readily.

4. Remember egg whites beat up to maximum value if kept at room temperature for a time.

5. Whatever the dish it's used in, pamper the egg! Cook slowly and gently with care. High heat toughens protein.

6. For that extra egg yolk, refrigerate in a covered dish with enough water to cover. Use as soon as possible.

Curried Eggs with Bacon Curls

6 hard cooked eggs
6 slices bacon
1/4 cup butter
1/4 cup minced onion
1/4 cup flour
1/4 teaspoon curry powder
1 teaspoon salt
1/4 teaspoon pepper
3 cups milk
2 cups cooked green peas

Shell and slice hard cooked eggs; pan fry onion in melted butter until clear. Remove from heat. Add flour and seasonings. Blend. Stir in milk. Cook over low heat until thickened, stirring constantly. Add eggs and cooked peas. Pour into serving casserole, top with bacon curls. Six servings.

Baked Eggs in a Bun

6 eggs
12 bacon slices
6 thin tomato slices
6 buns
Salt and pepper
1/2 cup grated sharp aged cheese
6 tablespoons cream
1/2 cup chopped green onion tops

Cut thin slice from top of buns and hollow out center. Butter bun. Place thin slice of tomato in hollow. Break an egg over each slice. Season, add cheese, cream and onions. Bake at 375°F. for 20 minutes, or until firm. Serve with strips of baked bacon. Six servings.

Rancher's Omelet

6 slices bacon, diced
2 tablespoons chopped onion
1 cup grated raw tomato
6 eggs
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/4 teaspoon pepper
2 tablespoons chopped parsley

Fry bacon until crisp. Remove

and drain. Pour off part of bacon drippings. Add onion and cook until clear. Add potatoes and fry until golden brown. Beat eggs slightly and pour into pan. Season. As omelet cooks, lift up edges with spatula to let liquid egg slide under. When firm, sprinkle omelet with crisp bacon and parsley. Fold over and serve. Six servings.

Stuffed Egg Salad

6 eggs, hard cooked
1/4 pound Braunschweiger
3 tablespoons melted margarine
1 tablespoon vinegar
1/4 teaspoon salt
1/4 teaspoon dry mustard
1/4 cup finely chopped celery
1 teaspoon grated onion

Cut hard cooked eggs lengthwise and remove yolks. Mash yolks with fork, combine with sausage and seasonings and stuff the shells, piling the filling high. Place in lettuce cups. Six servings.

Savory Eggs

9 eggs, hard cooked
1 tablespoon minced onion
1 tablespoon prepared mustard
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1 cup sliced stuffed olives
Few drops Tabasco sauce
Mayonnaise to moisten
Salt, pepper to taste
2 cups cheese sauce
English muffins

Mash yolks of eggs, add remaining ingredients and mix well. Fill whites with mixture. Place three egg halves on toasted muffin half, cover with your favorite cheese



Curried Eggs With Bacon Curls

sauce. Add a parsley garnish. Six servings.

Egg Cutlets

3 tablespoons fat
3 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon salt
1 cup milk
6 hard cooked eggs, chopped
1 tablespoon chopped onion
1 tablespoon chopped parsley
1 egg
2 tablespoons water
Dry bread crumbs

Prepare white sauce from first four ingredients. Add hard-cooked letts into bread crumbs, then into egg mixture, and again into crumbs. Brown in hot fat. Makes six cutlets.

Hot Deviled Eggs

1 1/2 cups cooked or canned tomatoes
1/2 green pepper, diced fine
1/2 cup diced celery
1 small onion, diced fine
1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce, if desired
2 drops Tabasco sauce, if desired
1 teaspoon salt
Pepper to taste
1 tablespoon fat
1 tablespoon flour
2/3 cup milk
6 hard-cooked eggs, sliced
Crumbs, fat
Cook tomatoes, green pepper,

celery, onion, and seasonings together about 20 minutes or until vegetables are tender. (One and two-third cups raw tomatoes, cut in pieces, may be used instead of one and one-third cups cooked).

Make white sauce, melt fat, blend in flour, and add milk slowly. Cook eggs, onion, and parsley. Mix well and chill. Shape into cutlets. Beat eggs slightly; add water. Dip cut-over low heat, stirring constantly, until thickened.

Add tomato mixture very slowly to white sauce. Add sliced eggs. Serve in patty shells or toast cups. Or put into greased baking dish, sprinkle with crumbs, dot with fat, and brown in a moderately hot oven (375°F.) 10 to 15 minutes. Six servings.

Mexican Scrambled Eggs

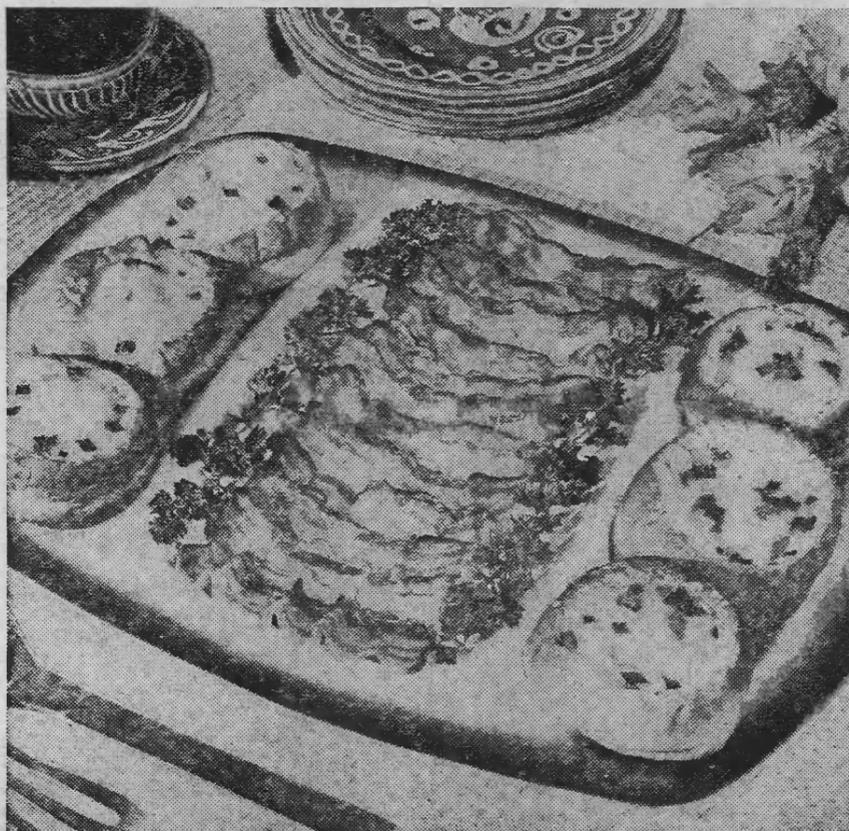
2 tablespoons minced onion
1/2 clove garlic, minced, if desired
1 small green pepper, diced fine
2 tablespoons fat
6 eggs, slightly beaten
1/4 cup sieved cooked or canned tomatoes
3 tablespoons water
1 teaspoon salt, pepper

Fry onion, garlic, and green pepper in fat. Add tomatoes, water, salt and pepper. Cook three minutes. Add eggs and cook over low heat, stirring occasionally, until thickened. Four servings.

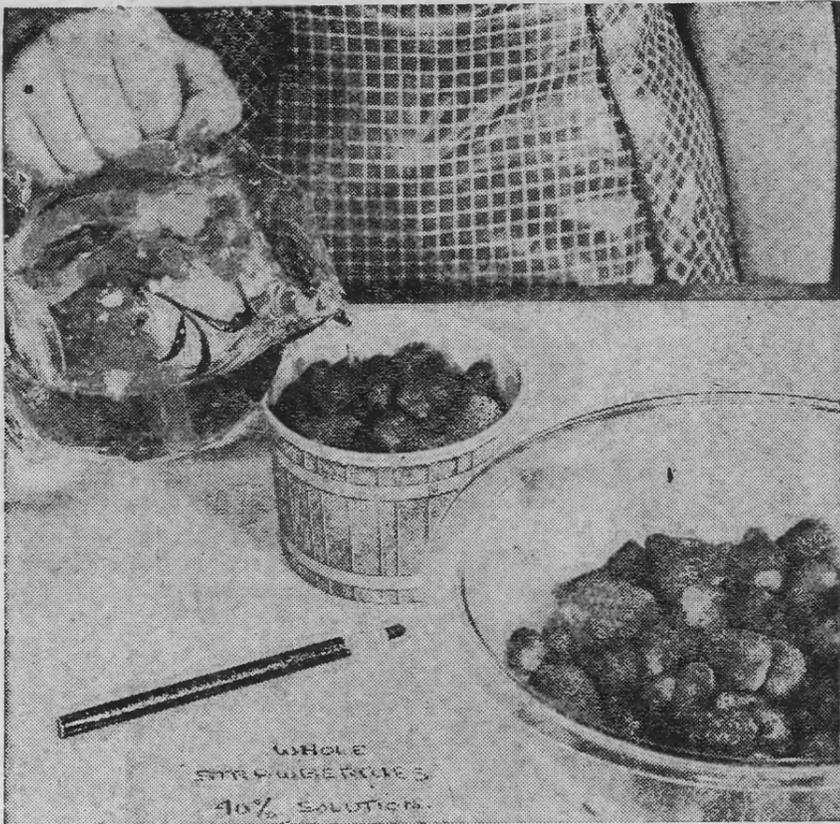
Lemon Snow with Custard Sauce

2 egg whites
1 envelope unflavored gelatin
1/4 cup cold water
1 cup boiling water
2/3 cup sugar
1/4 teaspoon salt
1/4 cup lemon juice

Soften gelatin in cold water. Dissolve in boiling water. Add sugar, salt and lemon juice. Chill in refrigerator until partially jellied. Beat with egg beater until light and frothy. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into eight inch square pan. Chill until firm. Cut in one inch cubes. Serve with custard sauce. Lemon Custard Sauce: Scald two cups of milk in top of double boiler. Mix two egg yolks, one-quarter cup sugar and one-quarter teaspoon salt. Stir scalded milk slowly into eggs and return to double boiler, cooking until custard coats spoon. Add two teaspoons lemon rind, grated. Chill. Six servings.



Baked Eggs In A Bun



WHEN YOU pour sugar syrup over prepared strawberries, be sure you use enough syrup to completely cover the berries.

Strawberries You Select For Freezing Should Be Fully Ripe

For shortcake lovers, strawberry time is the loveliest time of the year—but it doesn't last long enough.

You can make it last 365 days for your family if you freeze strawberries (and individual biscuits or a cake) now and store them away in your food freezer for year-round enjoyment. Nothing tastes better than strawberry shortcake in June—except maybe shortcake in December.

When you're selecting berries for freezing, choose those of a pronounced flavor and an attractive color, fully ripe and sound, and prepare them as you would for table use. Wash them in ice water, sort the fruit as to size, and discard any bruised or spotted sections.

Work Quickly

Once the berries have been washed, work with them quickly and in small amounts to prevent bruising them.

Strawberries may be prepared for freezing with either dry sugar or a sugar syrup (or a substitute such as corn syrup or a mild honey) to prevent undesirable changes in color, flavor and texture during storage.

You can make a 40 per cent to 50 per cent sugar syrup with three and one-third to five cups of sugar in four cups of boiling water; stir occasionally and allow the mixture to stand until the sugar is completely dissolved; chill before using. Sug-



FIRST STEP in preparing strawberries for freezing is to wash them in ice water, sort them for size and discard bruised or spotted sections of the fruit.

ar syrup can be made in advance and stored in the refrigerator.

Cover Berries

Pour the syrup over berries in a labeled moisture-vaporproof container, being sure that you use enough syrup to cover the berries completely.

If you prefer dry sugar place the prepared berries in a large bowl and sprinkle them with sugar (one pound of sugar to four to five pounds of strawberries). Allow the berries to stand for a few minutes until all of the sugar is dissolved, and then pack the fruit into a moisture-vaporproof container labeled with the name of the fruit, the date



AFTER DRY sugar has been added to the berries, allow them to stand until all of the sugar is dissolved before packing them into moisture-vapor-proof containers.

frozen and the type and amount of sweetening used.

You can freeze whole strawberries for garnishing atop your shortcake or a fruit salad. Wash medium-sized berries gently, with the hulls on, in ice water. Drain them well and spread on a cookie sheet or large shallow pan so they do not touch one another. Freeze them that way and then put the frozen berries in a labeled container and store in the freezer.

Frozen berries can be taken out of the container whenever you need them for garnishes. Do not thaw before using.

More Favorite Recipes, Hints To Clip For Your Scrapbook

Do you have a recipe that's a family favorite, or a household hint you've found especially helpful you'd like to share with our readers? If so, send it along to Kay Conlan, Illinois REA News, Box 1180, Springfield, Illinois, or tuck it in with your pattern requests. When sending recipes, please include the cooking time and the oven temperature for baking.

A good Brown Sugar Cookie recipe:

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup brown sugar
 $\frac{2}{3}$ cup lard
1 egg
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon vanilla

Flour to mix stiff. Turn out on board and knead like bread. Pinch off into balls and flatten with a fork. Bake 15 or 20 minutes at 350°F. This recipe makes three dozen.—Mrs. C. A. Rathburn, La Harpe, Ill.

I make Turnip Slaw with young turnips that do not have to be peeled. Grate raw turnips as for cabbage slaw. Salt and pepper to taste and add salad dressing. We like this even better than cabbage slaw.—Mrs. O. T. Mann, R. R. 2, Galatia, Ill.

When I mix meat for hamburger, instead of using salt and pepper, I use sausage seasoning. I use one tablespoon of seasoning for a pound of meat. I also put it in my meat when making meat loaf.—Mrs. Benj. Siegel, Apple River, Ill.

When cooking anything that smells up the house, place a tin lid over the burner of the stove and sprinkle a small amount of ground coffee on it. Let it burn and it will kill the odors and soon disappear itself.—Carolyn A. Mann, R. 1, Wil-low Hill, Ill.

Here is an Angel Food Cake recipe that not only saves time, but also makes a delicious moist cake.

Before you start put the angel

food-cake pan in the oven which should be set at 400°F.

$\frac{1}{2}$ cups egg whites
1 teaspoon cream of tartar
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt

Beat until stiff. I use an electric mixer. Fold in one cup granulated sugar and one teaspoon vanilla. Then sift together five times the following:

1 cup cake flour
1 cup powdered sugar

Fold into the other mixture and pour into hot pan. Bake 23 minutes at 425°F.—Mrs. Claribel Kingsley, R. 1, New Holland, Ill.

A recipe for Lemon Pie. It makes a large pie.

$\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup flour
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups water
Juice of one lemon
3 egg yolks

Mix sugar, flour and add eggs, water and then lemon juice. Cook in double boiler. Top with three whites well beaten with six table-
spoons sugar.



THIS TRIO of American beauties is a delight to young and old. Their dressmaker is the lady with the crochet hook. Their costumes are colorful, cute, and quick to make. Send a stamped, self-addressed envelope for your pattern for making DOLLS COSTUMES to Kay Conlan, Illinois REA News, Box 1180, Springfield, Illinois.

Pattern List

By way of explanation for those of you who ordered patterns from our April Pattern List and experienced a delay in receiving the leaflets. Our original order for just about all the new patterns on the list was apparently lost in the mail. By the time our supplies arrived (from a duplicate order) we had many requests waiting. We thank you for your patience, and do hope that the delay did not inconvenience you in any way.

Because of the number of requests for a pattern leaflet on making slip covers, we are again adding to the list this month the leaflet How To Make Slip Covers which we carried in past years.

Your requests should be addressed to Kay Conlan, Illinois REA News, Box 1180, Springfield, Illinois. Remember to enclose a STAMPED SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE for every FOUR patterns you request.

Ideas for Fun

Making Waste Baskets
Children's Crepe Paper Costumes
Bridal Shower Decorations (Dutch)

Items to Sew

How To Make Slip Covers
Hollyhock Wreath Patchwork Quilt
Tie-Around Whirl Skirt
Appliqued Potholders
Bedspread, Pillow Shams, Dust Ruffle
Know Your Sewing Machine

Make the Most of Your Pattern Toys

Panda
Five Crocheted Toys
Crocheted Clown
Crocheted Dolls Clothes
Items to Knit
Knitted Dolls Clothes
Knitted Baby Set
Sweaters
Broken Stripes Cardigan (Child's)
Knitted Blouse, Raglan Sleeve

'Old Favorites'

Grape Arbor Doily
Pansy Spread, Ruffled Edge
Hot-Platter and Place Mats
Napkin Holder, Pot Holder, etc.
Pyramid Design Bedspread
Flower Bouquet Round Centerpiece
Crocheted Potholders (Kitchen Design)

Items to Crochet

Colonial Afghan
Crocheted Throw Rugs
Bride's Hankie
June Wedding Tablecloth
Pink Crocheted Blouse
Ruffled Edged Buffet Doily
Wide Lacy Handkerchief Edging
Lace Edged Daisy Place Mats
Four Crocheted Handkerchief Edgings (New)
Flower Hot Mats
Crochet Edgings for Pillow Cases
Crocheted Spring Hat (Rolled Brim)
Round Rug (Embroidered Center)
Crocheted String Gloves
Luncheon Set (Mesh Effect)
*Learn to Crochet—(Please include separate envelope when ordering with other patterns).

Care Of Your Carpets And Rugs

HOW much cleaning your rugs need from day to day depends upon the cleanliness of the air in your neighborhood and how much dirt is tracked into your house. Some rooms will call for very little attention if they are little used. Some parts of your rugs or carpets will need less cleaning than other parts.

All rugs and carpets, and all part of these rugs and carpets, need regular cleaning. Dust and dirt left in or on your rug will wear it out rapidly and certainly will dull the colors quickly.

In some homes the electric cleaner needs to be run over the carpeting every day. Usually just a light cleaning most days will be sufficient with a thorough cleaning once or twice a week. With such a schedule, dust and dirt will have little chance to settle down around the base of the tufts. Running the electric cleaner over the back of the rugs every six months or so is also done by many fastidious housekeepers.

Carpet Sweepers

Carpet sweepers are helpful in cleaning rugs and carpets but they take up only lint, threads or other litter from the surface. They remove some dust but not much, and they do not get at soil that has found its way down between the tufts.

Brooms sweep dust from the carpet but the dust gets tossed into the air and then falls back on the floor covering or on other furnishings.

The Carpet Institute after testing all types of electric cleaners on all kinds of rugs and carpets recommends the cleaner with the motor-driven brush and beater bar. But it cautions—"whatever type of electric cleaner you have, be sure to keep it spick and span for best results."

Colors Dull

After a period of use, even with daily cleaning, carpet colors will gradually become dulled. This dulling of color takes place with your draperies and upholstery, too. It comes from the dust film that is brought into the house on the air.

You can use one or two methods in your home to liven the color. You can sponge with liquid cleaner or treat with absorbent powder cleaner.

If you sponge the pile surface with a liquid cleaner, a dry cleaning liquid or one of the synthetic or



detergent types diluted with water may be used.

Cleaning Fluids

Dry cleaning liquids such as carbon tetrachloride, or Renuzit, Sanilac, Carbona, etc. are especially effective against oily types of soil. Because they contain no water they will not dissolve material which is soluble in water, such as sugar or starch stains. But the cleaners have no harmful effect upon the wool or the colors. In order to do their work well, these liquids must be fresh and clean.

The synthetic or detergent type of cleaner to be diluted with water include Dreft, Vel, Tide, etc. The cleaning agents are free of animal or vegetable oils and contain no soap or alkalies.

Absorbent Powder

If you attempt to clean your carpet with an absorbent powder cleaner, be sure you have a good vacuum cleaner on hand. Absorbent powder cleaners brighten the surface extremely well but they are not always easy to remove. So a good vacuum cleaner must be among your cleaning equipment if you want to use a powder-cleaner successfully.

Soap or other alkaline materials such as ammonia, washing soda and water softeners should never be used on rugs and carpets.

If you are interested in a really thorough cleaning that removes all of the soil embedded in the carpeting look to the services of a reliable carpet and rug cleaning establishment. Professional cleaners' services include: dry dusting, shampooing, dry cleaning and on-the-floor cleaning in your home.

Moths and Beetles

To protect your rugs and carpets against moth and beetle damage, see that a regular cleaning schedule is followed with air and sunlight invited indoors. Daily light vacuuming or at least weekly thorough

vacuuming will do the trick if heavy furniture is moved once a month. Cleaning that keeps the floor fresh under all parts of the rug and occasional vacuuming of the back of the rug discourages such pests.

Moth sprays are helpful if sprayed on the front and back of the carpeting but they should not be substituted for a thorough cleaning. They should be used in addition to cleaning if necessary. When used, thoroughly douse the affected areas applying it according to manufacturer's directions.

Stains

The ink bottle tips over. Rust stains show up. The baby spills his milk. Every household has accidents like these. Some liquids and marring substances clean up easily leaving no trace. Others are more stubborn. Usually there is no cause for alarm because most spots can be removed successfully right in your own home if the proper methods are followed.

First of all, act quickly. Quick action often prevents permanent damage. If you catch the spot before it sets in the body of the rug, your chances of removing it entirely are all the better. The following steps should always be taken.

Use a clean, slightly damp absorbent cloth or white blotting paper to take up liquids. Old terry toweling is wonderful! If semi-solid liquids have spilled, scrap them up with a spoon, dull knife or spatula and blot up any liquid contents.

Blot Surface

If the carpet or rug is wet through to the back, blot the pile surface as dry as you can with the absorbent cloth or blotter. Raise the rug and dry the back. For rapid drying, attach the cleaning tools of the electric cleaner at the bag outlet and insert the hose and metal tubes under the carpeting far enough to reach the wet spot. Turn the air

pressure from the cleaner or an electric fan right on the spot.

Sponge any spots of which you do not know the cause with water or a synthetic cleaner or detergent solution. Sponge with a dry cleaning liquid if the spot remains after the water treatment. Let the area dry before applying the dry cleaner. Many stains yield most readily to treatment with carbon tetrachloride.

Specific Spot Removal

1. Oily substances—such as butter, vegetable and mineral oils, creams. Dry cleaning fluids are better than water and cleaner solutions.

2. Acid substances—such as fruit juices, vinegars or battery juices. Mop up the spillage and wet out the spot with water to dilute the acid. Then blot away all of the liquid possible. The water treatment can be repeated if you want to be extra careful. To counteract the acidity apply an alkaline solution made from a tablespoonful of ammonia or baking soda to a quart of water. After using, blot well. And it is best to go through the rinse-with-water-and-mop-up act again.

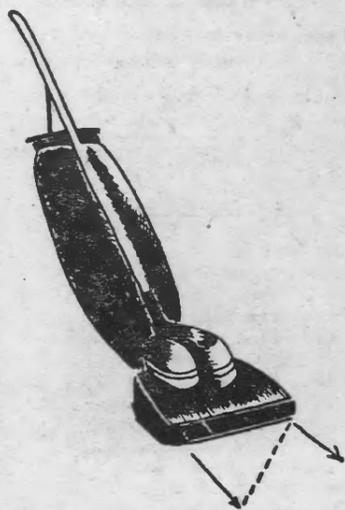
3. Blood stains—clear water applied to fresh stains will ordinarily clear them up. A small amount of a detergent in the water helps. Sponge with a clean cloth. If the stain persists, let the affected area dry and then use a dry cleaning liquid.

4. Nail Polish—The lacquer thinner or polish remover should be used after you mop up as much of the polish as you can. Keep it confined to the smallest area possible, however. Just keep applying the polish remover and mopping it up until there is no trace of it left.

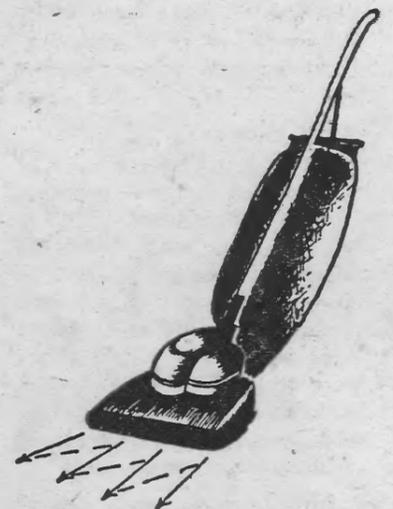
5. Ink—If every household bought washable ink instead of the permanent kind there would be fewer tears shed over spilled ink. Washable ink can be removed by application of water over the spot. Work with a damp absorbent cloth and blotter until the ink stain disappears. If the ink is the permanent kind, better not try to remove it yourself. Take it to a professional rug cleaner.

6. Rust—Rust stains can always be given the sponge with water treatment first. When they resist, give up and call on the experts.

7. Milk—Do not use soap. A soapless cleaner in water is most likely to be satisfactory if you rinse the spot thoroughly. Sponge with water so no sediment remains which can turn rancid and sour.



A LIGHT cleaning consists of three individual strokes with the cleaner over a given area of carpeting—forward, back and forward.



A THOROUGH cleaning counts up to seven individual strokes—forward, back, forward, back, forward, back, forward.

Between The Poles

with Bill Murray

ONE of the saddest commentaries on American life today is how parents have practically relinquished their right to oversee the education of their children.

Few parents have the slightest idea of how their youngsters are taught and why. The operation of the schools, for which citizens annually expend billions of dollars, is a mystery to most people. And the educators are reluctant to the point of being actually secretive about informing us folks who pick up the bill for their salaries.

When Johnny and Mary finally emerge at the end of 12 years of learning, they are too often unprepared to do more than drift until the "school of hardknocks" has supplied some practical lessons.

CORNERSTONE

One of the cornerstones of our democracy should be our schools. What happens in our schools will determine what happens to our country.

The first thing a dictator does in taking over a nation is to gain control of the education of youth so that he can mold their minds to his philosophy. Young people are tremendously susceptible and what they learn in school probably influences their thinking more than what they learn from home or even in church.

Leaving the responsibility for education to school boards and teachers is already having unhealthy effects. Parents must again resume a full partnership with educators in running our schools. Too many school boards consider it none of the parents' business and too many parents have meekly accepted their ostracism.

ANOTHER TREND

Another unhealthy trend in the American educational system is the growing concept that schools are to be judged on the size of enrollment and attendance. Quality is the important thing in education, not quantity. And degrees from college don't necessarily make a good teacher.

To judge the effectiveness of a school, one must examine the product produced. In city high schools, for instance, where education is being mass produced in a factory-like method for thousands of students, the result often makes you wonder whether the expense has been worth it.

It is truly amazing and no little frightening how unlearned high school graduates are in many cities. For example, in Springfield, many girls take a secretarial course which includes several years of typewriting, shorthand and other business subjects.

INTERVIEWS

In recent months I have had occasion to interview several products of the local high schools. I gave as simple a typing test as could be devised consisting of typing three or four paragraphs. Added to this was a short spelling test of words most secretaries should know. The results were truly dismal. The girls just didn't have the basic training that four years of a secretarial course should have given them.

One girl I recall, who passed both tests with 100, was a graduate of a small town high school near Springfield. And this girl had a

thorough training and the confidence that goes with knowing your job.

The "mass production" is beginning to invade the rural areas and the philosophy of "the bigger the school, the better the education" has converted a large segment of our rural parents into believing that quantity is more significant than quality.

TESTIFY

Having attended both small and large schools, I can testify that I learned much more in smaller classes from teachers with fewer degrees than in the larger classes where the ability of the teacher was determined chiefly on the degrees he or she could write after his name.

Though I do not profess to know much about the consolidation of country schools which is going on in our state, I have heard from many farmers and rural people that they are afraid that the law goes too far. In some instances, children must ride up to 50 miles in a day to school, I have been told.

Another example of how the law appears to be too arbitrary is that a school district is automatically dissolved when the average daily attendance at a school falls below a certain number.

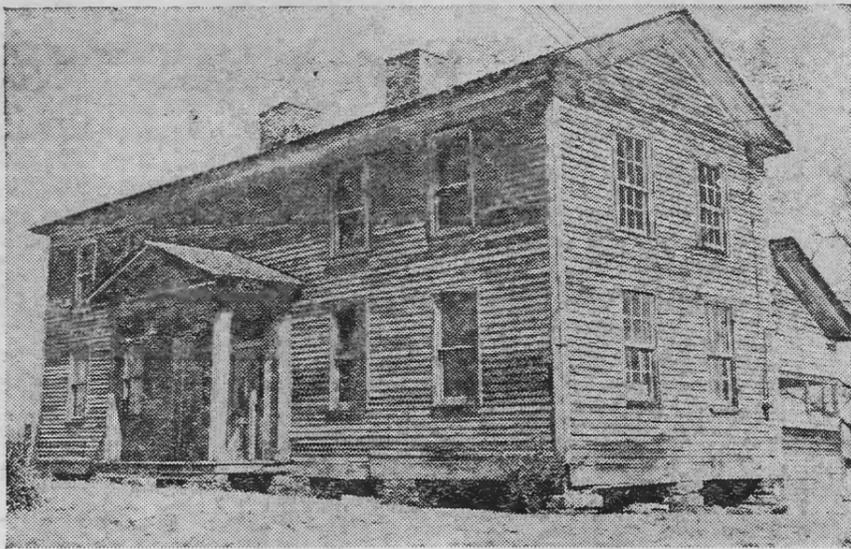
EXAMPLE

In Elkhart, for instance, the people of that town have a fine building and good teachers. But, under the present law, they may lose their high school because they may fall a few short of 60 students in average daily attendance. The school would, of course, have to have perhaps 65 to 70 students to average out 60 during the year. After two years, the high school will be automatically dissolved even though the people in that area are willing to support the school themselves without state aid.

Surely, if the people of Elkhart want their children to remain in their town and want to keep their school open at their own expense, they should be allowed to. And the kids will probably get a better education than in a crowded city high school. Then, too, the school is a focal point of community interest in many country towns like Elkhart. Closing the school will result in a dissolution of community spirit which usually makes or breaks a town.

Undoubtedly, the school consolidation program has had beneficial effects in many sections of the state. By withholding state aid, most often districts are forced to consolidate. But the fact, that in some areas parents are willing to support their schools without state subsidy is extremely edifying in this day and age when everybody has his hand out for government assistance. Where is the freedom of education in such a law? It seems to us that it usurps a right that belongs to the people.

Total numbers of livestock and poultry for 1952 are almost exactly at the average number for 1951-52. Although meat animal numbers have been increasing fast since 1949, they are still far short of the 1944 peak.



THE GREENHOUSE will soon be green again. Built in 1848, it was formerly an inn for stagecoach passengers on the road to Shawneetown.

Legend has it, that when riders were dispatched from Chicago on an errand to borrow \$2,000 to start Chicago, they stayed here. The directors of the bank at Shawneetown turned down the request because they didn't think Chicago would ever amount to much. And a lot of people in Southern Illinois think their prediction was right.

Recently, Emmitt Downen, who lives near Ridgway, bought the place. He has turned it into a community center. The house will be

repaired and redecorated inside and out.

Another interesting feature about the historic Greenhouse, is that it was built of pre-cut lumber. The cypress timbers and white oak flooring, were cut to measurements in Cincinnati, floated down the Ohio River to Shawneetown, and then taken by ox cart to the site where the pieces were assembled.

One of the organizations which is making use of the community center is the Asbury Home Bureau unit shown below. Mr. Downen watches the busy quilters. Proceeds of these quilting bees will go towards redecorating the building. Southeastern Electric co-op of Harrisburg serves the Greenhouse.



Book On REA

(From Page One)

ful said condescendingly, disdainfully, that it could not be done.

"It has called forth at every level leadership of an exceptional quality. It seems to me one of the healthiest phenomena of our times, the reversal of the growing trend toward dependency on the bigness generated out of those two capitals on the eastern seaboard.

In a foreword to the book, Senator George Aiken of Vermont praised the "almost miraculous benefits" of the rural electrification program. He cited the victory of cooperatives in the Senate

against the efforts of power companies and others to cripple co-ops by penalty taxes.

However, Aiken warns, "The fight will go on . . . the farmers of America must be on the alert lest the fruits of their victory be snatched from their grasp . . . If electric co-ops can be prevented from generating their own power or building their own transmission lines when necessary to serve their members at reasonable rates, then their hard-earned victory will be a hollow one indeed."

Copies of the book sell for \$3.50. An order blank is contained in advertisement on page 23.

Now You Can Install Electric Heating In Your Home!

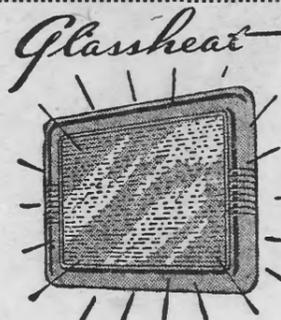
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No Danger of Fire
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Radiant Glass Distributors

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I would like more information:

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Washington Report

(From Page Three)

western Bell Telephone Company's newspaper and radio campaign to woo the public over to support for a rate increase in that state. The Arkansas Public Service Commission condemned Southwestern Bell's practice of using their customers' money for purposes contrary to the customers' own best interests.

CONFERENCE

That consumer groups may have already become aroused about such practices of the utility monopolies is seen in the organization of a new group this month. Called the Electric Consumers Conference, it is a loose federation of representative consumer organizations. Included are labor, non-profit power, farm and cooperative organizations, determined that the consumer will have a voice to answer the expensive propaganda used by electric utilities.

As chairman of the conference, which will convene in Washington on May 26-27, is the highly respect-

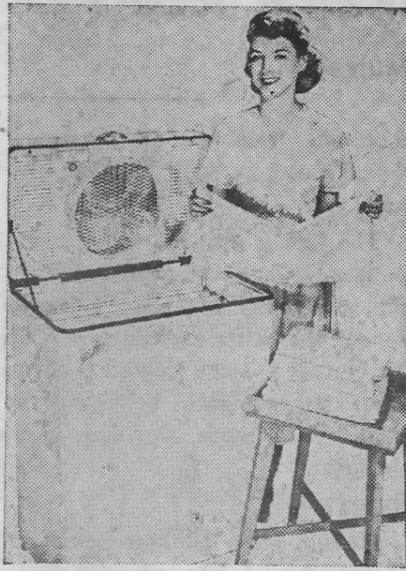
ed Farm Bureau cooperative leader, Murray D. Lincoln. Lincoln is president of the Farm Bureau Insurance Companies, the Cooperative League of the USA, as well as CARE. This prominent American held up the REA program as a model for the world and the answer to some of its economic ills this month before a meeting of groups interested in the Point Four program.

He said: "The rural electrification program has given us a pattern for working hand in hand with government without surrendering our prerogatives and, in fact, building the strength of our organizations in the process.

"Cooperatives are — never forget — people's institutions. They are created not in the hope or desire for profit, but by people who want to help themselves. Cooperatives . . . offer the greatest hope of helping people to get the benefits of democratic action, not only politically but economically."

Lincoln also told the meeting that a cooperative plan for solution of

What's New?



the Iranian oil stalemate could have erased that threat to the world's peace long ago, and declared the Iran government would have accepted it.

A portable electric clothes dryer that requires no installation is now available. It is the Air-Flo electric clothes dryer manufactured by the National Engineering and Manufacturing Company of Kansas City, Mo.

The new dryer is simply plugged into the 110-volt current and it is ready for use. It is easy to load. Clothes are hung over adjustable plated rods. An automatic timer shuts off when the clothes are dry. UL approved, the dryer is fully guaranteed for one year.

Neat looking and compact the dryer has several other uses. It can be used as a hair dryer, an electric fan, a humidifier, a room heater and as a clothes hamper. The retail price on the dryer is \$139.95.

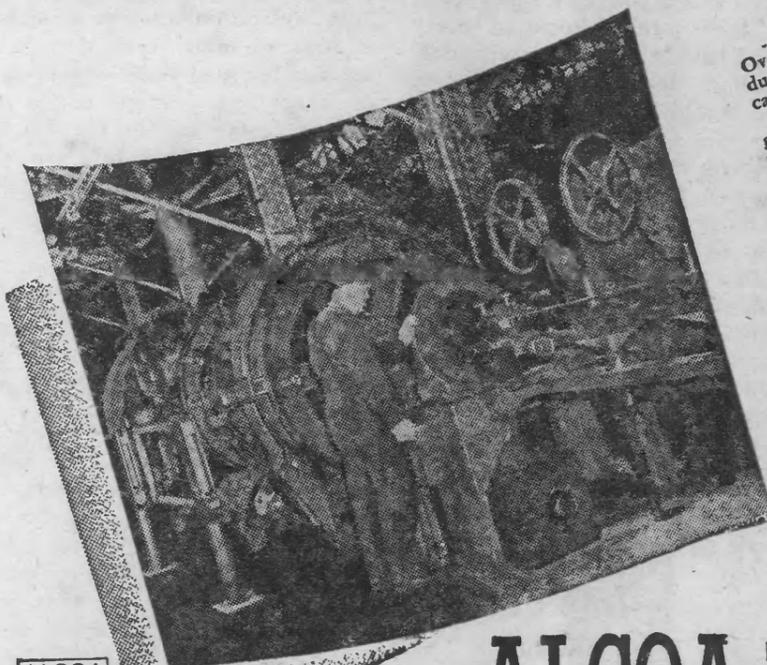
When writing the manufacturer of a What's New? product, please mention you saw it in your Illinois REA News. Thanks.

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and Alcoa Workmanship

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Alcoa has developed a complete line of aluminum accessories to help you build your T. & D. lines, faster and better.



Over 2,000,000 miles of ACSR have been produced by Alcoa. Positive testimony to the quality cable offered by Alcoa.

Today, the same exacting workmanship that governed this total continues to supply you with the best ACSR. Shown here is one of many stranding machines that spins strong, light weight cable at Alcoa's Mills.

Exact inspections maintain the high standards of Alcoa ACSR. This assures you cable with uniform stranding . . . steel core wire rigidly inspected to meet ASTM specifications . . . cable in uniform lengths, clearly marked on reels.

You get quality cable plus Alcoa's 54 years' cable experience. Our field engineers can offer you up-to-date installation and maintenance techniques. Call the nearest Alcoa Sales Office or write:

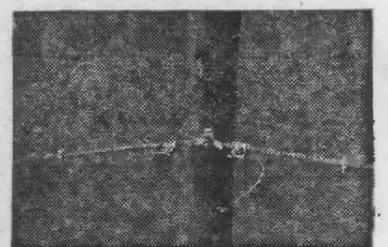
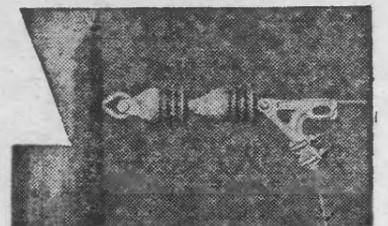
ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA
2106E Gulf Building, Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania

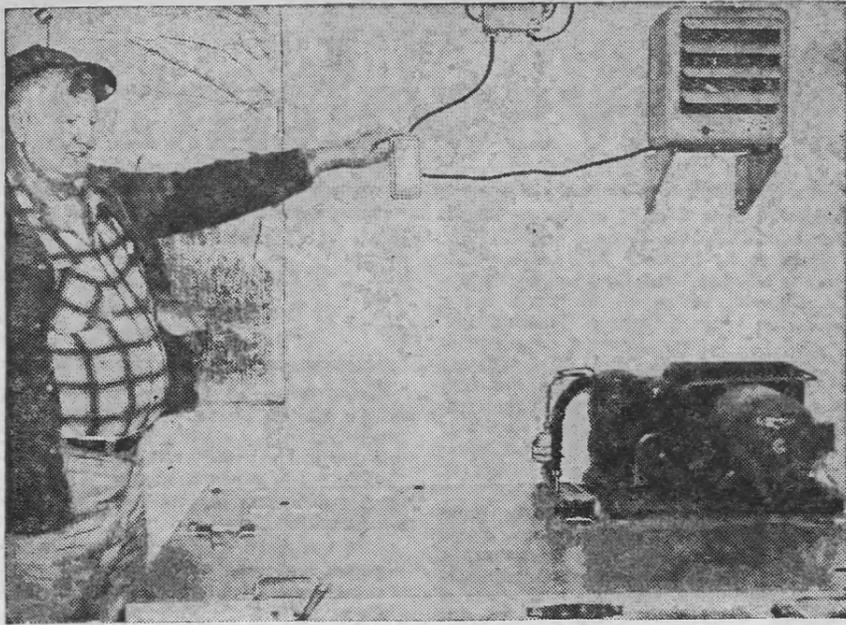


"SEE IT NOW," with Edward R. Murrow, brings the world to your armchair . . . CBS-TV every Sunday—3:30 P.M. EST



ALCOA FIRST IN ALUMINUM FIRST IN ACSR





BEN GEBKE of Bartelso heats and cools his milk house with a 3,000-watt combination fan and heater.

The dairyman bought the electric appliance to replace an old gasoline stove which he always feared might explode. Besides keeping the milk house at a comfortable temperature in the cold weather, it doubles as a fan in the summer.

Mounted on the north wall of Gebke's 16 by 12-foot milkhouse, the heater is controlled by a thermostat which kicks the heat on when the temperature drops to 40 degrees.

Gebke says the appliance cost him only \$3 a month to operate and it is worth every penny and much more. He is a member of Clinton County Electric Cooperative of Breese.

Co-op Folks

Ernest Hild is a comparative newcomer on the Menard Electric Co-operative of Petersburg board of directors. He has been on the board since 1950.

However, Hild has been acquainted with co-op electric power since 1938, when his farmstead, north of Illiopolis, was connected to the co-op's lines.

The director said he enjoyed the benefits of electric living almost from the day his home was first energized. "We had our electric range and refrigerator and were installing an automatic water system when we got hooked up."

According to Hild, "There's nothing that has helped the farmer as much as co-op electricity. We live by it now," he added. "If the power goes off we are at a standstill." But, he was quick to explain that his service has been very dependable and that he doesn't "worry about being without it."

Hild farm 160 acres of land which has been in his family for a number of generations. During the war the land was purchased by the government and used as a part of the large ordnance plant at Illiopolis.

During the seven and one-half years in which the government controlled Hild's farm, the co-op director was employed as head farmer at the state penal farm near Pontiac. When his farm was released for private farming he re-purchased it.

Without hiring any labor, a father-son team on a northeastern Illinois dairy farm produced 383,000 pounds of milk last year—enough to give a pint a day to 1,050 persons for a whole year. Father and son milked 35 Holsteins on their 225-acre farm, and they have 23 heifers. They produced their large milk output with 22 months of labor, none hired.

What's New?



A no-fog bathroom mirror cabinet is now on the market. It contains a thermostatically-controlled heating element that prevents condensation by keeping the mirror slightly above room temperature.

The heating element is operated by a separate switch apart from the two lights that flank the mirror. A pilot light indicates when the element is on. The amount of electricity consumed is modest.

UL approved, the mirror cabinet sells for \$131 with fluorescent lights. The manufacturer is the Charles Parker Co., Meriden, Conn.

State Association—

(From Page Three)

among the membership." Old members die, young ones marry and many of them do not remember when they didn't have electricity.

"Unless these persons are given knowledge of what they belong to, their attitude towards co-ops may not be what you want." He reminded them they were in the electric business and as such should promote their business. "You have got to sell your program."

President Fred Harms of the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives discussed the objectives of the conference. "The purpose of this conference is to determine how we, as people who are chiefly interested in farming, can better make our contribution to the mobilization effort. In other words, how we can help our members help themselves through the more efficient use of electricity."

'Wired-Hands'

Harms said that it is up to the electric co-ops and the private utility companies to replace the "non-existent hired hands with 'wired hands' if the production goals are to be reached."

The association president said, "We are in a position to help boost farm production efficiency and output by putting electricity to the greatest practical use on the farm—not on one farm, not on one out of every 10 farms, but on every farm!"

Other speakers on the program included Harry M. Combrink, chairman of Production Marketing Association; John Stout, assistant director of the Illinois department of agriculture; Professor E. W. Lehmann of the University of Illinois; J. E. Hill of the Illinois board of vocational education; and R. M. Billhimer, assistant head, section five, applications and loans of REA.

Illinois' Goals

Combrink discussed the functions of the state mobilization committee and how it can help to increase farm production. He listed the goals expected of Illinois farmers this year: Three per cent more corn; four per cent less soybeans; and the same acreage of oats and wheat.

The Production Marketing head said the way to reach the goals was to have no idle land. "Because our increasing population is consuming

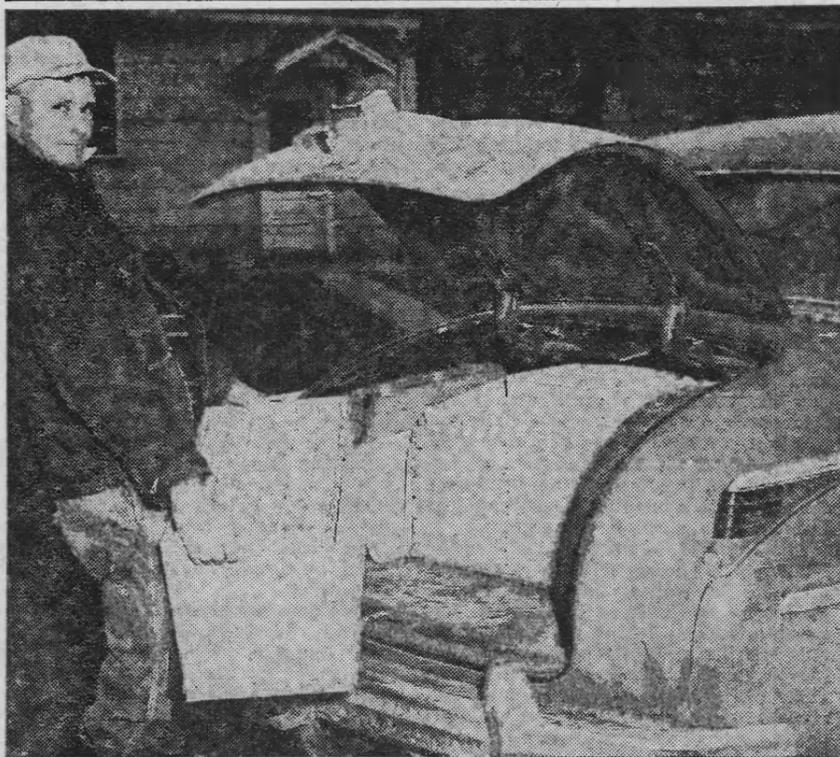
16 more tons of food each day we must use all of our land wisely."

Stout discussed how legislation can help in the production goals expected this year. Bills to control livestock and plant diseases, and laws to inspect stockyards will help prevent stock and crop losses.

Educate

Professor Lehmann reported on the development of a statewide rural electrification program. He said there is a need which should be developed and that the best way to increase usage of rural electrification is by teaching the farmers how they can profit by greater use.

Approximately 100 persons attended the conference, which was brought to a close by Dillon, who reminded those present that the way to get the job done was "to carry this type of meeting to the local level, where you talk to the farmer. If you don't you will not get anywhere."



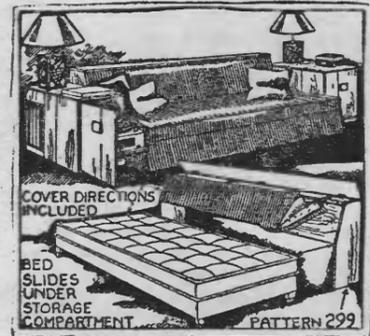
JOHN MAY of near Newton believes that to make money on eggs, you have to worry about quality. That means paying attention to the details. Most eggs are good when laid, but deteriorate because of improper handling. He collects them three times a day, cleans them, and stores them in a cool room in his cellar. He ships once a week. He gets about 240 dozen each week from his 600 Leghorns.

He starts his chickens in March and sells pullet eggs in September. From December to May he furnishes eggs to a local hatchery. He uses the electricity of Norris Electric Cooperative, Newton, to help him in his operations.

He finds that chickens provide a way to get extra income from small acreage. He farms 100 acres. He also raises hogs and a few beef cattle.

IN THE HOME WORKSHOP

with RUTH WYETH SPEARS



STUDIO COUCH

A studio couch or single bed may be made into an attractive modern sofa by adding a bedding-storage back made with Pattern 299. Bed slides under the back to make it a comfortable day-time width. Tailored couch cover directions included. Price of pattern is 25c.



DOORYARD LANTERN

This popular style of outdoor lantern is easily made by following the simple cutting guides and assembling on pattern 343. Almost any thin metal may be used; the parts being cut out with tin-snips or chisel. Joints are soldered and lantern is mounted on six by six inch post. Price of pattern is 25 cents.

Order Patterns From—
Workshop Pattern Service
Illinois REA News
Bedford Hills, New York

Your Co-op Newscolumn

NEWS FROM Clinton County

Breeze, Illinois
Joseph Heimann, Supt.

IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS TO REMEMBER

Keep This List Near Your Telephone At All Times
From 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Mondays through Saturdays, call the Office—Breeze 76.
In case of an outage or for any other emergency after 5:00 p.m. call—
Ernest Becker, Breeze 69.
Robert W. Vander Pluym, Breeze 278.
Robert Hintz, Shattuc.
Joseph Huelsmann, New Baden 59-R.
Paul Huels, New Baden 105-R.
Cut this list out of the paper and put it near your telephone or paste it in your directory where it will be available at all times. In case of an outage check with your neighbors first to see if they have lights before reporting line or individual outages.



The farmers of America are again being called on to increase their food and fiber production. With the farm labor shortage as it is today, this is going to be quite a big problem, unless some man-hours are saved each day that are now being wasted doing unnecessary work.

We know the farmers are willing to help meet this call for an increased demand in production and will cooperate as they have always done in the past. Electricity is a big item to consider. It can save you manhours of hard work, and relieve you of unnecessary work if used properly and intelligently, at a very small cost.

For instance, the water system alone will save you many hours each week. If you're still pumping and carrying all the water you need on your farm, this time is being wasted, and it is also very inconvenient.

CAN STORE FOOD

Then too, you can use electricity for heating your water, both in the house and milking parlor. With the home freezer, which will operate for about \$2 a month, you can store your meat and fruit at home. This will also save the extra hours and expense of going to town two or three times a week, to get your few days supply.

You can grind and mix feed electrically, and also shell your corn, thus saving more time and unnecessary hard labor by doing it with a tractor, or hauling it to town or to a neighbors. Electricity will also help you preserve the crops you raise, and again save many, many hours of hard labor and losses, by drying your hay, corn, oats, wheat, and beans artificially.

This can be done at a small cost, when you consider the amount of hay and grain you can save by harvesting them early. You will also find you will get a much better quality hay, and your combine and corn pickers will work much better if the crops are harvested early, when there is still a little moisture in the crops.

REASONABLE

Electricity is reasonable, and can, and will save you many hard man-hours of labor and also help you make more money if used for some of the above mentioned items. The cooperative personnel will be glad to assist you in any problem you may have concerning the use of electricity on your farm.

NEW APPLIANCES

Water Heater (Home): Burl Quick, Omar P. Giger, Paul Knolhoff, Clarence Kistner, Dean Sanders, Ardin Geary, Gordon Farlow, Gerald Zimmermann, Alfred Hammer, Harold Korte, Louis Huels.

Electric Range: Walter Essington, Dean Sanders.

Home freezer: Phillip Hammer, Theo Orrell.

Water system: Louis Huels, Burl Quick, Abe Edwards, Paul Knolhoff.

Room heater: Burl Quick.

Sewing machine: Irvin Wessel.

Brooder: Otto G. Bollmier.

Welder: Edw. Speiser.

Mixer: Edw. Speiser, John Davidson.

French fryer: John Davidson.

OPERATING REPORT

Miles of line	716.66
Connected members	1984
Density per mile	2.77
Revenue per mile	25.56
Average kwh per farm	291
Average bill per farm	8.43

NEWS FROM Egyptian Co-op

Steeleville, Illinois
R. S. Holt, Mgr.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS FOR OUTAGE CALLS

Call Office at Steeleville, No. 68 between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. except Sundays and holidays or if closed.
Call Warehouse at Carbondale No. 1504 between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. except Sundays and holidays.
After Office Hours call the following nearest telephone—
Elmer Nagel, Steeleville 101-F-21.
John Shriver, Chester, No. 544-R.
Robert Huddleston, Steeleville, No. 43-F-41.
William Muench, Steeleville, No. 82-R-12.
CARBONDALE AREA
Carl Reeves, Carbondale 50-F-14.
Herber Dailey, Murphysboro 1337.
In Case of an Outage, check to see if your neighbors have service. If not, call the nearest telephone listed collect. If your collect call is not accepted you will know that the outage has already been reported and is being taken care of.

For the past month it has taken everybody's time getting ready for the opening of the new branch office on New Hill at Murphysboro. The central location of this warehouse and



R. S. Holt

pay station should work out very well for members in Jackson county. The office will be open from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Saturdays, except holidays. Remember the telephone number is Murphysboro 830.

SATURDAY WORK

Every Saturday we have on duty a maintenance man in the Steeleville area and one in the Murphysboro area. Saturday is not a regular work day but these men take care of connecting and disconnecting members, and outages.

As these men are one-man crews they are not able to change out transformers or run third-wires or do other work which requires the service of more than one man. If extra men are needed on Saturday, wages at the rate of time and one half have to be paid. This runs up the cost.

Realizing this, if any of you members are adding a range or water heater be sure and let one of the offices know a little ahead of time. It will be impossible to do these jobs on Saturday except in case of emergency.

4-H ELECTRICITY

The Egyptian Electric Cooperative is again cooperating with the youth assistants in carrying on the electricity projects in Randolph, Perry and Jackson counties. The co-op will offer awards for boys and girls who select electricity for their 4-H work. Ora Snider, electrification adviser will meet with these 4-H'ers two to three times during the summer to help them with their work.

DELINQUENTS

This column was written on the 15th. This was the day that members who have not paid their March 20th bill are to be disconnected. Only 15 members out of 4,500 were delinquent last month. That was a very good record.

In one respect it was bad. By checking the names of those 15 members we found that the same ones are usually on this list. It means that those same people again had to pay the cost of collection which runs from \$3 on up depending on the time and miles involved in collecting the bills. This is not a very pleasant subject but it is one that has to be taken care of every month on the 15th.

NEW APPLIANCES

Henry L. Ackerman, Red Bud, shaver; Murriel R. Nance, Makanda, bottle warmer; John C. Galeski, St. Marys, automatic washer; Joseph B. Cassoutt, St. Marys, coffee maker; Roscoe V. Harrouf, Murphysboro, refrigerator; Raymond Heuman, Sparta, mixer; Ray Mansker, Chester, paint sprayer; James A. Williams, Carbondale, toaster; Orin Frieman, Coulterville, water heater, water system; Albert Louveau, Modoc, clock, toaster and iron; Ray McGee, Carbondale, sewing machine; Herbert Kessel, Jacob, 10 inch table saw, 6 inch planer and air compressor.

F. L. Alstat, DeSoto, Brooder; Alvie Duty, Cobden, washing machine; Louis Hottes, Pinckneyville, welder; Elihu Bigham, Pinckneyville, heating pad; George Stone, Gorham, brooder; Jerome G. Harbaugh, Evansville, water heater and pressure pump; David Lackman, Cobden, heating pad; Fred Rowan, Makanda, toaster; Henry E. Thompson, Ava, sweeper; Cora B. Gibson, Steeleville, water pump and water heater;

Alva Wagner, Walsh, sweeper; Frank Jarvis, Carbondale, refrigerator.

Herbert L. Stearns, Makanda, water pump; Frieda Stolze, Coulterville, sweeper; Lillie M. Grogg, St. Marys, two pig brooders; Frank Brown, Pinckneyville, television; James Herring, Rockwood, range; John Levan, Ava, air sanitizer; Norman Springer, Carbondale, brooder; Robert Zimmerman, Oraville, refrigerator; Otis Gardiner, Sparta, television; Russel McConachie, Sparta, home freezer; Luther Miller, Elkville, brooder; O. R. Albright, Marion, television.

Fred Arbeiter, Murphysboro, television; Frank Eastman, Gorham, home freezer and mixer; George Rosenberger, DuQuoin, separator, clock and refrigerator; Herman G. Eisenhauer, Vergennes, brooder; Ora Davault, Modoc, Perculator; Arthur L. Kempfer, Modoc, toaster and waffle iron, Albert G. Mueller, Coulterville, range; Bill G. Johnson, Oraville, washing machine; Harris Birchler, Cutler, clock radio; William Kohring, Coulterville, washing machine; Owen Chelf, Sparta, pig brooder; Ed. Mohr, Cutler, brooder.

Joe Shirk, Pinckneyville, home freezer; George Cairns, Sparta, television and waffle iron; Clifford Halstead, Elkville, television; Ray Tucker, Murphysboro, television; Charles Taylor, Gorham, mixer; Woodrow J. Casper, Makanda, vacuum cleaner; Scott Hepp, Conant, television.

NEWS FROM Adams

Camp Point, Illinois
Dean Searls, Mgr.

In order to take a more active part in FFA activities and to determine how we can be of greater assistance in their programs, we are scheduling a dinner meeting of the nine vocational agriculture teachers within the territory we serve.

At this meeting we hope to get each individual's opinion as to what our wiring and power use personnel can do to aid the Ag. teachers and to coordinate our activities with a good electrical educational program for the 1952-1953 school term.

On May 5, we are holding a 4-H club electrical demonstration in the conference room at the cooperative warehouse. Wiring fundamentals will be discussed and each 4-H club member will be given a simple operation to perform under the supervision of our wiring inspector.

OUTAGE REPORTS

Occasionally someone seems to get offended when we refuse his collect call concerning an outage. We have pointed out repeatedly that collect calls will not be accepted if we already know that the line is out of service.

On a four-wire line, which is called a three-phase line, only one of the lines may be out of service with the other two energized. Under this condition, one member may be without service while his neighbor, whose transformer is connected on an energized line of the three-phase circuit, is receiving service. This appears to the first member that he has an individual outage, which is not the case.

It is not our purpose to offend any member for we are only trying to save the cooperative, which is you, from extra expense by refusing collect calls when we already know the line is out of service.

This does not mean that you are not to call collect on all outages and if yours happens to be the first call, we will accept it. Often your local operator can tell you if the cooperative has been advised of an outage, particularly when a large section is without power, which is the case when a substation is de-energized.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

Effective May 1, and continuing through September 30, the office hours of your cooperative are from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

The office will be closed all day Saturday as it is at the present time. The time change is not to be confused with Daylight Saving Time but is being made in order to take advantage of the better, cooler working hours during the summer months. It has been found that most members prefer to call at the office during the early part of the day rather than the late afternoon.

NEWS FROM Corn Belt

Bloomington, Illinois
T. H. Hafer, Mgr.

Willie Wiredhand: The cooperatives of the United States, which serve their members with electric service, have adopted through the national association "Willie Wiredhand" as a symbol of this service. You members will see this symbol in various places.

It has been shown in this newspaper, and your cooperative has recently added a plate on our postage meter so that "Willie" will ride with every letter which goes out from the office. Later we will have it printed probably on our stationery as part of the letter-head.

We know that every time a member of the co-op sees "Willie Wiredhand" it will remind him of the electric service which has been made possible by the cooperative working with our Government over the past few years in building these lines so that farmers can have full advantage of electric service.

METERED WATERER
Your cooperative recently installed a separate meter on a hog watering installation which showed that electricity for preventing waterers from freezing is very economical.

This meter was on during the month of January this past winter and in 30 days, this waterer used only 30 kwh's. This would be one kwh. per day to keep the hog waterer from freezing and at the cost for most members of one and one-half cents per day.

SAVES HEAT

This waterer was of the type which is fed by water under pressure coming in through a pipe, underground, and the wiring to the heater also comes in underground. The drinking bowl is about the size of an ordinary drinking cup, used in a dairy barn for dairy cows.

The water which comes into the fountain of course does not have to be heated and the only electricity used is what is necessary to make up for the heat lost into the cold air.

Therefore, with this type of unit there is not very much water and not very much space for heat to escape. Also, as hogs drink, or cattle in the case of a cattle waterer, more water runs in which is already warm enough and therefore, a large number of stock can be watered with a very small amount of electricity to keep the unit from freezing.

DON'T HEAT OUTDOORS

We call our members attention to this especially because some have tried to heat a large tank of water with an electric water heater without proper insulation around the tank and naturally when they try to heat the outdoors with an electric heater, more electricity is used than is expected.

We suggest that members who desire to use electricity in a very economical way to keep their water systems operating during the winter discuss this matter with one of our men at the co-op. They could call Joe Crosno, who is in charge of information of this type.

DOOR DEPOSITORY

We have recently installed a metal box at the side of the office door with a slot through which to deposit bill payments or messages from members who come and find the office closed. There is a box of envelopes next to this deposit slot so any members may leave their bill payment or message at any time.

The office of the co-op has been closed Saturdays for several years now but members still come on Saturday to pay their bills or for some other reason. Saturday closing was decided in order to make the work of the co-op much more efficient since the Federal Law requires that we work on a five (5) day basis. We hope this new depository will be of considerable convenience to our members.

BOUQUETS

We want to give a bouquet to Mrs. C. M. Hampton of Danvers who wrote us a card telling us that she had found the trouble she had reported to us previously and thereby saved our men a trip.

Also a bouquet to Lowell Rinkenberger of Lexington who writes as follows: "I wish to thank you for the excellent service we have received and the courteous way we have been treated."

NEWS FROM Southwestern Electric Co-op

Greenville, Illinois
V. C. Kallal, Manager

TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Bond County—Office, Greenville, Tel. 1025.
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. except
Sundays or Holidays. Before or after office
hours, on Sundays call: Paul G. Morgan,
Greenville 796 or V. C. Kallal, Greenville 379.
Fayette County—Maurice Ketten, St. Elmo
325.
Madison County—Ed Barnes, Edwardsville
1087.

This summer will find many of the cooperative members adding appliances which they only dreamed of or hoped for since receiving electric service during the past four or five years. The change-



over from operating a farm without electric service to operating the same farm by putting electric service to its fullest and most efficient use is necessarily time-consuming.

After receiving service, there are certain appliances like the radio, washing machine, electric iron and refrigerator that naturally are high on the list. Once you are accustomed to these and are really enjoying their benefits, your thoughts turn to such items as electric ranges, home-freezers, running water systems, hot water heaters, modern bathrooms. To be sure, these items are usually spoken of as heavy appliances or equipment and are, comparatively speaking, costly. On the other hand, the benefits from their use are many and important to a full enjoyment of life on the farm. In addition to this, they contribute most to the efficiency and health of the farm family.

INVESTMENT

Likewise, milkers, milk-coolers, crop drying equipment and so forth, which do not always appear as the first productive appliances used on many farms, contribute greatly to the efficient production of feed, milk, beef, pork and poultry.

The purchase of this equipment both for use in the home and for use about the buildings, cannot be thought of as an expense, but rather as an investment contributing toward the welfare of the farm family and the increased efficient production of the farm as a whole.

Therefore, much thought and consideration should be given to the problem before these investments are made. Well-established brands distributed by well-established dealers should be given preference to brands not so well known and sold by dealers who may not have service departments and who may go out of business in the near future.

BEST INVESTMENT

Many times, the equipment with the cheapest price tag is not the best investment. When you buy a piece of farm machinery, you usually buy one manufactured by a reputable firm who merchandises its equipment through good dealers.

These dealers are usually required to maintain a good stock of repair parts and must maintain a shop or service department. This assures you that parts and service will be available if and when they are needed.

Now the same should be true of electric equipment, whether it is purchased for use in the home and for use in other places about the farmstead. First you want to be assured that the manufacturer will be in business for years to come.

Secondly, you want to know that the dealer is able to handle your service and repair requirements and that he or some other reputable dealer will be serving your trading area.

KNOW YOUR DEALER

Sometimes the few dollars which you might save by purchasing elsewhere are consumed many times before the appliance or equipment has served its useful life. Therefore, you will do well to consider these points before making purchases of electrical appliances.

Patronize your local dealer and do not be lured too far away from home by seemingly low prices and brand names not common in the community.

Many of you have stopped in the office and have seen the different types of automatic clothes washers and driers that are on display. Seven different merchants will leave their units in the lobby until after the 10th of the month. You still have a few days to come in and compare the different brands.

WATER SYSTEMS

Automatic electric water systems will receive much attention in the next few weeks. The Association of Pump Manu-

facturers has selected May as National Waters Systems month.

They are certainly right in pointing out that a water system is one of the most labor saving investments on a farm. Surveys indicate the average family uses around 75,000 gallons of water a year. That requires about 240 hours of backbreaking labor to pump and carry by hand.

But saving toilsome work is not the only benefit of a water system. Plenty of water increases production. Many members have experienced an eight to 10 per cent drop in egg production when they forgot to fill the chicken waterers just one night. Each hog raised needs more than a gallon of water each day. He wants that water available when he is thirsty if rapid gains are expected.

Dairy cattle require 12 to 15 gallons of water each day. When water is available for milk production, tests show an increase from 10 to 22 per cent. Besides the labor saved in increased production, you can find many other advantages of a pressure water system. George Walker, St. Elmo Vo-Ag teacher, says the convenience of hot and cold water for washing up at night is well worth all the expense of the installation.

Even if a pressure system cannot be installed right away, any farmer wasting valuable time and back-breaking energy in hand pumping can make good use of a one-quarter h.p. motor on a pump jack.

OVERLOADED?

In thinking about adding equipment, many members are finding their wiring systems getting overloaded. It's a good idea to look over the electrical system every six months and note loose connections, frayed wires "dime-store" gadgets and unnecessary extension cords. Tighten and check the fuses and operate the breakers too.

When you need to make some changes, work out a plan that will allow for expansion. If you'll supply us with a sketch of your buildings—include approximate measurements—we'll be glad to suggest an adequate installation.

There is an increasing interest in crop drying this year. You will see many stories and magazine articles on this topic. But if you are going to use a drier for hay, wheat, and corn right now is the time to get your plans made. We have some new information on crop conditioning which will be helpful for anyone who is interested.

FOREIGN VISITORS

The cooperative was privileged to entertain 33 foreign students from Washington University of St. Louis in a tour of the headquarters in Greenville last month. Students from 20 countries in Europe, Asia and Africa were in the group.

Many expressed surprise that your cooperative was not government-owned. They appreciated the system of borrowing money and making the repayment with interest as you are doing. Several comments were heard about the high percentage of farms with electricity compared with less than 10 per cent in this area only 15 years ago.

Some concern was expressed over the fact that we generate no power of our own. Others thought most farms had their own plants. One Russian girl grew up near the big hydro-electric dam on the Neiper River in the Ukraine. She said when the rivers froze up in the winter, they were without electric power three to four months.

A Czechoslovakian student told that power was so limited in his city that different sections of the city were connected to the lines on special days. At his home they washed, ironed and listened to the radio, etc., just on Tuesdays and Fridays when the electric power was turned on.

Their stories made one appreciate the fine electrical development we enjoy on our farms. It also makes you want to find every possible method of insuring a steady and adequate electric power supply.

The following consumers have purchased ranges: Wm. Zielsdorf, Greenville; Cecil Smith, Greenville; Otha Garrison, Vandalia; Yousuf A. Wilson, Edwardsville; Raymond Sidwell, Brownstown; Ed Nettles, Greenville; Clarence Coyle, Vandalia; Wilbur Federer, Alhambra; Theo Gasser, Donnellson.

OPERATING STATISTICS

	February, 1952
Miles energized	2,048.00
Revenue per mile	27.78
Total connected members	6,291
Density per mile	3.09
Average bill	9.19
Average kwh. used	297.11
Per cent minimum bills	.9
Kwh. sold	1,828,995
	February, 1951
Miles energized	1,983.70
Revenue per mile	26.71
Total connected members	6,044
Density per mile	3.06

Average bill	8.81
Average kwh. used	280.39
Per-cent minimum bills	.11
Kwh. sold	1,676,459

NEWS FROM Wayne-White

Fairfield, Illinois

Owen J. Chaney, Mgr.

In case of trouble before 8:00 a.m. and after 5 p.m. call the following—
For White County call Norman Davis, Carmi, Phone 2175.
For Norris City area call Chalton Carter, Phone 123 or Everett Phillips, Phone 38-J, Norris City.
For Edward County call Weldon Galther, Phone 151-M or Dewey Sons, Phone 217-WX, Albion.
For McLeansboro area call Alfred Venters, Phone 474, McLeansboro.
For west part of Wayne County call Wm. Fleming, Phone 2052, Wayne City.
For eastern Wayne County call Cloyd Murgrave, 4294; Charles Mann, 4588; George Harper, 3184; all of Fairfield.

Your co-op system is growing in more ways than what is visible to the eye. Most of us see the trucks in the neighborhood every so often extending our lines on down to the next farm. We know that this is adding more line to our system and that some one else is becoming a member of our large family.



Owen Chaney

But, how many of us realize that the co-op is taking on, what you might call, the middle age spread? The co-op is by no means middle-aged but its growth is more concerned within the system than it is with length of line. By this we mean the ever increase in the use of our relative new servant.

CONTINUAL INCREASE

In practically every home we serve, something new that operates electrically has been added within the last few months. This will continue to be true in months to come.

In 1947 we had an engineering system study made with the idea of trying to determine what our load growth would be in the next 10 years and to set up a reconstruction program to take care of this growth. Due to shortages of some material this reconstruction program was slow in getting started, but the work is progressing rapidly now and we expect to complete it this year.

Now we find that you are using almost as much current in your modern living as was estimated would be needed in 1957. In studying the use of electricity during the past three years, we found that 774,000 kwhs. were used in January of 1949, and that a total of 1,444,500 kwhs. were used this January. An increase of almost 100 per cent in a three-year period.

MORE MEMBERS

In January 1949, we billed 6,665 members. In January of this year we billed 9,320 members. This is an increase in the number of users of 40 per cent for the three-year period. This means that at least 60 per cent of the increased use of electricity, during this period, was due largely to the use of new farm and home electrical equipment.

We are again faced with the problem of trying to figure out what our future needs will be, and plans are being formulated to take care of them.

FARMER'S SERVANT

"Rural electrification is a bulwark against agricultural depression and a continued aid to the economic stability of our business community." This statement was from a group of business and professional men and typifies the feeling of community leaders in most parts of the country.

Agricultural leaders agree that electricity has been one of the greatest factors in raising the efficiency of farming to a level approaching that of industrial production. Thousands of farm families realize the benefits from electricity that city people have taken for granted.

It is estimated that over 400 different uses of farm electricity have been discovered so far. The use of electricity has progressed very rapidly in the farm home but not as fast as it should out side of the farm home.

With the increasing demand for production and the decreasing supply of farm labor the farmer has a problem on his hands that can partially, if not wholly, be solved by increasing the work in an efficient manner of the servant he has, electricity. It is there ready to go to work the minute you give it the tools to work with.

As has been said before, electricity is the only servant we have on the farm or in the home that is working today, without grumbling, for the same wages he started out with in 1937 when the

first co-op lines in this area were energized.

ADEQUATE WIRING

The few homes that have adequate wiring enjoy their electricity more than the many who do not have adequate wiring. The washer does a fine job without blowing a fuse, the toaster and coffee maker heat up quicker, in fact all appliances work better and you can see what you are doing.

Adequate wiring lets those homes enjoy all the comforts, conveniences and recreations electricity can bring, with a maximum of economy and a minimum of bother.

NEWS FROM Shelby Electric

Shelbyville, Illinois

W. L. Walker, Mgr.

Office Hours—8:00 to 5:00 Monday through Friday. Telephone 1540. To report outages after 5:00, Saturday, Sunday and holidays call—Shelbyville 1227, 855, 1038, 1253, Assumption 291, 285, Stonington 4195, Pana 4333, Mode 513, Shelbyville 891, Shelbyville 589.

Called to service — Shelby county draft call for April 28, for five men took two linemen from the Shelby Electric Cooperative—Jack Hilliard and Gene Waggoner. Jack, who lived in Assump-



W. L. Walker

tion, had been taking care of the Mow-equa substation for the past three years. Leo Banning has now taken charge of that territory with Charles Bullock moving to Assumption to work with Leo.

Gene, who lives in

Shelbyville, has been working on the construction crew for the past three and one-half years. We wish them the best of luck—and look forward to their return.

PAY ON TIME

Again let us remind you to read your meter on the 26th and to pay your bill on, or before the 15th of the following month. If we are forced to come out and read your meter, or collect your bill we must charge you \$2. It costs on the average between \$4.50 and \$5 to make a trip to your farm. We feel that the co-op should not stand all this expense—therefore, we ask the member to stand \$2 of this expense.

Construction is progressing right along on the Nokomis substation. All the steel work has been completed. The construction crew is now working on the two and three-phase lines going east from the station.

ELECTRIC MOTORS

Portable electric motors — Electric motors can be the farmer's strong ally in his drive for increased food production. An electric motor can do many of the chores the hired man has been doing, or it can relieve the farmer of drudgery while he gives his time to more profitable jobs. With an electric motor, women and teen-age youngsters can operate feed grinders, grain elevators, hay hoists, and corn shellers.

Any machine on the farm, ordinarily turned by hand, can be operated with a small electric motor. During this period of national emergency, it is doubly important that farmers get the most effective use of farm motors.

Most farms have single-phase service, which means that single-phase motors are most common on farms. Motor sizes used on farms usually do not exceed five to 10 horsepower.

TYPES OF MOTORS

The two types of single-phase motors which are most valuable for powering a wide range of farm equipment and machinery are the repulsion-start induction-run, and the capacitor-type. Split-phase motors are generally lower in cost than the other two types, but are not suitable for use with equipment having heavy starting loads.

If there is any question concerning the size and type of motor to buy for a given machine, contact your power use advisers through the co-op office and they will be glad to assist you in selecting the best motor which will do the job economically and efficiently.

Motor manufacturers are now handicapped by the scarcity of critical materials. Capacitor motors use less critical materials than repulsion-start motors. This means that more capacitor than repulsion-start motors can be built with the materials available. Farmers who purchase capacitor-start motors may have to take certain precautions in extremely cold weather.

For the most efficient operation and for assurance of longer life for an electric motor, the manufacturer's instructions should be followed. In addition, all safety precautions should be observed.

NEWS FROM Edgar Electric

Paris, Illinois
J. E. Hardy, Mgr.

Mailing Address: 219 N. Main St., Tel. 3-4145.
Office Hours—8 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday
through Friday. Office closed on Saturday.
In case of interrupted service at any time
Dial 3-4145.

In last month's issue of the Illinois REA News, you were informed that the National Production Authorities refused to let us use steel and copper in erecting our new office headquarters.



We are happy to inform you that without re-filing a claim with the authorities (and it was quite a surprise to the directors as well as to the office staff.) the National Production Authorities gave us permission to use these materials and also informed us that construction could start immediately.

They also authorized a priority rating for the securing of these materials. Plans are being made to try and have the building under contract within 60 days. It will take approximately nine months to erect the building.

COMPLAINTS

Several mix-ups have occurred in the last few months over members going on vacations. One member who was going to Florida wrote us that he had turned the breakers off under his meter. This was all right as we think they should do that providing they do not have a home-freezer.

When he came home, all he had to do was flip up his breakers and he had lights, but where the confusion came in, he did not think he ought to have to pay the minimum charge. In the first place, he didn't say he wanted to be disconnected.

However, this member probably meant well, but had we disconnected this place, it would have cost the cooperative around \$4.50 and then when he came home he wouldn't have had any current, for we would have had to send a truck out to connect him up at the transformer, which would involve the same expense.

EXPENSE TRIPS

We do not like to disconnect and connect a place in one month for those trips are expensive to the cooperative and we feel that it is a convenience and well worth the minimum charge to be able to have electricity the moment you arrive home.

We had another member who took a vacation and left his home freezer on. Naturally, he had to do this because he had frozen food. He made a complaint that his bill was too high. Now we don't know what part of the month he left and it could be that he had a number of kilowatts on his meter before he left on his trip.

Now the point we wish to bring out is that a lot of these little complaints are mostly trivial and sometimes if we would all sit down and think back, we would see things in a different light.

We had another complaint from another member over his light bill, amounting to about \$70. On checking this, we found that he had done a lot of wiring and had grounded the hot wire, which caused him to really use the kilowatts.

NO REFLECTIONS

Our inspector said that none of the wiring would pass inspection. We believe it would have been a lot cheaper if an electrician had done this job.

The three complaint illustrations that we have used are no reflections on the members at all. They were only used for those that might have similar complaints, for we all make mistakes and sometimes we are misinformed by others. The best place to straighten out a mix-up is at the office, for that is where the records are kept, and we are only too glad to assist you.

EXTENSIONS

Thirty days ago we had 137 applications on file wanting service. Cliff Conchie and his crew of men are working towards the goal of not one application on file. We believe we have enough wire on hand to build all of these and I can assure you it will be a pleasure when we do not have any applications in our file waiting for service.

At this writing, we do not know how much line we will have to move this summer for road widening. We have information in a round about way that this road and that road is going to be widened, but so far, we have had no official notice from anyone.

Manager Hardy is able to be back at the office again after recovering from an operation two weeks ago.



"Notice the difference since he became a Congressman?
He's got a political pull!"

NEWS FROM McDonough Power

Macomb, Illinois
Arthur H. Peyton, Mgr.

In order to eliminate as much extra driving and man-hours as possible, we are changing the system of using a two-man crew to set meters and make connects. Our meter department, now headed by Olen DeWeese, will do all of the setting and removing of meters as well as connecting or reconnecting members in Warren and McDonough counties. This will eliminate



Arthur Peyton one man, time and provide a considerable saving.

In order to accomplish this, we had to establish definite days of the week for the connects in each of the two counties. Hereafter all connects, meter changes or other work pertaining to members' premises, will be done in Warren county on Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week. We would appreciate it if the people in that area will notify the office in ample time so these trips can be set up and connects made without undue expense.

In McDonough and Schuyler counties connects or meter changes will be made on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. These rules will be followed as nearly as possible and only in extreme hardship cases will the regular maintenance crews be used to make connects. Everyone should plan to notify the cooperative beforehand so the work can be accomplished on the scheduled dates.

SPRAY PROGRAM

It is again approaching the time of year when we will be utilizing our spray equipment to control brush and undergrowth along the lines. This year our truck will be bright red and will have all the equipment mounted on it to facilitate rapid coverage of all the miles of line.

We sprayed these lines last year and there is some growth that was not killed on the first application. Consequently, this year's spraying should control the balance of the growth that was not killed. The cooperation of all of our members is urged with this program.

WATTS NEW

You will remember the Watts New that you received approximately a week ago had the entire back page lined off for your comments. If you have any comments or questions on utilization or other problems of the cooperative, simply tear off the back sheet of your paper and write your message on that page.

It will facilitate a rapid answer to you because all of the history of your particular membership is designated on that sheet. One the backside of the sheet you tear off is a lamp bulb kit coupon as well as a reinspection request. If you desire either of these you could simply fill in the blanks and send into your office.

MANAGER'S LETTER

We are receiving an excellent response to the 200 question-letters that the manager sent out at random to various

members to assist him in planning the future work. The answers that he is receiving are very valuable and will be referred to the board of directors at an early meeting where they will be discussed and the recommendations considered at length. There are still approximately 25 per cent of the 200 that have not answered these questionnaires. Your answer would be appreciated.

VACATIONS

It is again approaching the time when our employees will enjoy their annual vacation. Mrs. Gillidette, our bookkeeper, took a one week's vacation during the middle of April. Miss Louise John, our cashier, also took a two week's vacation during the middle of April.

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of your cooperative is scheduled for July 31, and August 1, August 1, will be the big day when you conduct the business of your cooperative and review reports and operations during the past year. It will again be part of an annual meeting caravan. The big tents will be there. It will be larger and still better than it was last year.

Eleven Cooperatives are now participating in this caravan which will start at Winchester, move to Camp Point, Carthage, Macomb, Divernon and on to the balance of the 11. Watch for important information in May and June concerning free electricity for six months or one year. Watch and wait for this important announcement.

METER READINGS

Our self-billing meter-reading plan is working excellently. We are having a minimum amount of mistakes. People express their preference that they liked this plan. We still want to remind you to read your meter to the closest number in 0 or 5.

Example: If your meter reads 402, you would use 400 on your rate chart. If it would read 403, you would use 405 on your rate chart. By so doing, you will avoid mistakes and simplify the process of billing your account.

ARMED SERVICES

Another one of our employees has been called into the armed services. LaVerne McEntire reported for active duty on April 21. LaVerne was with us quite a while. He was the pleasant chap you always saw driving the big, blue, line-truck. We will look forward to his return when he will take-up his position with the line crews upon finishing his service with Uncle Sam.

UTILIZATION PROGRAM

We want to again remind you that we are expanding our utilization program and any questions you have for the more efficient use of electricity in the home or on the farm should be referred to us if you need help. All the newest devices and the new ways of doing the old things are constantly coming into our office and are available to you.

We have pamphlets which will answer many of your questions. If you are remodeling your house why not consider the water system, electric cooking, hot water heating and many other things. Our utilization department can answer your questions and will be glad to work with you in every respect.

Radiant heating is becoming popular. We have several of our members who are now using it to heat their homes and as you will recall in last month's issue of the Illinois REA News, they are 100 per cent satisfied. From their comments it seems it is one of the best types of

equipment that has yet been devised for home heating.

We want to stress that now is the time of the year to build your hay drying equipment. It will soon be harvest time when you will want this type of equipment to help protect your crops. The latest information is available. Ask for it. Refer to our Watts-New that you received recently for important articles from our Farm Adviser and other county experts on these important farm operations.

NEWS FROM Menard

Petersburg, Illinois
Howard O. Bell, Mgr.

If you were faced with choosing just one of the conveniences which electricity has made possible for you to use, it would be a very difficult decision to make but to those of you who are en-



joying a pressure water system in your home, it is certain this one item would be given serious consideration.

Water under pressure is so convenient and easy to use, that after a short period of time it is taken for granted. But when something interferes with the operation of your system, the first feeling of helplessness is appalling.

PRESENT THE CASE

You have probably forgotten just how far the well was from the places where the water was needed and just how much a bucket of water weighs. Many of you still do not have water under pressure, because of the fact that you do not feel like installing a water system on property owned by someone else. However, in most cases if the case is properly presented to the owners, they will cooperate with you.

One talking point should not be overlooked when making your request to the owner is that of fire protection. The average water system cannot put out a large fire, but it can certainly help to keep a lot of small fires from becoming large ones.

Another point to be stressed is that less time will be required in doing chore work which will leave more time that can be devoted to production thereby increasing the income to both the owner and yourself.

CARE

Another point which is strictly up to you, is that after the installation has been made, help take care of it. Learn the points that require oil or grease, remember to drain all exposed pipe during cold weather and repair leaky faucets promptly.

You are vitally concerned in this last item, for while the leaky faucet will cause the pump to operate more often, thereby causing unnecessary wear, it will also cause you to pay a larger energy bill.

Now would be a good time to start planning a water system as it will be cheaper to install when the ground is not frozen. The sooner you get it done, the sooner you will be able to enjoy that cool shower after a hot and dusty day's work.

In planning do not skimp on quality and if the amount of money set aside to do this work is insufficient to do a complete job correctly, cut down on the amount of locations you had originally planned to install faucets or hydrants. Do what you do correctly and you can add the additional locations at a later date.

And above all else, insist on a safe and adequate wiring installation to your pump motor and water heater. This is important because an improperly ground water system can be a serious hazard to you as well as to your pocket book.

If your budget will permit you to install a water heater, get an electric one. Be sure it has a capacity of at least 30 gallons and purchase it from a reputable dealer. An electric water heater can be operated as economically as any other type and requires no chimney connections which are necessary with a flame type heater. Therefore, they can be installed at any location you choose. We will be glad to discuss your installation problems with you.

OFFICE HOURS

Starting April 28, the cooperative office will open at 7 a.m. and close at 4 p.m. Central Standard Time, Monday through Friday of each week and these hours will be observed until September 29. The office is normally closed on Saturday. So remember that from now until September 29, the office hours will be from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m., Central Standard Time.

NEWS FROM Western Illinois

Carthage, Illinois

L. C. Marvel, Supt.

Office Hours—8 a.m. to 5 p.m. through Friday; 8 a.m. to 12 p.m. on Saturday. Telephone 84—Carthage.

In case of interrupted service, outside of regular office hours, call one of the following numbers:
Lee Leonard, Carthage, White 343.
Clarence Hutches, Carthage, Black 405.
Luther Bennett, Carthage, Black 416.
John Gerdes, Carthage, Red 168.
L. C. Marvel, Manager, Carthage, Red 438.

You will note that our office hours on Saturday are from 8 a.m. to 12 p.m. We have been closing our office on Saturday afternoon since July 1, 1950.

L. C. Marvel, manager, attended the district managers' meeting, April 9, at the Ralph White home in Springfield. White is manager of the Divernon cooperative.

Marvel, Lloyd Dickson, Lee Murphy and Robert Wagner attended a district meeting of the board of directors at Macomb Monday evening, April 7.

Wiring Troubles?

Don't let wiring worries keep you from enjoying the benefits of electricity on the farm.

Adequate wiring on

L. C. Marvel the farm and in the home can save you money, reduce hazards, make farm living easier and happier.



Have you checked your wiring lately? If you are contemplating adding new equipment be sure your present wiring is adequate to take care of the load. Consult your wiring contractor. Be sure to get a contractor with a good reputation, and use good materials. If you are in doubt, talk it over with your co-op manager. He can give you many ideas on how to proceed.

Increase your margin of profit as you increase farm production with electric equipment that helps you do more work . . . and still get time to enjoy the fruits of your labor.

EXPLOSIONS

We read in the "High Line News" sent out by the Illinois Rural Electric Company, Winchester, the ever-present danger of bottled gas was sadly and dramatically demonstrated a few months ago as explosions in Crossville, Nashville and Mattoon gutted buildings, killing two men and injuring several persons.

At Crossland a 500-gallon tank of propane blew up spreading destruction to homes and cars over a two-block section. Eight homes were demolished beyond repair and two women were killed. At Nashville bottle gas leaked into two downtown stores and was ignited. The resulting explosion ripped the buildings to shreds leaving little more than charred rubble. Several persons were badly hurt.

At Mattoon, a whole downtown section of buildings was destroyed by a fire touched off by a bottled gas tank explosion. Such examples serve to remind rural people of the potential destructiveness always present wherever bottled gas is used. That is one important reason why so many rural people prefer electric ranges. In sharp contrast to the potential danger of bottled gas, electric appliances offer complete assurance of safety to property and loved ones.

TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE

The board of directors is investigating the possibilities of forming a telephone cooperative. So far no action has been taken. It takes at least 400 signed members in a vicinity where there is no telephone service at present to form a cooperative.

The fact that the Mississippi Valley Telephone Company is so well established in Hancock county is one of the major difficulties of forming a cooperative in this county.

THE CO-OP STORY

You wanted it. You needed it. And when no one else would give you electrical service you did something about it. Yes, that's how the Western Illinois Electrical cooperative was born 13 years ago. And each time you members pay your bills, you're not only paying for the electrical service at cost. Oh no . . . it doesn't stop there. You and your friends are helping to insure your future . . . your future of electricity.

You wanted to step up farm production and cut costs. You wanted some of the conveniences which add up to your natural birthright — a decent standard of living. And it was through your own cooperative nature . . . your sense of helping your friends and yourselves . . . that you brought electricity to this area. Yes, you are responsible for raising

the standard of living to a higher degree. And what's more, you've done a good job. That's the story behind your locally owned, locally controlled Western Illinois Electrical cooperative.

NOTES

We have received almost all of our Lomax substation steel and fence. The C. I. P. S. Company, our power supplier, has started to install the switches at our Elvaston substation.

We staked two and one-half miles of new three-phase line for the Lomax substation and staked two and one-half miles of force account line extension. We also completed 2.87 miles of new line and added five new members during the month of March.

NEWS FROM Eastern Illinois Power Co-op

Paxton, Illinois

T. M. Brady, Manager

TELEPHONE NUMBERS FOR OUTAGE CALLS

Office—8 p.m. to 5 p.m. except Saturday, Sunday and holidays, Paxton 185.
Tony Barbier, Paxton 595.
Kenneth Slater, Paxton 576.
W. S. Nelson, Paxton 409-L.
Jesse Fiets, Gilman 159.
Don Allison, Hoopston 462.
John Dorsey, Cropsey 56.
George Popejoy, Cropsey, 59-R-2.
Virgil Farris, Watseka 751-W-5.
Howard Gustafson, Watseka 786.

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 the telephone number of Virgil Farris, of Watseka. His new number is 751W5.

CHICKEN RAISING

Raising chickens takes up a lot of time and extra care.



Here are a few helpful hints that might step up the efficiency in your poultry operations as well as proving to be a labor saver. You all know, of course, that an electric light in the henhouse stimulates egg laying. A 40-watt lamp for every 200 feet of floor space, placed over feed or water receptacles produces excellent results.

But here's something you might not have thought about. According to the Department of Agriculture, water warmed to 40 or 50 degrees in cold weather encourages poultry to drink 20 or 40 per cent more. And you can do it by using either an immersion heater directly in the water, or by applying heat directly under the waterer.

WHAT IS A COOPERATIVE?

A cooperative is a private enterprise owned and controlled democratically by the people in need of particular service, for the purpose of providing such service, to themselves. According to one outstanding authority, "A cooperative is a voluntary association in which people organize democratically to supply their needs through mutual action, and in which the motive of production and distribution is service, not profit."

Cooperatives are as much a part of our American system of free enterprise as any other form of business. The fundamental characteristics of a cooperative are that it is operated for the mutual benefit of its members, not as stockholders but as patrons, and that it is controlled by its patrons.

Advantages to a member come primarily through his patronage of the cooperative and not because of any financial investment he may have made. Some of the apparent advantages of rural electric cooperative services are:

- Service available to the entire service area.
- Service without a large down payment and with a reasonable monthly minimum guarantee.
- Service at lowest possible rates.
- Reliable advice on good wiring, efficient power use, and selection and care of equipment.
- Each member is part-owner of the enterprise.

FARMERS—BUSINESSMEN

All good businessmen believe in freedom, the most important element of which is freedom of enterprise. Anyone with the desire and the wherewithal may buy and operate a farm, a grocery store, a gas station, a hardware store, a barber shop, or other service. Success or failure in operating his business will depend solely on how well he manages it in competition with other similar types of business.

The small businessman frequently joins with others in setting up a wholesale grocery, drug, jewelry or other buying agency so that he may compete favorably with chain store operations. In order to reduce oper-

ating costs, small businesses join others in a cooperative delivery service, a mutual insurance company, or other joint activity.

Hundreds of newspapers together operate the Associated Press—a cooperative, non-profit news-gathering agency. The railroads operate the Railway Express Agency, on a similar non-profit basis. Banks jointly operate clearing houses; motorists, the American Automobile Association; and many of the largest companies are mutuals.

In fact, an investigation by a Congressional committee in recent years resulted in a report that there are 300,000 corporations of all kinds in the U.S. organized on a mutual or non-profit basis—including approximately 6,000 farmer marketing and purchasing cooperatives.

NEWS FROM Illinois Valley

Princeton, Illinois

F. I. Ruble, Mgr.

Address: 430 S. Main St., Tel. Princeton 3-1331
Office Hours—8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Saturday.

TO REPORT OUTAGES AFTER HOURS—
Princeton Area: Milford Jontz, Line Supt., Telephone Princeton 3-4772 or Floyd Christiansen, Maintenance Foreman, Telephone Princeton 2-4792.

TO REPORT OUTAGES AT ALL TIMES IN—
Galva Area—Lester Register, Maintenance, Telephone Galva 504-J.
Ottawa Area: Jack Lewis, Maintenance, Telephone Ottawa 2987-R-3.

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

Work has been completed on the Wyant substation and it is now ready to be energized. Information has been received from the Illinois Power Company that their 33,000 volt line which they are building to our substation will be energized about May 15, and at that time they will energize the new substation.

Thus another chapter will be completed in the objective of your board of directors and Manager Ruble to further continuity and improved service to IVEC members. All the work including building the substation structure, setting transformers and wiring was done by cooperative employees.



The management desires to commend the employees listed in the co-op column of the April issue of the Illinois REA News for their work in completing the substation in record time. The article in the April issue gave full details regarding the building of the Wyant substation.

PLENTY OF POWER

A constructive program developed from the system study recommended two years ago by Manager Ruble has resulted in an adequate power supply for IVEC members. The result of the construction of several new substations, tie-in lines, rephasing of sections of line and replacing heavier wires on feeder lines gives our co-op members plenty of power to develop wide-spread use of electricity in their farming operations.

The use of electricity to increase efficient operation is dependent on continuity of service, adequate voltage and dependability. By the latter part of May this goal will have been achieved. During this interval make sure that the wiring on your premises is adequate to supply the added power required by new equipment purchased. Let IVEC electricity increase efficiency and earning power on your farm.

ELECTRIC RANGE

A survey indicates that there are quite a few old gas ranges in use on our system. These ranges were purchased 10 to 12 years ago at the time when lines were just being energized. Today your cooperative is in position to furnish you adequate power to operate the new equipment available for use in the home or about the premises.

The new electric ranges are more efficient, safe, economical, clean and attractive. Electricity is the modern fuel for the modern home. The electric appliance dealers in your area issue a cordial invitation to you to visit their stores and learn about the new way to enjoy cooking and baking electrically.

FOR GAS USERS

What does it cost you each month to operate your gas stove? Now this question is directed to those who use only gas for cooking and these are some com-

parative figures to think about. Electricity used in cooking would naturally be figured in the lower brackets. For instance the first 100 kwh's. used will cost \$5.60. This should normally take care of operating an electric refrigerator, iron, radio and some of your lighting.

The next 100 kwh's. will average 2½ cents per kwh., over 200 kwh's. your cost is 1½ cents per kwh. These figures are based on kilowatt hours used per month. According to laboratory test data, gas would have to be purchased at less than 4.3 cents B.T.U. to be cheaper than electricity for cooking if all electricity used in cooking is in the 1.75 cents bracket.

You do not have to invest in special equipment nor other extras to enjoy cooking electrically. You will also find cooking electrically is more satisfactory, cleaner, safer, cooler, faster and less costly than any other type or method of cooking. Your cooperative office welcomes your inquiry to learn more about cooking electrically.

FOUR BIG WORDS

Efficiency, economy, speed and convenience. Read them again. That is what you get when electricity is used for all the chores on the farm or in your home. These four and more you get when you flip the switch. In addition to being efficient, economical, convenient and fast—electricity is also clean, safe, cool, dependable and modern.

Thinking in terms of modern cooking why be satisfied with less than the best. We appreciate that liquid petroleum gas is an improvement over coal, wood or oil for what it is supposed to do—but—electricity takes over to do a more efficient job.

Consider these facts—Electricity is first. Only electricity does all the jobs. It is the motive power to cook, wash the clothes, dishes, heat water, iron, refrigerate, clean, operate the radio and television, pump water, milk the cows, grind the feed, provide lighting in the home and out-buildings, and hundreds of other household and outside chores.

Electricity needs no other auxiliary fuel to fill in and help it accomplish its purpose. Electricity is your "extra hired hand" on the farm and in your home.

One service—one bill: One service—electricity—capable of performing all the above tasks brings only one bill. Electricity for its every use provides substantial savings. When the work is divided between electricity and another fuel neither will be used in sufficient quantity to reach the lower cost bracket. Make your way the electrical way.

NEWS ABOUT MEMBERS

Carl Matheson, Neponset hog raiser, has been honored by the Hampshire Breeder's Association. Word from the association indicates that a Hampshire boar bred and developed in the Matheson herd has been selected as Reserve American Senior Yearling Boar for the breed of 1951. The boar also took second place at the Iowa State Fair in 1951.

Carr Brothers, McNabb, conducted a successful Hampshire hog sale at their farm April 2, 1952. One hundred thirty-six head of hogs were sold for a total of \$12,300. The first six boars to descend the chute sold for \$2,005. Harold and Herbert Carr have built a reputation of fair dealing and are recognized nationally as producers of fine Hampshire hogs. Congratulations on a successful sale.

Ed Nicholas, Princeton, who operates a chick broiler plant north of Princeton, reports a successful year. Nicholas has marketed nearly 30,000 broilers since starting his plant about a year ago. He has not discounted the service made available by your cooperative but gives full credit to IVEC and maintenance crews for it.

OFFICE NOTES

Manager F. I. Ruble, Line Superintendent Milford Jontz and Fred E. Darr attended the 8th annual conference on job training and safety held at the Abraham Lincoln Hotel, Springfield, March 27-28. Jontz appeared on the program assisting James M. McCutcheon, engineer, new development section REA, technical standards division, with a demonstration on an equipment set-up to detect radio and television interference. Lester Register, Galva and Ralph Martin, Bureau, also attended and participated in the conference.

Lester Hansen, RFD 3, Kewanee has just finished installing a two-unit DeLaval milker. He also has added seven new stanchions in the cow barn which he believes will add to the efficiency of operations.

LARAMORE AND DOUGLASS, INC. — ENGINEERS

POWER PLANTS DISTRIBUTION AND TRANSMISSION LINES

SYSTEM STUDY SURVEYS

79 East Adams Street, Chicago 3, Illinois

REA FIELD OFFICE—123 North Market Street, Paxton, Illinois



JUNIOR REA NEWS



HI PEN PALS!

It's so much fun to start a friendship by letter. If you don't have a Pen Pal or two, why don't you join our letter-writing fun, today. The boys and girls whose letters appear on this page are just waiting to hear from you—and I'll bet many of them have hobbies and interests the same as yours. Your letters for the Junior REA News should be addressed to Kay Conlan, Junior REA News, Box 1180, Springfield, Illinois.

PLAYS SOFTBALL

I am a girl 10 years old and in the fifth grade. My birthday is July 16. I have blue eyes and brown hair and I am four feet, 11 inches tall and weigh about 75 pounds. My hobbies are playing softball and going to the movies. I would like to hear from boys and girls between 10 and 13. I will answer all letters I get.—Judy Gearhart, Pomona, Ill.

LIKES TO BAKE

I am a girl 13 years old and I have dark brown eyes and hair. I am five feet, three inches tall and weigh about 123 pounds. I am in the eighth grade. My hobbies are baseball, drawing, listening to the radio, singing, riding my bike and baking. I would like to hear from both boys and girls of all ages. I will answer all letters, so please fill my mail box.—Noma Kuntzman, R. R. 5, Carlinville, Ill.

A CHEER LEADER

I am a girl 13 years old and I am about five feet tall and weigh 100 pounds. I have blonde hair and blue eyes. I am in the eighth grade at the Augusta Grade School. My hobbies are cheerleading, riding horseback and writing letters. Come on, boys and girls, and write to me. I will answer all letters.—Eva Redenius, R. R. 1, Augusta, Ill.

DRIVES TRACTOR

I am a boy 19 years old and my birthday is October 7. I have brown eyes and brown hair and I am five feet, eight inches tall and weigh 135 pounds. I live on a small farm and my hobbies are driving a tractor, going to movies, riding horses and driving a car. I have one sister, Beverly. Would like to hear from boys and girls between 15 and 20.—Norman Hogan, R. R. 1, New Liberty, Ill.

SEVENTH GRADER

I am a boy 12 years old and I have blonde hair and brown eyes. I am in the seventh grade. I live on a farm and I like to feed the horses. My hobby is bicycle riding. I would like to hear from boys and girls of any age and I promise to answer all letters. Please don't keep me waiting.—Dickey Spurlock, R. 1, Buncombe, Ill.

COLLECTS STAMPS

I am a boy with black hair and brown eyes. I am in the sixth grade at Fey School. I am 13 years old and my birthday is December 29. I like to drive my Dad's tractor. My hobby is collecting stamps. I am five feet, two inches tall. I will try to answer all letters that I receive and I'd like to hear from boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 14.—Frank E. Melvin, R. R. 2, Rushville, Ill.

ENJOYS SEWING

I am a girl 15 years old and I am about five feet, five inches tall and weigh 129 pounds. I have light brown hair and brown eyes. I am in the second year at Edwardsville High School. My hobbies are sewing and writing letters. I would like to hear from both boys and girls between the ages of 13 and 18.—Lois Brakhane, R. R. 2, Box 84, Edwardsville, Ill.

ART AND MUSIC

I am 12 years old and I have brown eyes and blonde hair. I am a 4-H Club member. I like art and music. I have a sister named Patria Rose. Her nickname is Patty. She would like someone to write to her. She is eight years old and her birthday is November 7. Mine is April 26.—Beverly Himes, R. 3, Vandalia, Illinois.

ENJOYS PAINTING

I am a girl 16 years old and my birthday is February 27. I am in the second year at McClure Community High School. I have dark brown hair and brown eyes. I have four brothers and two sisters between 13 months and 25 years of age. My hobbies are art painting, listening to the radio and I also like to cook. I would like to hear from boys and girls between 16 and 18. I promise to answer all letters.—Wilma Forehand, McClure, Ill.



COLLECTS PICTURES

I am a girl 16 years old and my birthday is September 5. I have brown hair and greenish eyes. I am five feet, three inches tall and I weigh 122 pounds. My hobbies are collecting pictures, writing and receiving letters and going to the movies. I am a junior in high school. My hometown is Wayne City, Illinois. I have one brother who is 10 years old. I would like to hear from boys and girls between the ages of 16 and 20. Come on and fill my mail box and I will answer all letters I receive.—Sharon K. Taylor, 1382 R Montclair Avenue, St. Louis 12, Missouri.

AN APRIL BIRTHDAY

I am a girl 10 years old and I have light brown hair and blue eyes. I weigh 49 pounds. My birthday is April. Has someone else the same birthday? I like to play house and play with dolls. I also like to write letters. I have one brother and two sisters. I would like to hear from girls and boys between the ages of eight and 15. I will answer all letters I receive.—Ethel Marie Hopkins, R. R. 2, Ramsey, Ill.

HAS PET DOG

I am a girl nine years old and I have light blue eyes and blonde hair. I am in the fourth grade at St. Ann's Catholic School. I have two brothers. My hobbies are reading comics, riding my bike and playing with my dog, Jerry. I would like to hear from boys and girls between nine and 12. Come on, Pen Pals, and give me some letters. My birthday is September 17. I live on a 114 acre farm.—JoAnn Schultz, R. R. 4, Nashville, Ill.



FEBRUARY BIRTHDAY

I am a girl 13 years old and I have light brown hair and blue eyes. I am five feet, four inches tall. My hobbies are reading, writing letters and playing out-of-door games of all kinds. My birthday is February 13. I would like to hear from boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 14.—Ruby Sittler, R. R. 3, Virginia, Ill.

SEVENTH GRADER

I am a girl 12 years old and my birthday is November 11. I have brown hair and brown eyes. I am four feet, eight inches tall and I go to Pin Hook School. I am in the seventh grade. I would like to hear from all boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 14.—Annie Milligan, Herod, Ill.

GATHERS SEA SHELLS

I am a girl nine years old and I am in the fourth grade at Yale Consolidated School. I have one brother, Eddie, who is eight years old and in the third grade. My hobbies are collecting Indian beads and sea shells. Last summer my folks and I went up to Michigan City for fishing. My brother and I gathered a lot of sea shells. I also like all pets. I have a little pup called Lippy. I like to sing and I turn on the radio and sing along on songs I know. I would like to hear from boys and girls between nine and 10.—Sandra Paul, R. R. 1, Yale, Ill.

HELPS GARDENING

I read the news all the time and I thought I would write to the Junior REA News. I have four brothers in the Army. They are Roman, Grundy, Rufus and Jack. I also have three sisters, Sally, Minnie, Mable. I have a brother in Korea. He was home with us and left again. Sure miss him. He was in a hospital for awhile, but now he is doing better again. My hobby is bike riding and I have lots of fun with it. My dog sits on my bike with me whenever I ride it. I help my grandmother put out the garden. I hope my mailbox will be filled with letters. I am 10 years old and would like to hear from boys and girls between 10 and 16.—Jesses C. Garrieson, Route 6, Dahlgren, Ill.

TRAINS HORSES

I am a boy 13 years old and my birthday is January 26. I have dark brown hair and dark blue eyes. I am five feet, three inches tall and I live on a 50-acre farm. I am in the seventh grade. My hobbies are hunting, training horses, ice skating and collecting pictures. I would like to hear from boys and girls between the ages of 11 and 14.—Steven Geist, R. R. 3, Dahlgren, Ill.

LETTER WRITING

I am a girl 14 years old and I weigh 104 pounds. I am five feet tall and I have brown hair and light brown eyes. My hobby is writing letters. Come on, Pen Pals, fill my mailbox.—Delores M. Miller, R. R. 1, Cowden, Ill.

GREEN EYES

I am a girl 12 years old and my birthday is November 4. I have brown hair and blue-green eyes. I am four feet tall. I have one brother and one sister. My hobbies are riding my bike and writing to Pen Pals. I will answer all letters that I receive. I would like to write to boys and girls of all ages.—Marilyn Litteken, Trenton, Ill.



ENJOYS SKATING

I am a girl 12 years old and I weigh 92 pounds. I am in the eighth grade at Enfield School. I have brown hair and blue eyes. I have many hobbies. Some of them are: Roller skating, horseback riding, bicycle riding. I have many others also. I would like to hear from boys and girls between the ages of 11 and 17. Betty JoAnn Morris, R. R. 2, Enfield, Ill.

BUTTERFLY SCHOOL

I am a girl 14 years old and I have brown hair, blue eyes and weigh about 120 pounds. I am in the eighth grade at Butterfly School. I am five feet, four inches tall. My hobbies are reading, writing and playing ball. I have three brothers, two sisters. My birthday is January 28. I would like to hear from boys and girls of all ages. I will answer all letters.—Rowena Brashear, R. R. 3, Xenia, Ill.

JULY BIRTHDAY

I am a girl 10 years old and my birthday is July 13. My hair is brown and my eyes are blue. I go to the Macedonia School and I am in the fifth grade. My hobby is sleigh riding. I would like to hear from girls and boys between nine and 13 to write.—Alice Hagler, Pamona, Ill.

THIRD GRADER

I am eight years old. I am in the third grade and go to Elsworth Grade School. My hobbies are reading and writing and singing. I would like to hear from boys and girls between seven and 10 to write to me.—Sharon Hendren, R. R. 1, Downs, Ill.



COLLECTS STAMPS

I am 16 years old and my birthday is August 30. I am a junior at Morrisonville High School. I have brown hair and green eyes. My hobbies are reading and collecting stamps. I would like to hear from both girls and boys near my age.—Maxine Garner, R. R. 3, Box 95, Morrisonville, Ill.

WESTERN STORIES

I am a girl 16 years old and I am five feet, five inches tall and weigh 113 pounds. I have blonde hair and green eyes. My hobbies are riding my wild horse and swimming. I also love to read western stories. I live on a 165 acre farm and I help with the farming. Do I have a twin? I would like to hear from boys and girls of all ages. I promise to answer all letters I receive.—July Woolldridge, Hamletsburg, Ill.

JULY BIRTHDAY

Hello friends! I am a girl of 10 years of age and my birthday is July 10. I have black hair and blue eyes. My hobby is playing the piano. I have one sister, Patty and she is 16 years old. I would like to get letters from boys and girls between 10 and 14. I forgot to say that my hair is curled sometimes and looks better than it does in the picture. I want to get so many letters that the mailman can hardly carry them.—Delores Drane, R. R. 2, Lexington, Ill.



APRIL BIRTHDAY

I am a girl 17 years old and my birthday was April 3. I have brown hair and blue eyes. I am five feet, two inches tall and weigh 118 pounds. My hobbies are playing baseball and softball and collecting movie star pictures and all kinds of pictures of horses. I would like to hear from boys and girls between the ages of 16 and 20.—Bertha Eyrse, Mackinaw, Ill.

TOMBOY

I am a girl 14 years old and I am four feet, 11 inches tall and weigh 83 pounds. I have brown eyes and brown hair. I am a tomboy. My hobbies are riding a horse and going to the movies. I also like to swim. Do I have a twin? I am a freshman at Brookport High School. I love to write and receive letters.—Peggy Woolldridge, Hamletsburg, Illinois.

NOVEMBER BIRTHDAY

I am a girl 13 years old and my birthday is November 11. I have brown hair and brown eyes. I'm in the eighth grade at Findlay High School. I weigh about 90 pounds. I have two sisters, one younger and one older. My hobbies are skating, swimming, playing softball and cheerleading. I am a cheerleader at Findlay. I would like to hear from boys and girls between the ages of 13 and 15.—Beverley Jean DeWitt, R. R. 2, Shelbyville, Ill.

PLAYS PIANO

I am 11 years old and I am four feet, 11 inches tall. I weigh 90 pounds. My birthday is November 25. I have three sisters. My hobbies are riding my bike and playing the piano. I would like to hear from boys and girls between the ages of nine and 14.—Sharon Barkhurst, Box 125, Lakewood, Ill.

LIKES TV

I am a girl 11 years old and I have blonde hair and blue eyes. I am five feet, six inches tall and weigh 63 pounds. My hobbies are taking a trip and watching TV. I also like to write letters. I have two sisters and one brother. I live on a farm. I promise to answer all letters I receive from boys and girls between 10 and 14 years of age.—Anna Louis Bombal, R. R. 2, Ramsey, Ill.



COLLECTS POSTCARDS

I am a girl 13 years old and I have light brown hair and grey-blue eyes. I weigh 96 pounds and I am five feet, one inch tall. My hobbies are playing basketball, baseball and softball. I like to go horseback riding. I collect postcards and I have a stamp collection. I would like to have boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 14 write to me.—Judy Alice Anderson, Karnak, Ill.

PLAYS GUITAR

I am a girl 13 years old and I have long, wavy dark blonde hair. I have blue eyes, am five feet, three and one-half inches tall and weigh 119 pounds. My hobbies are playing my guitar, listening to the radio and reading. I have never had a Pen Pal, so I think I will like it very much. So please, boys and girls of all ages, get the letters rolling.—Genevieve Linder, R. R. 1, Sumner, Illinois.

Farming News Notes

REVOLUTION

The third revolution in American farming is under way. It is chemical farming. Chemicals will release one and one-half million workers from the farms in the next 10 years. Three and three-tenths million farm workers will be displaced by them, by 1970.

SPRAYING

On an average chemicals can be sprayed from aircraft at the rate of 60 to 70 acres an hour. A common tractor-sprayer combination can now do only 100 acres per day.

NEW CHEMICALS

Seeds will be sown in future as pellets containing the seeds and chemicals. The seeding, the insurance of fertility and spraying and dusting, will all be carried out in one operation.

FROM USDA

Prices during the first quarter of the year have in general continued to drift downward. Only moderate gains for metals and many metal products have offset lower average gains for farm and food products and raw materials.

Grasshopper damage to U.S. crops this year is expected to be light and localized, if growing conditions are normal. This belief is based on observed grasshopper infestations and on egg count surveys made throughout the West and Midwest last fall by entomologists.

Eggs and meat are better sources of vitamin B-12 than previously supposed. Presence of the extra B-12, the vitamin that specifically combats pernicious anemia, was detected by a new method of extracting it from these two food products.

Farmers' total requirements for all pesticides during the 1951-52 crop year are estimated to be about nine per cent higher than for 1950-51, on the basis of a Nation-wide survey. Pesticides are the chemicals or chemical mixtures which are used by farmers as insecticides, fungicides, and herbicides (weed killers).

In comparing the work on national forests for the current fiscal year with the work accomplished in 1945, the Forest Service estimates two billion board feet more timber will be cut, 21,500 more acres will be planted to trees, 60,000 more acres will be reseeded to grass and there will be four times as many recreation visitors.

Farmers' plans for the 1952 crop season indicate relatively small changes from 1951 acreages. The 271.8 million acres, as a total of the 16 crops now estimated, is about a million acres less than in 1951. The tendency is to shift from crops of high labor requirements to those of a less intensive nature.

This country's 51,000 small sawmills, (defined as mills cutting up to 20,000 board feet of lumber in an eight-hour day), economically produce lumber where large mills are impractical, supply local needs from locally owned timber, contribute to lumber supplies for metropolitan areas and serve as auxiliaries to large mills.

Chemical sprays for blossom thinning—a post war development in commercial orchards — will be used on an increased number of apple trees this spring.

FROM U OF I

Every time one of your hogs gets bruised during marketing, you lose \$1.45. This statement is based on a 1951 study which shows that nine per cent of all hogs slaughtered were bruised, and the loss per head was figured from the current market values.

Exports of three major Illinois farm products—lard, soybeans, and soybean oil and wheat—were considerably larger for 1951 than for 1950. Exports of corn were up slightly. Sales abroad are important because they absorb supplies of farm products beyond our own needs, and they keep markets active at home. Exports also emphasize how much our high farm production contributes to the world's food supply.

For high quality fleece that brings top market prices, the best time to shear your sheep is just before they go onto pasture in the spring.

Illinois produces only a little maple syrup, but its quality ranks with the best in the nation. Maple syrup production in Illinois today is a profitable off-season business.

If you have trouble planting light, chaffy brome-grass try this suggestion. Mix brome seed with oats as a nurse crop, and seed the mixture with your grain drill. One word of caution: Don't plant the mixture more than one-half inch deep.

NEWS FROM M.J.M. Co-op

Carlinville, Illinois
A. C. Barnes, Mgr.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS FOR OUTAGE CALLS

Office Hours—8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. except Saturday and Sunday, holidays, Carlinville 136.
John Scroggins, Carlinville 577-Y.
Terio Malestri, Hillsboro Co., 8506.
Claude McAfee, Brighton 40.
Charles W. Witt, 803 Sumner St., Jerseyville 296-W.
Wayne Bandy, 830 School St., Hillsboro 830-K.
Delmar Miller, 481 Sumner St., Carlinville 328-L.
Howard Bloomfield, Carlinville 158-L.
William Hensen, Jerseyville 437-R.
James Hopper, Carlinville 321-X.
If lineman does not answer and for any other business aside from trouble, call A. C. Barnes, Carlinville 565-L.
KEEP THIS LIST NEAR YOUR TELEPHONE. CHECK with your neighbors to see if their lights are out before calling. Then report the line outage.
COOPERATION INSURES BETTER SERVICE

On April 9, the Jersey quarry, located approximately five miles south of Fieldon, realized a long cherished ambition of becoming completely electrified. This installation required 422.5 K.V.A. of transformer capacity. Every operation necessary to providing crushed rock and agricultural lime is now performed through the use of electricity.

The cooperative first supplied electric power to the Fieldon quarry in 1946. This installation serviced the lights, welders and conveyor motors. The crushing and processing was done by diesel engines.

From 1946 to 1952 a considerable amount of crushed rock and limestone used in this part of the state was processed by this quarry. Service to trucks was maintained day and night and the demand for their products was increased many times during that period.

With complete electrification, the output of the quarry is expected to be



A. C. Barnes

doubled due to the newest type of crushers plus the flexibility afforded by having each unit under direct control of one operator. Only electricity can give this convenience.

This installation where the capacity of transformers used by one member amounts to almost as much as the capacity of two substations in use six years ago, gives an indication of what may be expected and required of our rural system in the future.

METER TESTING

At the March meeting of the board of directors, it was decided to enter into a contract with the Electric Meter Laboratory, Mattoon, to field test all the meters on the project. Such testing has not been done since 1948, and meter manufacturers recommend that such testing be done every five years.

The company which will do this work expects to start this summer and considering the fact that there are about 4,000 meters to be field tested, it will require about a year to complete the work. Every meter will be tested, cleaned, calibrated and sealed.

When the work is completed a tag will be attached to your meter showing the work that has been done and the reading of the meter on that date. If a meter is found to be in such condition that it cannot be repaired on the site in the field, then this meter will be taken off, sent into the shop for repair and a new meter will be installed.

Therefore, we are giving you this advance information in regard to the meter testing program, which will start this summer, so if you see someone working at your meter you will know the reason.

The men who do such work have told us the greatest hazard they have to contend with is the dogs on the farm. So if you have a bad dog, tie him up on the day you see the meterman on your place. Your cooperation will be appreciated.

NEW EMPLOYEES

Mrs. Helen Yowell resigned her position as billing clerk on March 15, and

has moved to Springfield where her husband has secured a position following his release from the Marine Corps. Mrs. Marlene Liay has taken over her position.

Miss Frances Yowell has been employed as billing clerk. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Yowell, near Macoupin Station, who are members of the cooperative. John Henry Otis (Jack) Scroggins, lineman, is confined to his home following an operation.

WATER HEATERS

William O. Cromwell Jr., Bunker Hill; Jerome Breitweiser, Jerseyville; Edward Poppe, Jerseyville; Charles Heldebrandt, Nokomis; William H. Rhoads, Chesterfield; William Norris, Greenfield; Howard DeVerger, Jr., Fieldon; Ira Hill, Ramsey; John Heeren, Walshville.

NEWS LETTERS

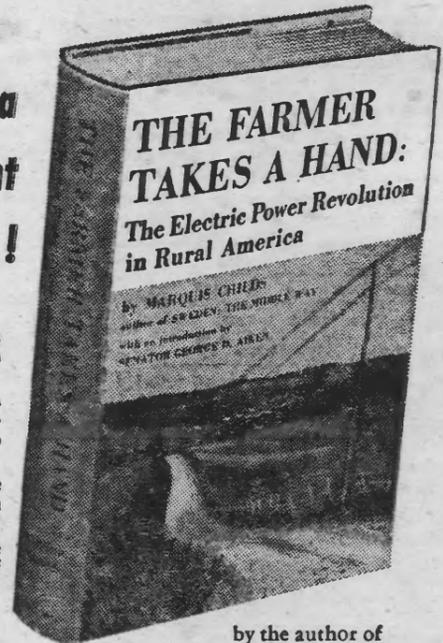
"Dear sirs: Just a note to tell you that we have our electric chick brooder now. Started it on March 4. Have had good luck with our chicks. Only lost three out of 150. We enjoy our electricity very much, and would certainly hate to have to do without it.

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