

ADAMS OUTLET



ADAMS ELECTRICAL CO-OPERATIVE
CAMP POINT, ILL.

APRIL, 1958
VOL. 7 NO. 4



ADAMS COUNTY 4-H ELECTRICITY SCHOOL

4-H CLUB ELECTRICAL ACTIVITIES IN ADAMS COUNTY

A record breaking group of 113 4-H boys and girls participated in the Annual Adams County 4-H Electrical School. Starting with an organizational meeting on March 17th, the group met for four evening sessions. The meetings were under the direction of Sam Peak, Assistant Farm Advisor of Adams County with instructions being provided by Co-operative employees Roger Mohrman and G.A. Moody and Everett Shoopman of the C.I.P.S. Company.

The purpose of the schooling is to teach some of the fundamentals of electricity; how to use electrical equipment properly and profitably, how to do simple electrical repair jobs and above all electrical safety. Now that the schooling is over, it is up to each boy and girl to complete the project by filling out their record book and building and displaying an electrical project at the Adams County Fair.

Here is a list of the boys and girls and the 4-H Club of which they are a member.

FIRST YEAR

Bill Paup
Ken Schaffnit
Bryan Chapman
Ronny Humphrey
Charles Pribble
Larry Loos
Sunny Hull
Alan Buzzard
Ricky Buzzard
Phyllis Peter
Carolyn Maiers
Ann Buzzard
Karen Loos
Norma Dingerson
(PAYSON PROGRESSORS)

Larry Whitney
Terry Scranton
Carl Burmeier
Marvin Fuller
(PAYSON ROLLING RIDGE)

Dale Sharp
Jim VonBurg
Ray Markwood
Richard Ellerman
Kenneth Sharp
Ronnie Balfour
Bobby Balfour
Rowena Vahle
LaVern Shaffer
Bob VonBurg
Ronnie Terry
Billie Ellerman
Larry Cornwell
Jerry Houdyshell
Melvin Kuntz
Derry Schnelle
Denny Warning
(URSA INDIAN GRAVES)

Kent Hill
(BEVERLY)

Dean Jingst
 Roger Thompson
 Wayne Meyers
 Billy Alexander
 Sammy Thompson
 (BURTON FLYERS)



Mark Terstriep
 Darrell Chillion
 Byron Wittler
 Jim Duesterhaus
 Dennis Fleer
 Richard Fischer
 Mildred Brinkman
 Judy Schneider

Leo Haley

Gary Gieker
 Dean Haley
 Jerry Carl
 Don Gallaher
 Wayne Lierly
 Neal Grunder
 Gary Viar
 (HAPPY HOLLOW)

Dolores Hugenberg
 Pat Schneider
 Linda Genenbacher
 Joyce Duesterhaus
 (ELLINGTON HILLTOPPERS)

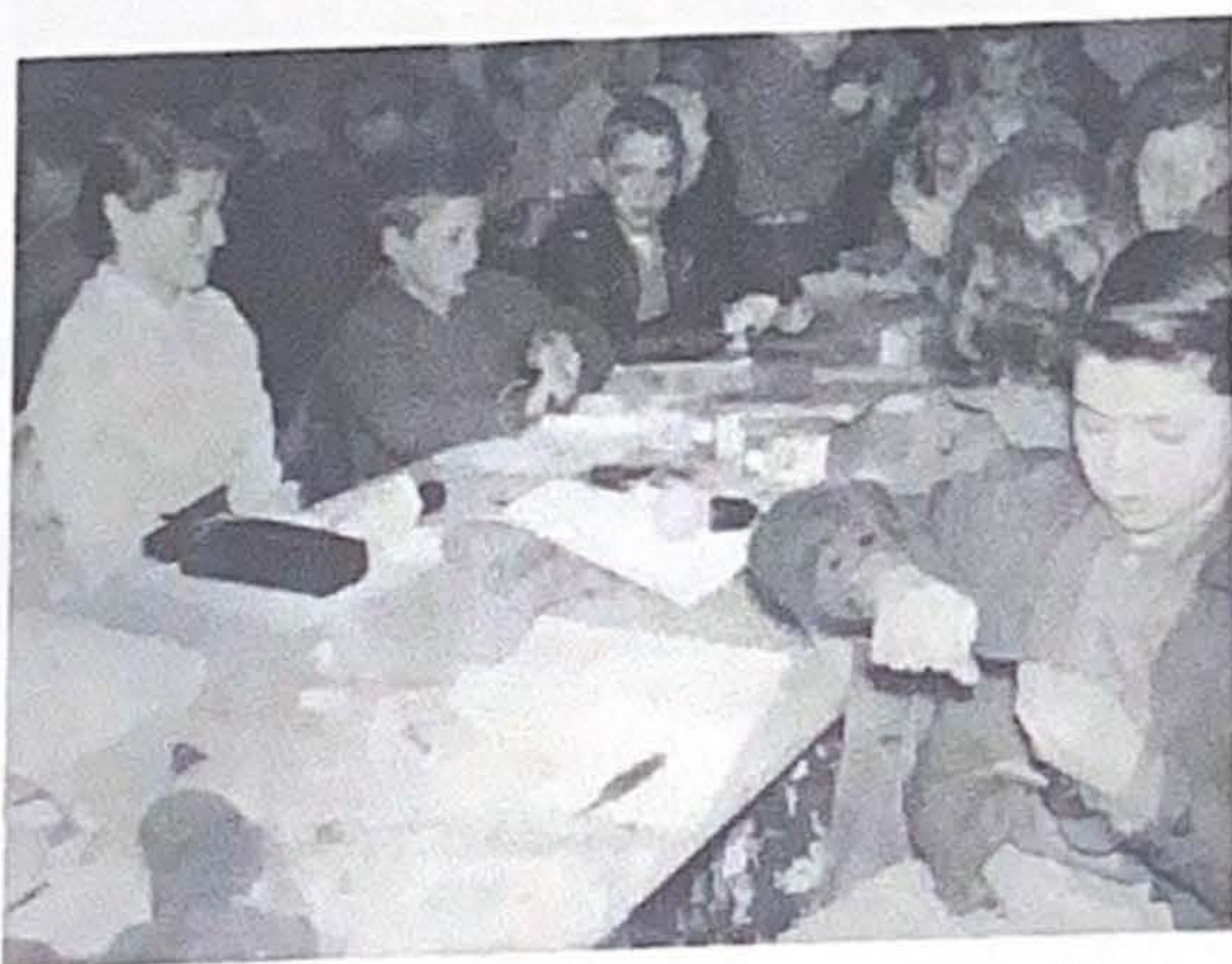
Ross Peter
 Dick Spohr
 Virgil Vonderheide
 Kenny Niekamp
 (CENTER FOWLER)

Herbert Schmiedeskamp
 Ronnie Disselhorst
 Bobby Buss
 Ramon Grimmer
 Bill Gaylor
 Kent Wilson
 Bonnie Disselhorst
 Christine Schmiedeskamp
 Joyce Ann Disselhorst
 Gary Ray
 Wanda Gillum
 Linda Buss
 Donna Schmiedeskamp
 (CAMP POINT CO-OP)

Jerry Alexander
 (NORTHEAST FARMERS)

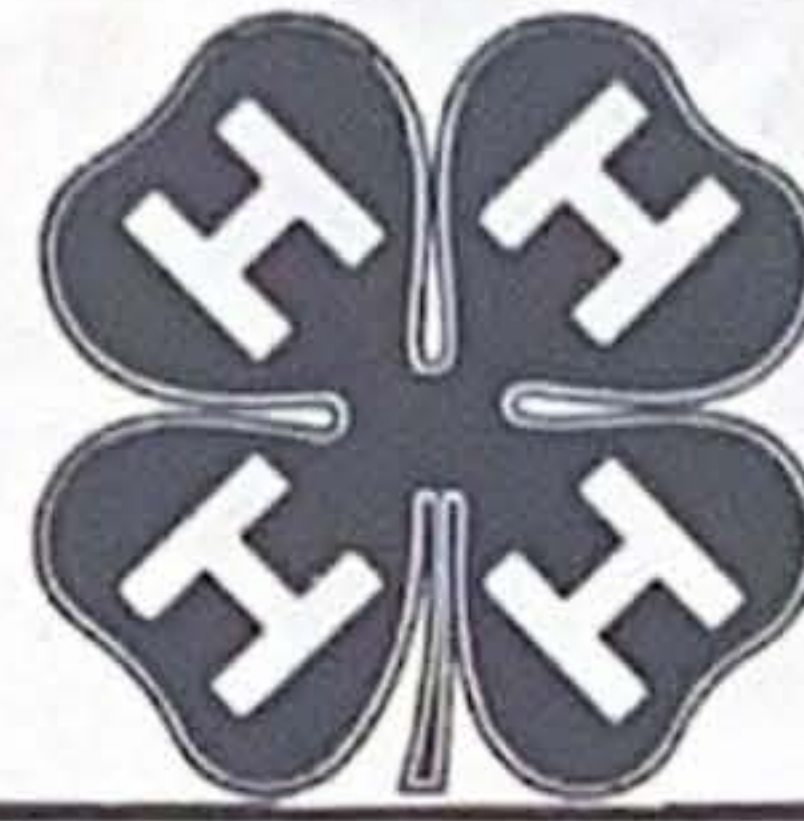
Dick Jones
 (MENDON MARVELS)

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(Cont. on next page)

ADVANCED



David Kurfman
Nolan Koch
Melvin Lierly
Larry Boling
Larry Frey

Robert Pohlman
Richard Wand
Alvin Ehrhardt
Jim Wand
Howard Wand

Robert Cutforth
(BURTON FLYERS)

Thomas Wand
Terry Flachs
Kendall Uhland
David Ogle
(MELROSE VICTORY)

Signe Jacobson
Carole Shelton
Roger Fuller
(PAYSON ROLLING RIDGE)

Dale Burwinkel
J.D. Kaiser
Steve Kaiser
Butch Martin
(PAYSON PROGRESSORS)

Kent Grimes
Keath Sharp
Daniel Voorhis
Richard Bradbury
George Vahle
Leland Hamilton
Arlyn Voorhis
John Hamilton
Paul Woodworth
(URSA INDIAN GRAVES)

O.A. Jones
(CAMP POINT CO-OP)

Gene Henderson
(HOUSTON HUSTLERS)



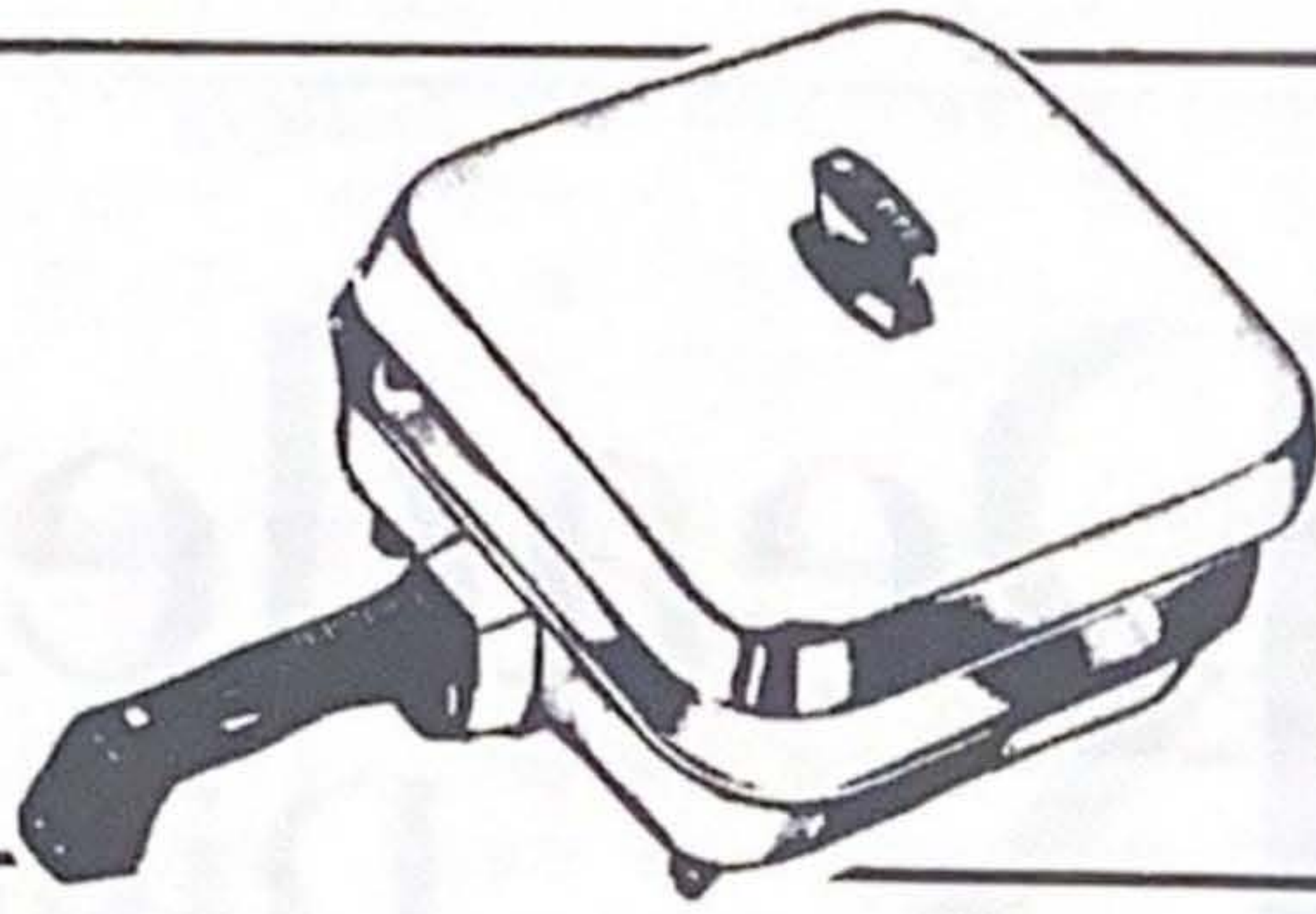
CO-OP

New Working Hours

On April 21st. and continuing through the summer months, the office hours of your co-operative will be changed to 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.

During the past several years this change in working hours has worked out very satisfactorily, because it enables the employees to take advantage of the cooler working hours during the summer months.

It has also been found that most members prefer to call at the office in the early part of the day, rather than late afternoon during this season.



Win A Free Electric Frypan

With each issue of the Adams Outlet five lucky members will win electric frypans.

This Is How You Can Win

Starting with this issue we will print somewhere in the Adams Outlet the account number of five different members. We will present an electric frypan to each member who locates his account number when it is printed in the Adams Outlet. This excludes the printing of your account number which appears on the back page along with your name and address. After you locate your account number, bring your Adams Outlet into the office at Camp Point and pick up your frypan.

This Is What Your Account Number Looks Like:

10-48-65-2 or Kingston 35

Each member is assigned a different account number. This number is used by your co-operative to speed up location of members. It greatly helps us to know not only your name but also your account number; this is especially true when reporting outages. By means of the account number, we find the exact location of every member in the matter of a few seconds.

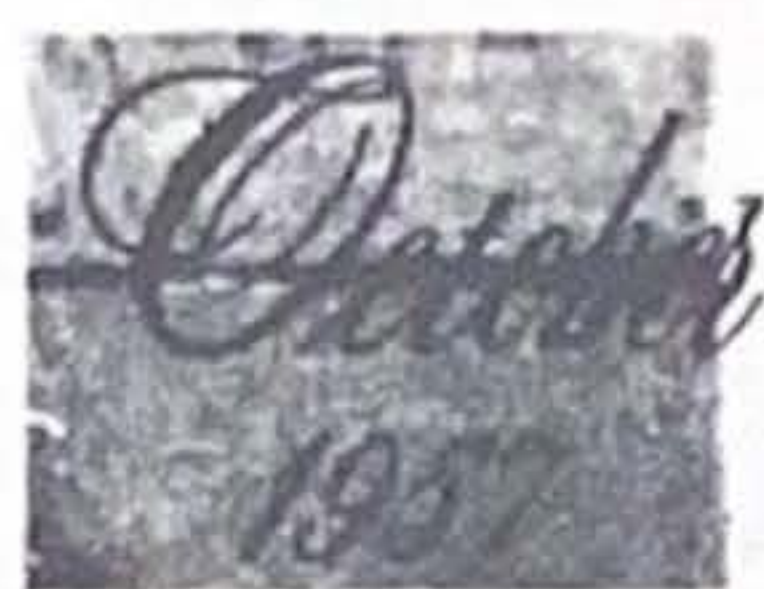
How Can I Find Out What My Account Number Is?

Your account number is stamped along with your name and address on your copy of the Adams Outlet. It can also be found accompanying your name on your monthly billing card. So help us and help yourself by noting your account number and giving this information to us whenever you report outages or move. And look carefully through this issue and all following issues of the Adams Outlet and you may be a lucky winner of an electric frypan. Remember, your number may be printed on any page and in any location.

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ustrated Magazine*.



Reader's Digest

Will You Heat With Electricity?

Condensed from *Mechanix Illustrated*

C. Lester Walker

Americans will see a big controversy in the next few years over how they heat their homes. Last winter some 300,000 American families kept warm and comfortable in houses in which there was neither furnace nor oil burner; there were no radiators and they needed no chimneys. Instead of using oil, coal or gas, they heated their homes with a new kind of electric heat. More families will do it this year.*

The new system, called electrical resistance heating, is old in principle. It works like your electric toaster: heat is produced by the resistance an electric current encounters when it travels over a wire. To heat a house, the resistance wires may be conventional wires buried in the plaster of the ceiling or the foundation beneath the floor; or the resistance may be supplied by aluminum ribbons fired onto the back of glass panels which are set into the wall above or along the baseboards. Last winter the glass-panel method -- originally developed to heat the underground forts of France's Maginot Line -- proved what it can do in a really cold climate; installed in weather stations in the Antarctic, it kept buildings warm and cozy.

If this kind of electric heat is so effective, why haven't we seen more of it before? The chief reason is that electric power companies in most of the United States have been reluctant until recently to promote it because they believed they lacked enough electricity to meet any considerable new winter demand. Winter, of course, had always been the season of heaviest power consumption. Then, about 1953, a big switch came for many companies. Largely because of more air conditioners, power consumption became greater in summer. To meet this demand many companies put in new installations using new production techniques, which increased power output and resulted, in the case of these companies, in a surplus of winter power. Consequently they now need new winter business; to get it they are offering special rates on electricity for heating.

Because a resistance heating system consists chiefly of wiring, heat panels and thermostats, it usually costs much less to install than a conventional system. The rule of thumb is that in our northern states a conventional heating plant runs to approximately ten percent of the total cost of building a house, an electric system from two thirds to one half as much.

But it's sometimes another story on cost of operation. Where electric rates are high, units of heat from electricity cost considerably more than units of heat obtained from oil, gas or coal. Where you live therefore matters. Today the highest electric rates are in the northeastern states -- about three cents per kilowatt hour. The lowest are in the Northwest and the South -- three quarters of a cent. At the low rates electric

*There are several types of systems which heat houses electrically: one uses forced hot air; another, hot water; a third uses a heat pump. Discussion in this article is limited to electrical resistance heating, which warms by radiant heat.

heating can easily compete with any form of traditional heating. And even at some higher rates -- up to one and three quarter cents a kilowatt hour -- electric heating can compete too. Though unit for unit the electric heat may cost more, it offers certain advantages which will help balance the score.

One advantage is that all the heat units you pay for are used; there is no waste.

Another advantage is that most electric resistance heating systems produce "radiant heat"; like the rays of the sun they warm the occupants of a room directly. Other heating systems warm by convection -- they first warm the air, which then warms the occupants. In a radiant-heated room people can be comfortable at lower air temperatures. In a laboratory room lined with copper foil to make maximum use of radiant heat, people find themselves comfortably warm when the air temperature is barely 50 degrees. (It's like standing in direct sunlight outdoors in winter.) And with resistance heating, rooms can be heated independently; there's a fuel saving thermostat in every room. Since radiant heat provides warmth rapidly, temperature in bedrooms and other part-time rooms can be kept low when they are not occupied.

Other factors that help the new type of heating compete are: no yearly furnace-cleaning charge; no maintenance contract, since there are no moving parts to break down and no replacement necessary; lower cost of operating household appliances, since large users of current get it at a lower rate. One Michigan man who kept accounts found that in his case these indirect savings amounted to \$100 a year.

Figured that way, operating costs of electric resistance heating compare favorably with those of other systems over large parts of the United States and some parts of Canada. Where electric heating could not compete in cost with other systems, homeowners I questioned often said they gladly paid the difference for the new heat's special advantages. It made no noise; it was always clean and odor-free, since it burned no fuels. One housewife declared: "It's healthier. No oily soot settles on my wallpaper and drapes. Plants grow better. Now we even raise orchids." Put in her husband: "And I have less sinus trouble, fewer head colds."

Electric heating is best suited to a newly built, tight, well-insulated house. But it also can be installed in old buildings without great difficulty or prohibitive expense. This is especially true of the glass type. The panels are simply set in the walls (usually under a window) and connected with wiring cables pushed between the studding.

Paradoxically, the success of electric heat will actually benefit one of its competitors: coal. The average U.S. home today uses 1.4 tons of coal per year "by wire" -- that is, about 3100 kilowatt hours of electricity produced in coal-burning generator plants. But electric heating generally raises the amount of current used five times or more, with a corresponding increase in coal consumption at the generating end. This helps explain why the United Mine Workers Union heats its newest personnel housing units by electricity and vigorously supports the adoption of the system throughout the country.

Predictions are that by 1960 there will be a million electrically heated homes. By 1970, it is estimated, electric heating -- almost all of it the resistance type -- will be found in 40 percent of all new houses built, and will be consuming more than 70 billion kilowatt hours of electricity yearly.

Mechanix Illustrated (October, '57), © 1957 by Fawcett Publications, Inc.,
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U.S. POSTAGE PAID
PERMIT NO. 3
CAMP POINT, ILL.

Brooklyn
Clarence Fry SC
Brooklyn, Ill

10-48-99-2

FREE

"ALL ELECTRIC FARM" SIGN

FREE



APPLICATION TO ADAMS ELECTRICAL CO-
OPERATIVE FOR "ALL ELECTRIC FARM" SIGN

I wish to submit the following statements and list of equipment to qualify for the ALL-ELECTRIC FARM sign. I certify that I use electric power exclusively for the following purposes:

1. ☐ Water Pumping
2. ☐ Cooking
3. ☐ Refrigeration
4. ☐ Water Heating

**YOU MUST HAVE
THESE FOUR ITEMS!**

I also have the following equipment in use which will total at least 100 points:
(Check equipment in use)

☐ Freezer	50	☐ Dishwasher	50
☐ Automatic Washer	50	☐ Air Conditioner	50
☐ Clothes Dryer	50	☐ Complete Home Heating	100

Small Appliances (10 points each)

☐ Iron	10	☐ Roaster	10	☐ Bench Grinder	10
☐ Toaster	10	☐ Percolator	10	☐ Air Compressor	10
☐ Mixer	10	☐ Milker	10	☐ Milk House Heater	10
☐ Fry Pan	10	☐ Brooder	10	☐ Blanket or Sheet	10
☐ T. V.	10	☐ Tank Heater	10	☐ Motors - 10 point/HP	10
☐ Welder	10	☐ Milk Cooler	10		

I agree to display prominently the All-Electric Farm Sign at the entrance to my farmstead within 30 days after receipt of sign. I further agree that if at any time in the future I am not qualified to display this sign in accordance with the above rules, I will forfeit sign to the Co-operative, or permit Co-operative to remove the same.

Date

Sign to be lettered as follows:

Please Print



Signature

Address

Map No. (For Co-op use only)