

A MONTHLY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE INTEREST OF  
—BOONE COUNTY—  
RURAL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION

### **YOUR FIRST CONTEST**

Send us a name for this paper . . . one month's light bill (not exceeding 100 KWH) will be given FREE to the one submitting the most suitable name for our publication. Send your suggestions to Project Superintendant not later than August 10, 1938. The winner will be announced in September issue.

**VOL. 1    No. 1**

**SEC. 562 P. L. & R.**

**AUGUST, 1938**



PUBLISHED MONTHLY

## By Boone County REMC

LEBANON, INDIANA

In the interest of  
users of REMC Current

NOTIFY US IF YOUR COPY FAILS  
TO REACH YOU

### A NOTE FROM THE MANAGEMENT

This little paper is to be published and mailed the last week of each month by the Boone County REMC. We invite the consumers to send in comments on Rural Electrification or news items which they will think will be of interest to their neighbors. We intend to run articles on electrical appliances trying to get them in the paper during the season in which they are used.

If at any time you have questions that you care to have answered we will be glad to do so through the paper. Inasmuch as the first issue is of an introductory nature, it will not be as interesting as later issues. The management would appreciate hearing from the consumers, getting their approval or disapproval of this paper.

### DANGEROUS PRACTICE

One of the most dangerous practices that we have had since the Boone county REMC lines were energized, happened recently. Some small boys were fishing, and whenever they would pull their line out of the water they would get it caught on the high tension wire. Pulling the line, they would draw the two wires together and cause a short circuit.

It happens that no one was killed, but some one could have been killed very easily.

Parents are also warned that children flying kites should stay away from electric wires.

The Boone County REMC wishes to warn parents to instruct their children of the dangers of coming in contact with any electric wire.

### LET US FACE THE FACTS

The Boone County REMC is our problem. No one person is going to be responsible for its good fortune or failure. We must start paying back the money loaned to us by the United States government on August 1, 1938. From that day on we must not default in our payments. The Boone County REMC was the first to receive an allotment and will be the first to pay out.

Let us all get behind this problem with the smile with which we received the allocation. It will not be hard if when we have to to replace old equipment we replace it with the new equipment that is operated by electricity. Electricity is the cheapest energy that you can get on the farm and it is always waiting for the touch of your finger, whether it be night or day.

### TO THE TENANT

Now that the minimum rate is \$2.50 per month, several tenants have hesitated to buy more appliances for fear that the next farm which they rent will not have electricity. Electricity is now available to every farm in Boone county and those farms which are not now wired would not be the kind of farms which would interest a renter who is desirous of making more money.

Save This Table for Future Reference

## COST of OPERATING ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT

While there is bound to be a variation depending upon the type and efficiency of the electric equipment you have, the figures given below are based upon an average consumption of power, taken from many sources.

| On the Farm                                             | Consumption in Kilowatt-Hours                                      |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Brooding .....                                       | $\frac{1}{2}$ per 6 weeks per chick                                |
| 2. Churning .....                                       | 1 per 100 lb. of butter                                            |
| 3. Corn husking and shredding..                         | .5 per ton                                                         |
| 4. Corn shelling (1 to 5hp).....                        | 1 per 15 bushels                                                   |
| 5. Cream separating .....                               | $\frac{1}{2}$ per 1000 lb of milk                                  |
| 6. Dairy-utensil sterilizing (10<br>to 40 cows).....    | $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per day                           |
| 7. Dairy-water heating .....                            | 15 to 35 per 100 gallons                                           |
| 8. Farm-chore motors (3, 5,<br>$7\frac{1}{2}$ hp) ..... | 3, 5, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per hour of operation                         |
| 9. Farm shop .....                                      | $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per month                                       |
| 10. Feed grinding (3, 5, $7\frac{1}{2}$ hp).....        | $\frac{1}{10}$ to 3 per 100 lb                                     |
| 11. Fractional-horsepower motors.....                   | 1 for each 1 to 5 hours operation                                  |
| 12. Fruit grading .....                                 | $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per 100 bushels                    |
| 13. Grain cleaning .....                                | $\frac{2}{3}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ per 100 bushels                    |
| 14. Grain elevating (5 hp).....                         | $1\frac{1}{10}$ to 5 per 1000 bushels                              |
| 15. Hay baling (5 hp).....                              | 2 to 4 per ton                                                     |
| 16. Hay hoisting (5 hp).....                            | 1 per $7\frac{1}{2}$ tons                                          |
| 17. Incubating (small) .....                            | 150 to 300 per 1000 eggs hatched                                   |
| 18. Irrigating (surface) .....                          | 2 to 4 per acre-foot per foot lift                                 |
| 19. Lighting entire farm.....                           | 25 to 30 per month                                                 |
| 20. Milk cooling .....                                  | 25 to 30 per month per 10 gal<br>per day                           |
| 21. Milking—Portable type .....                         | $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cow per month                                   |
| Milking—Pipe-line type .....                            | 2 to 3 per cow per month                                           |
| 22. Paint spraying .....                                | 1 per 250 square feet                                              |
| 23. Seed-corn testing .....                             | 2 per bushel tested                                                |
| 24. Sheep shearing .....                                | $1\frac{1}{2}$ per 100 sheep                                       |
| 25. Silo filling .....                                  | 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per ton                                        |
| 26. Soil heating (hotbeds).....                         | $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per day per sash (3 ft<br>by 6 ft) |
| 27. Soil sterilizing .....                              | 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cubic foot                                 |
| 28. Threshing (10 hp) .....                             | $\frac{1}{3}$ per 100 lb of grain                                  |
| 29. Ultraviolet for dairy cattle<br>(S-1) .....         | 25 to 35 per year per cow                                          |
| 30. Ultraviolet for laying hens<br>(S-1) .....          | $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per year per bird                               |
| 31. Ultraviolet for baby chicks<br>(CX) .....           | $\frac{1}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per brood per chick                 |
| 32. Water supply (all farm uses).....                   | 20 to 30 per month                                                 |
| 33. Wood sawing (5 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ hp).....           | 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cord                                       |

### In the Home

1. Dishwasher ..... 2¼ per month
2. Electric cleaner ..... 3 per year
3. Electric clock ..... 1½ per month
4. Fan ..... 1 for approx. 20 hours operation
5. Iron ..... 4 per month
6. Ironing machine ..... 8-10 per month
7. Lighting ..... 25 per month (including small household appliances)
8. Oil furnace (electric control) . 200 to 500 per year
9. Radio ..... 8 per month
10. Range ..... 130 per month
11. Refrigerator ..... 20-40 per month
12. Sewing machine ..... 1 or less per month
13. Washing machine ..... 2 per month
14. Water heater ..... 150 to 600 (average 340 per month)
15. Water supply—
  - Shallow well ..... 4½ per month
  - Cistern ..... 1½ per month

### MAINTENANCE OF LINES

A large number of people fail to notify anyone when their service fails. The Boone County REMC will bring you 24-hour service; however, they must be notified whenever there is a power failure as we cannot tell in Lebanon when the power is off in some remote part of the county. Consumers should first check their fuses. If the fuses are found to be alright they should then notify the REMC. The REMC office is located at 117 South Lebanon Street, and is open every day from 8:00 A. M., to 5:00 P. M., except on Saturdays when it stays open until 8:30 P. M. for the convenience of people who wish to pay their light bills and cannot get in earlier. The office phone number is 433. After office hours by calling 433 you will receive either Byron Davidson or Lowell Denny, whichever man happens to be on duty.

Some of the consumers seem not to understand why the REMC will not accept charges on long

distance calls. The Boone County REMC cannot accept these charges because of the number of people who would call without reason. I am sure that the people living on telephone lines that charge a toll for calling Lebanon have friends whom they can call, who in turn will call us for them.

### LIGHTING OF ENTIRE FARM

When electricity comes to the farm, the first consideration is electric lighting.

Electric lights help effectively everywhere on a farm. Whether the farmer buys them as a safety measure, a labor-saving device, or a property improvement, he usually buys them as soon as electricity comes to his door. And no wonder!

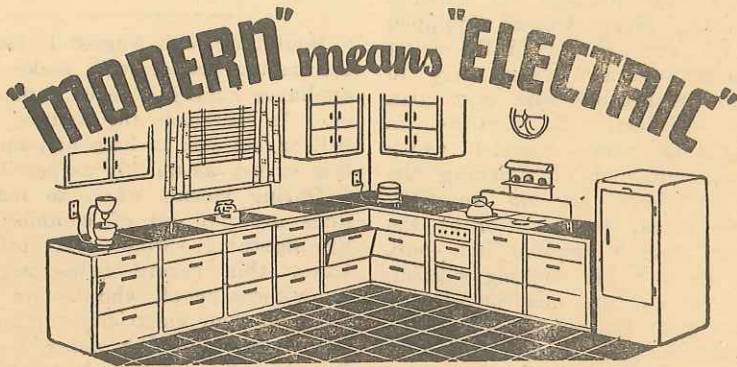
Considering safety first—could you think of any better all-round protection than good electric lights? Eyesight protection for his whole family because better light means better sight.

### THE ELECTRIC RANGE

Nothing in the field of electric appliances works a more complete change in the home than an electric range. When it is installed, the dust, grease, and dirt that coal, gas, oil, or wood-burning stoves create, are gone forever. There is no fuel to be carried—or ashes to be removed. The electric range is safe—an important advantage on the farm where absolute safety is at a premium. Gone also are the hours of constant watching to see how the cooking

perience, and the grandmothers who know all about it, learn almost instantly how an electric range works.

Everyone can be a "good cook." Foods taste better, are more healthful. By means of "waterless cookery," which really means using less water, vegetables are cooked in their own natural juices, and the full flavor and food value are preserved. The valuable energy-building vitamins we hear so much about are sealed-in and served, not dissolved and wasted.



progresses. You have just the amount of heat you require to do the cooking job—at all times. With electric cookery, the preparation of a meal becomes a wonderful adventure. Good cooking becomes so simple, so effortless, so certain that it seems almost like magic. No longer do you have "good luck" or "bad luck" with the things you cook. There is no luck to it, no gamble. It is a certainty.

You make your oven as hot as you like. You don't struggle with a stubborn fire. You simply switch on current, and the heat is there. With electricity you won't have to "learn to cook all over again." Both the younger members of the family, without much cooking ex-

perience, can be turned off, and the last few minutes of cooking performed by means of the stored heat in the units; hence, not a penny's worth of electricity is wasted. Think what it will mean to be absolutely sure of results in your cooking without "peeking" or "basting," nothing "boiling over" or "boiling dry." You can even be miles away while cooking is going on. Just put the whole meal in the large oven before you leave, set the automatic timer, and when you come back you'll find your whole dinner done to a turn. Isn't that magic?

You also save on food bills with an electric range. Unless heat is properly controlled, there can be a tremendous shrinkage in food,

especially meat. A five-pound roast may lose nearly a pound by old-fashioned cooking—and you know what meats cost these days. The reason for the economy and convenience of electric cooking is that heat is absolutely under your control.

The latest-type ranges have an automatic interior light in the oven, an electric timer and thermostat to turn electricity on and off, a large oven—larger, in fact, than that built in any other type of range, a large warming oven, big storage drawers for cooking utensils, every drawer equipped with rubber-tired, ball-bearing wheels to make them easy to open—everything spic and span and stainless. The exterior is glistening white enamel which means an end of blacking the stove. There are no unsightly stove pipes; the exterior of the range doesn't become hot—only the places where cooking is going on. There's no dust or soot to make your kitchen walls messy—no black and grimy kettles to scour. Is it any wonder that more than two million women have adopted electric cooking and that not one of them would ever willingly go back to the old-fashioned method.

Well, what does it cost to have this heaven of cookery in your own kitchen? The average cost of electric cooking throughout the country is less than a cent a meal, per person.

In many farm houses with fuel stoves, the kitchen is heated by the range or stove which also does the cooking. It may be all right in the winter, but it's torture in the summer. This is a problem which may immediately present itself if you are considering an electric range. The most economical and satisfactory answer is to

install a small kitchen heater. Not only is the cost of the two specialized units no more than a combination electric and coal range, but the individual units lend themselves to a better-planned, more modern and attractive kitchen—a kitchen which will save you steps and which will stay warm in the winter. In cases where you either now have or are contemplating a central heating plant, the obvious answer is to supply the kitchen with heat just as you do the other rooms of the house.

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Beginning with August 1, 1938, the meter reader will make an appliance survey of each consumer. As he reads the meters, he will expect you to help him make this survey as quickly as possible.

During storms when so many lines are put out of commission by lightning, wind and fallen trees, this record helps us to know those people who depend the most on their electricity for heating water, pumping water, cooking, brooding, and refrigeration, and we can make special efforts to get these lines repaired first.

REA has asked us to make the survey at frequent intervals so that they may know to what uses people are putting electrical appliances. REA has a department devoted to utilization and if they deem it necessary after this survey is taken, they will send their representatives to conduct schools. If you are not planning on being at home the day your meter will be read next month, we would appreciate it very much if you would make a list of your appliances and place it by the meter. This survey is an added expense to us and it is necessary that we have a record as accurate as possible and at a minimum cost.

## THE FARM KITCHEN

Before considering uses of electricity about the farm itself, let us consider the farm home. There is no place where it can do more to lighten labor than in the farm kitchen, the workshop of the home. It is the Aladdin's Lamp that makes wishes come true. The day that electric power comes to your farm, even if you live in a remote section, you can have many of the advantages enjoyed by people in the finest residential sections of cities. Much of the back-breaking labor can be done by a half dozen electric servants whose combined wages are but a few cents a day.

It has been estimated that the number of steps taken by a woman in doing the household farm work equals and sometimes exceeds that of the men on the farm. This itself may seem an astonishing statement but it must be remembered that much farm work is often done by motor-driven equipment, tractors, trucks, and cars. There are no tractors in the farm house.

Experiments made at several colleges have shown that a woman walks from seven to ten miles a day even though she may never leave the house.

After electric lighting, probably the most useful improvement not only for the farm kitchen but for the entire farm is a supply of running water. Think of the inconvenience of an old-fashioned pitcher pump, either at the kitchen door or at a spring whence water must be lugged; then contrast this with hot and cold running water always available at the turn of a faucet. It's a happy adventure—second only to the joy of turning a button and having a room ablaze with light.

The human effort required to

supply the water for household consumption sometimes reaches startling figures. On a Virginia farm, water was obtained from a spring 65 feet below the level of the house and 271 feet away. A writer in the magazine "Fortune" figured what this actually meant in effort:

"Every day the housewife must carry 150 pounds of water (about 20 gallons) from the spring. In a year this amounts to 27 tons carried 56 miles uphill and another 56 miles walked downhill with the empty pails—the equivalent of eight round trips up and down Pike's Peak, and it took 27 8-hour days."

This amounted to nearly a month every year, just carrying water. An electric pump could have done all this work for her at a cost of about 10 cents a month—less than 1/3 of a cent a day—and she would have saved a month every year for other work, or just to rest from her labors.

Mr. L. Wallace Ross, Lebanon, Rural Route No. 1, has a feed grinder that is being operated with a five-horsepower motor. Mr. Ross is very much enthused over the performance of his grinder and would appreciate demonstrating it to anyone who is desirous of owning one. Mr. Ross can be reached on the New Brunswick telephone system.

When you make great savings by using electrical appliances in place of the old methods, the Boone County REMC would appreciate knowing these facts so that they can give a definite example to those who are interested but have doubts of the cheaper costs of using all electrical appliances.

## SWAPPING FARM PRODUCTS FOR ELECTRICITY

The following farm products sold at wholesale prices will bring in enough money to buy the electricity needed for the following jobs:

About three quarts of milk will pay for the current to milk 350 pounds of milk a day, and cool it—both by electricity.

One pint of milk per day will buy the power to pump water for 15 cows.

If a farm has 300 hens, one egg per day will buy the electricity to light the hen house to increase egg production in the winter.

Three and a half bushels of shelled corn will pay for the cost of cutting up 100 tons of ensilage and blowing it into the silo.

One cord of wood will buy enough electricity to cut 27 cords to stove or fireplace lengths.

One can of milk will pay for the electricity to hoist 200 tons of hay into the barn.

One bushel of oats will buy enough electricity to grind 1000 pounds of feed.

Two cans of milk per month will pay for lighting the home, and operating a washer, flatiron, toaster, percolator, and radio.

A dozen eggs will pay for the electricity to run a refrigerator for a week.

Summing up the household uses, two cans of milk, four dozen eggs, and three bushels of potatoes, will buy all the electricity needed to run an electric kitchen, an electric home laundry, a radio, lights, and the small appliances—all for thirty days!

Three bushels of potatoes will bring enough money to do the cooking electrically for a family of four for a whole month.

## TELL YOUR NEIGHBOR

Now that you are enjoying the convenience of electricity on your farm, we feel it is your duty to tell your neighbor certain true facts. When you signed a membership in the corporation, you did not mortgage your farm in any way. The only obligation you assumed was to pay your light bill monthly. In order to be able to serve each member, the corporation mortgaged all of the electric lines and equipment to the Government for enough money to build these lines. If this mortgage is not paid off in the required length of time, the Government will reclaim only the electric lines and electric equipment which the Boone County Rural Electric Membership Corporation has built. If there is still any doubt in anyone's mind who wants electricity, please have them come into the office of the Boone County REMC and have this explained.

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## YOUR FIRST CONTEST

As you will note, this little paper has no name. We are going to let the consumers name this paper. Anyone who is using electricity furnished by the Boone County REMC is eligible. This name must be submitted to the Project Superintendent not later than August 10, 1938. The winner will be announced in the September issue. The winner will receive his next month's light bill up to 100 KWH free.

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## It's As Easy To Read An Electric Meter As To Tell Time

You'll be surprised at how little electric service will cost, even if you make the fullest use of it. Simply multiply the kilowatt-hours by the rate you are paying, and the result is the amount of your bill.