

# ADAMS OUTLET

SEPTEMBER 1961



Miss Adams Electrical Co-operative Of 1961

# Over 4500 People Attended 22 nd. Annual Meeting

## 1518 MEMBERS REGISTERED

The largest crowd ever to attend an Annual Meeting of Adams Electrical Co-operative jammed Bailey Park on August 24th. Clear, cool August weather made the day pleasant even in the sun. Everyone enjoyed the free pork chop barbecue and the final tabulation showed over 4500 people were served in about one hour. These materials were used in the preparation of the meal:

255 loaves of Bread  
192 #10 cans of Baked Beans  
168 #10 cans of Applesauce  
4252 containers of Milk  
4548 containers of Ice Cream  
24 gal. Pickles  
50 lbs. Barbecue Powder  
1200 lbs. Charcoal  
2467 lbs. Pork Chops

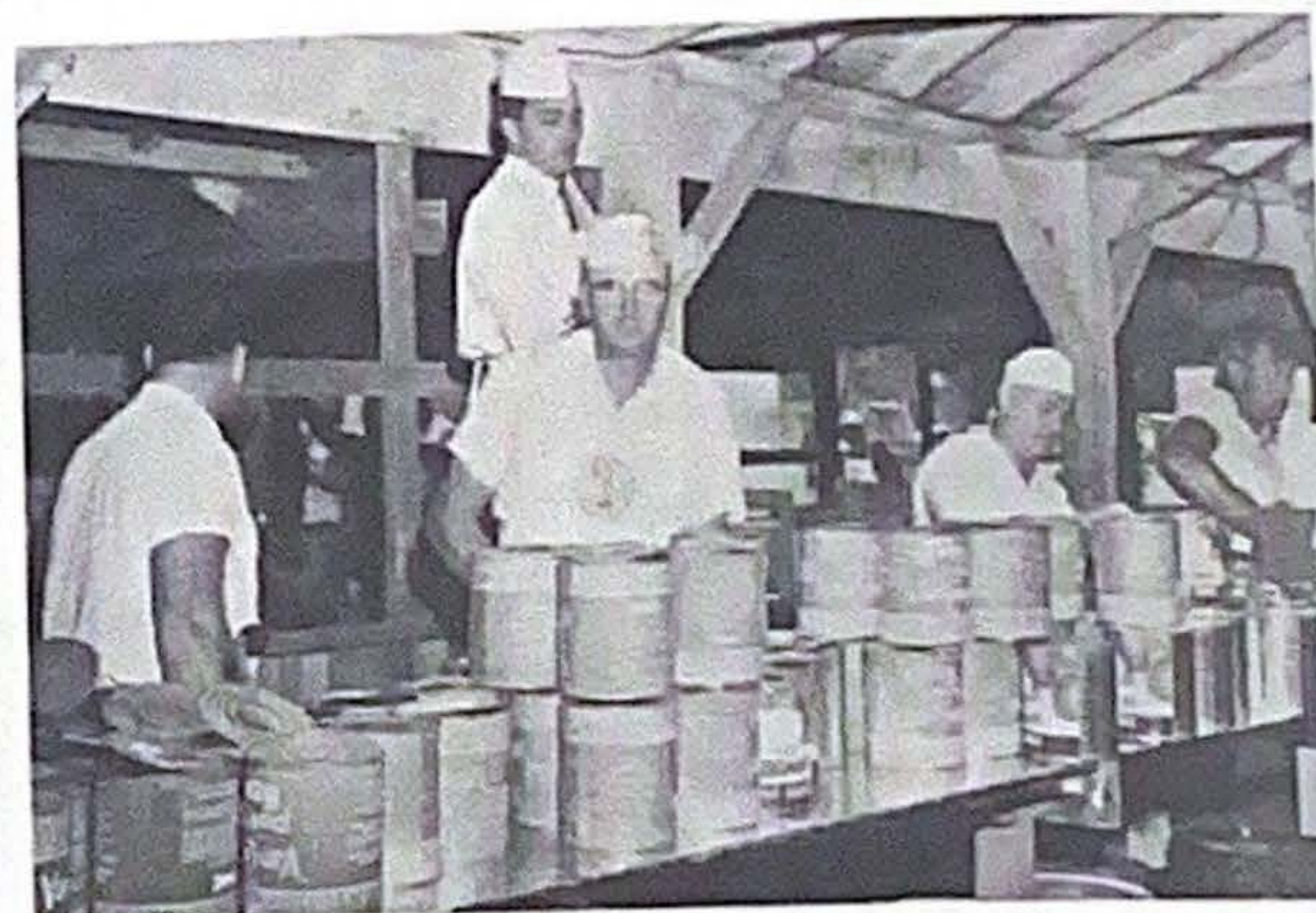
11-43-75-4

We are grateful to Moorman Manufacturing Company for the use of their grills; the Maplewood P.T.A. who served the plates, and to many others who assisted in various ways.

Maplewood P.T.A. group who served plates. Several co-op employees are also in this picture. Co-op employee and chief chef, Bob McMillen (front center) was so busy he worked all day, forgetting to remove his sweater.



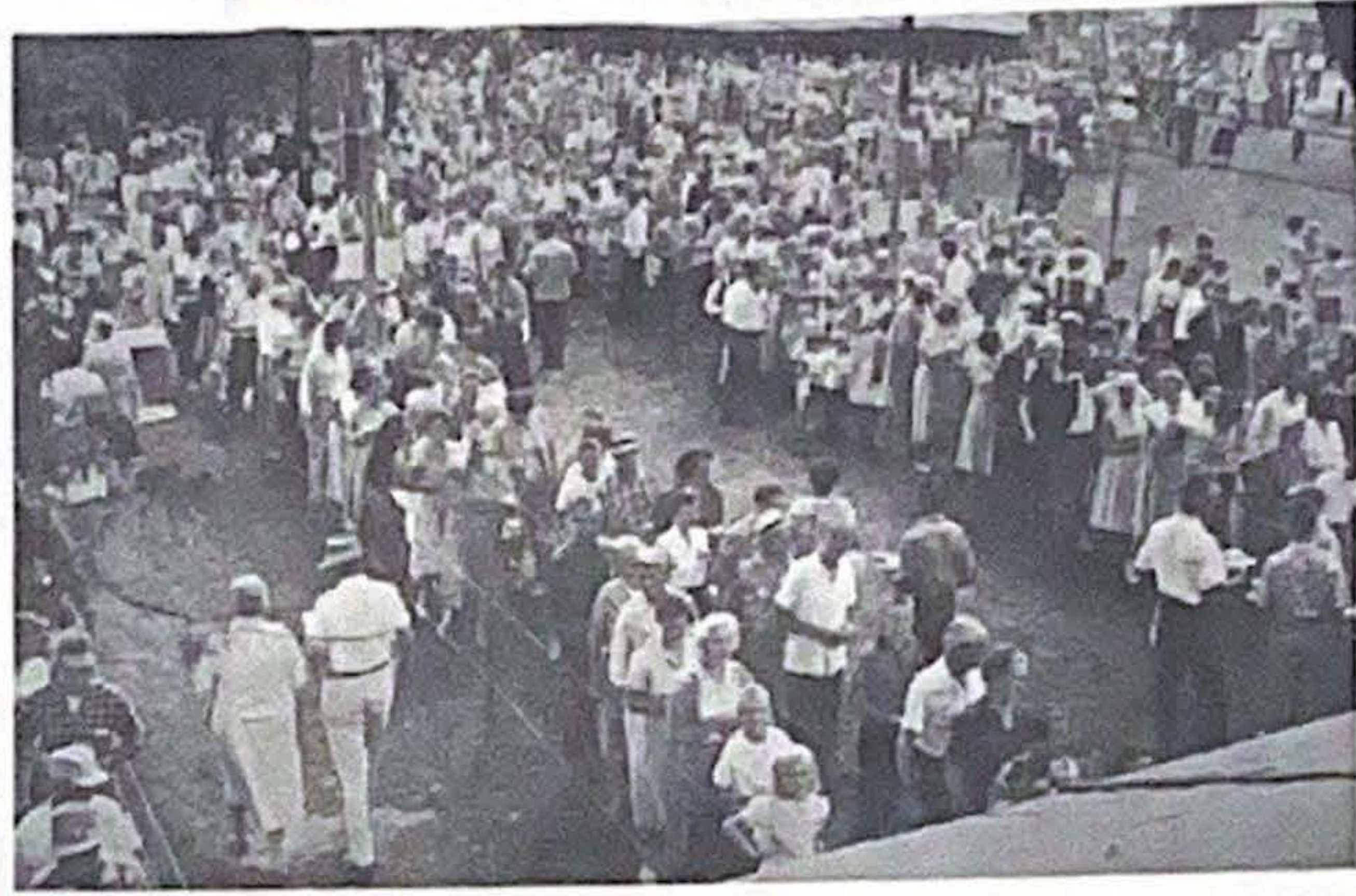
Beans and applesauce. Photo shows size of #10 can and task involved just to open cans.



During the business portion of the meeting Harold Bond, Timewell; Horner S. Myers, Camp Point; and Alva Mixer, Mendon were elected to serve three-year terms. President John Sargent of Rushville, Secretary-Treasurer Horner S. Myers and Manager Dean Searls reported on the success of the co-operative during 1960.

## 22 nd. Annual Meeting -- Continued

Chow time. It looks congested but actually things moved along in an orderly fashion and crowd was served in an hour's time.



Barbecue Pits 50 ft. long enabled cooks to keep up with serving. At one time, fence was lined solid with spectators viewing the operation.



10-48-4-1

The free electric heating system donated by Gem City Electric Co. of Quincy and your co-operative was claimed on the fourth drawing by George Coleman of Loraine. Others names drawn, but members not present to claim the prize were C.J. Miller, Fowler; Carl Wellman, Quincy; and Robert McIntyre, Quincy.

These two shots are typical of the lunch-time activities. Members and their families took time out from meeting to refresh and relax.



Early bird prizes were drawn at 10:00 A.M. Other attendance prizes were drawn throughout the day. Each registered member received a door prize of a Willie Wiredhand Night Lite. A special award, a beautiful hammock, was made to the couple married the most years.

# Annual Meeting -- Conclusion

Mr. and Mrs. Guy McDonald of La Prairie, married 48 years, are shown here receiving the hammock award from MC, Reggie Cross.



A special offer of small appliances and lamp bulbs at bargain prices attracted many members. Some items were sold out early in the day and orders were taken for later delivery. Items sold during meeting included:

277 Bags of Bulbs  
9 4-Slice Toasters  
22 2-Slice Toasters  
29 Waterless Cookers  
18 Frypans

22 Single Control Electric Blankets  
14 Dual Control Electric Blankets  
81 12-cup Percolators  
20 30-cup Percolators

Winner of our 1961 Beauty Contest was Donna Kay Ehrhardt of RR 5, Quincy, shown on front cover. Judges had a rough time naming a winner from this group, and it's easy to see the reason. Contestants, left to right were Karen Jean Whited, Chambersburg; Ann Echterkamp, Quincy; Susan Hiles, Rushville; Karin Elisabeth Hofmann, Mt. Sterling; Karen Louise Seckman, Rushville; Sharon Kay Koontz, Camp Point; Patricia Ann Robertson, Mendon and Miss Ehrhardt. We offer our deepest appreciation to these young ladies for making our 1961 Beauty Contest a feature of our Annual Meeting.



Top three selected by the judges were, left to right, Karin Hofmann, 1st runner-up; Donna Ehrhardt, Miss Adams Electrical Co-operative of 1961, and Ann Echterkamp, 2nd runner-up. Miss Echterkamp was also chosen Miss Congeniality by the girls in the contest.



# Members Join Swing To "ALL ELECTRIC" Living

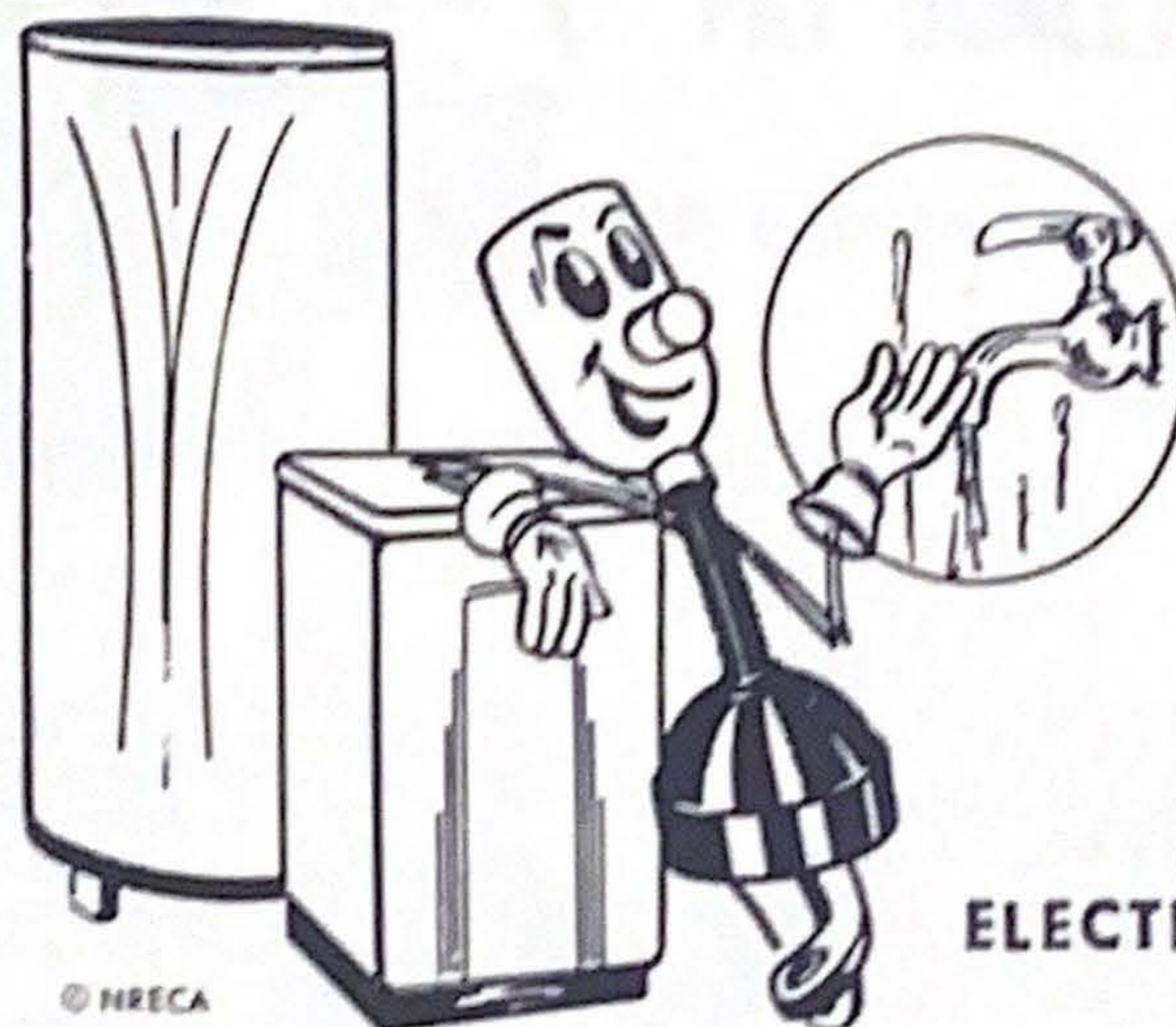
Our Free Installation Program is a permanent plan whereby your cooperative provides free wiring for new users of Ranges, Dryers and Water Heaters. The following members have taken advantage of the program and joined the swing to "All Electric Living."

## Ranges (August)

Charles House T.H.  
Mary Trone  
Joe White  
L.B. House T.H.  
Bob Roudebush  
Lloyd Pickinpaugh  
Lenora L. Ritchey

## Water Heaters (August)

Fenton Melvin  
Lyle DeJaynes  
David Sanders



10-47-68-5

## Clothes Dryers (August)

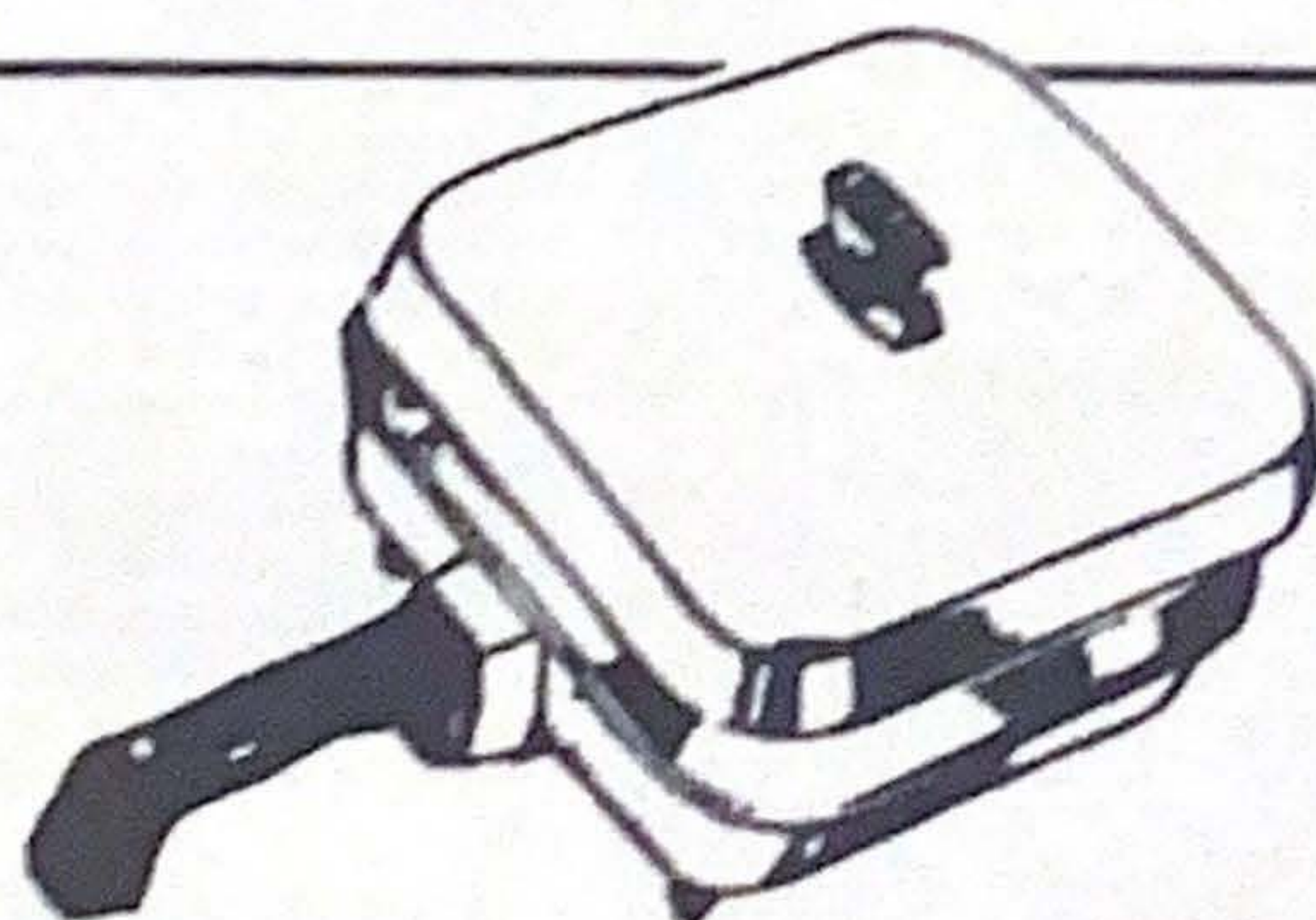
John Lichtsinn  
Orval Washburn  
Wm. Baker  
Myron Taylor  
Ivan Vancil  
Allen Beard  
L.B. House T.H.

## ELECTRIC HEATING INSTALLATIONS

(August)

Warren Spillers  
John Gronewold  
Harold Billingsley

(Electric water heaters—the key to comfortable living.)



## Free Frypans!

IF YOUR ACCOUNT  
NUMBER APPEARS  
IN ADAMS OUTLET

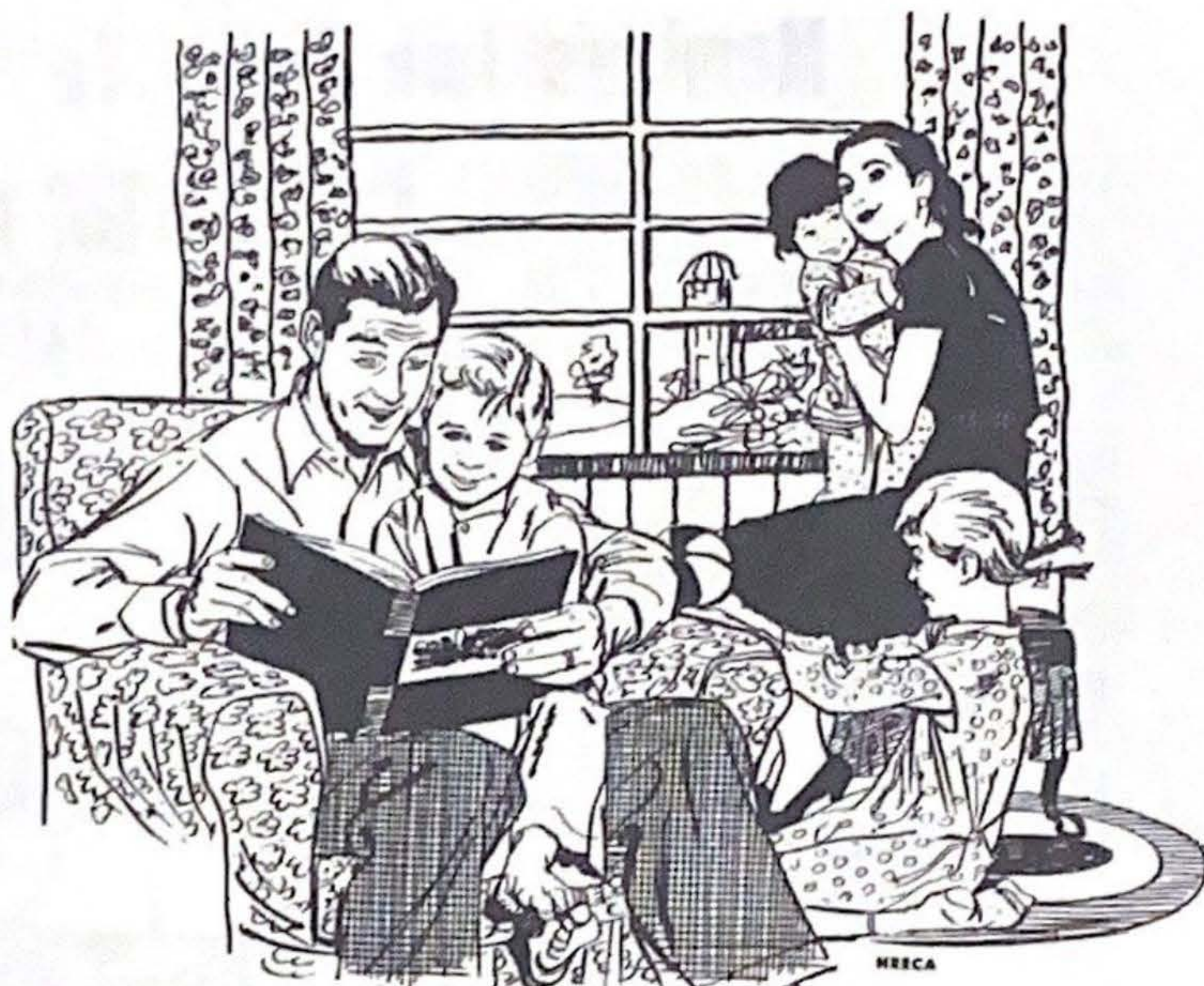
We're still giving away Free Frypans to members who find their account number in the Adams Outlet. This excludes the printing of your account number which appears on the back page along with your name and address.

Three more numbers may be found in this issue if you look real sharp. (Example: 10-56-13-4 or Beverly 206) Almost every month frypans go unclaimed because members fail to look for their account number. If you locate your account number in this or succeeding issues, call at the office and pick up your frypan.

# ELECTRIC HEATING NO LONGER A LUXURY

By D. A. Wilcox

REA Power Utilization Specialist



**T**HE RURAL homeowner often is surprised when he learns that it costs no more to heat his house with electricity than with conventional flame fuels. And he is elated when he learns that this modern, matchless, economical method of heating has advantages which no other heating method can touch.

Electric heat offers the most comfortable heating, on an individual room basis, of any known system. Solar heat—sun through windows—has a marked influence on all heating systems. A central heating plant, controlled by a single thermostat, can cause considerable discomfort and can also waste fuel. Should the thermostat be located in a room shaded part of the day, other rooms, with sun coming through windows, may be overheated. Later in the day, sun coming into the room with the thermostat may reduce the operation so that the rooms which were previously overheated will not get enough heat.

Such problems do not exist with individual, room controlled electric heat. Only electric heat offers individual room control to suit living habits and climatic conditions, at a reasonable initial cost. Bathrooms can be toasty warm, bedrooms comfortably cooler than living areas. Why waste heat where it isn't needed? Individual, room controlled electric heat offers reduced operating costs and more comfortable living.

Electricity is the perfect fuel for home heating today. Only electricity uses 100 per cent of its energy to produce heat. There are no by-products creating film or smoke to smudge walls, no wasted heat going up a chimney, no heat exchanger or boiler that must reach a certain temperature before it can dispense heat.

There can be no explosions from electric heat. No other fuel compares with electricity for safety and cleanliness.

Almost every homeowner wishes to rearrange furniture from time to time. In many homes such moving is impossible due to location of heating ducts or radiators. With electric heat, furniture can be arranged and rearranged as often as desired.

Electric heat not only provides clean and safe heat, but it is free of the upkeep costs that go with other heating systems. There are no fuel or air filters to change or clean periodically, no nozzles to clean or adjust, no motors to oil and repair, and no worry about tanks to keep filled or leaks to be repaired. Electricity has no odor. You have only to flip a switch for electric heat. There are no annual upkeep or repair bills, or monthly service adjustments to be made.

Until recently, electric heating was practical only in low-cost power areas. Now it is within reach of average household budgets in most parts of the country.

What brought this about? Several factors have made it possible for electricity to challenge the flame fuels for the job of heating American homes.

For one thing, engineers have learned new tricks about holding heat within a house. Newer types of insulation are more effective in slowing down the flow of heat from the warm interior through exterior walls to the cold outdoors. Electric heating equipment has been improved also. And oil and gas prices have gone up while the cost of electricity has held steady or actually declined.

The homeowner who is looking for the ultimate in winter comfort will do well to consider electric heat, not as a luxury, but as the most economical way to heat a house. He will be pleasantly surprised at how little it costs to heat the average home electrically.

Many factors determine the cost of electric heat. The homeowner can do little about two of these—the local electric rates and the climate. Obviously it will cost more to heat a home in an area where temperatures fall to —10 degrees than where they rarely drop below freezing.

Here is an illustration of the cost factors in a typical home with 1,000

square feet of living space which is designed for electric heat:

## ADDITIONAL COSTS for Electric Heat

|                                   |          |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Additional service entrance.....  | \$ 75.00 |
| Additional insulation needed..... | 65.00    |
| Storm windows and doors.....      | 160.00   |

Extras for electric heat.....\$300.00

## COST SAVINGS over Flame Fuels

|                                        |          |
|----------------------------------------|----------|
| Furnace room, floor space, etc.....    | \$220.00 |
| Chimney.....                           | 100.00   |
| Ducts or piping.....                   | 100.00   |
| Oil or gas tank and service lines..... | 100.00   |

Costs for Flame Fuels.....\$520.00  
Less extras for electric heat..... 300.00

Total Installation Savings.....\$220.00

Beyond this original saving, the homeowner will take into account the many annual costs that go with use of a flame fuel. For example:

|                                    |                  |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| Cost of operating pump or fan..... | \$15.00 per year |
| Cleaning of central system.....    | 25.00 per year   |
| Maintenance of central system..... | 20.00 per year   |

Annual Savings.....\$60.00

What about electric heating for older homes? In most cases it's practical. The exception is the house which can't be properly insulated because it has solid masonry walls or some other peculiar construction that makes the application of sufficient insulation impractical.

Unless major remodeling is planned which involves the removal of lath and plaster, it will be necessary to use insulation that can be blown into the outside wall stud space. To do an efficient job requires use of the right equipment, operation, know-how, and an adaptable insulation. The equipment for blowing the insulation must have sufficient power to provide the proper density and enough capacity to reduce the installation time to a minimum.

The conscientious applicator will soon learn how and where to look for "blind spots" in the walls created by fire stops, braces, wiring, plumbing and other obstructions between the studding.

Occasionally, in the framing of a house, double studs will be required. These are sometimes separated an inch or two. The space between these studs

must be insulated to eliminate cold spots on the wall that will cause condensation and wall discoloration. The insulation used should be a material that can be blown into these and other small voids.

Windows are perhaps the most critical areas to insulate in any home. At best, there is several times more heat loss from and around windows than through an equal area of properly insulated wall. In all areas of the country, except the extreme south, double glazed or storm windows are a must. The space between the window frame and the roughed-in opening should be filled with insulation to reduce wind blow-through which causes excessive heat loss. Meticulous tuck pointing of masonry, especially near windows and doors, is essential.

Ceiling areas are perhaps the easiest to insulate, and for this reason they are sometimes the most neglected. When blown insulation is applied to the ceiling area, it should be evenly distributed. An inexperienced operator often will attempt to apply the insulation at right angles to the direction of the ceiling joists. This usually results in little or no insulation on the far side of the joist. If ventilation is provided by louvers located under the eaves, extreme care must be exercised to prevent obstructing the normal flow of air.

There are several different insulating materials on the market for use in the existing home. Some are more acceptable than others. One must remember that in insulating the existing home much of the actual work is done "blind." In other words, experience of the insulator is called upon to know when all the voids in the wall space have been completely filled, and enough insulation material has been applied. Insulations that have short fibers and are fine enough to filter into small cracks, crevices and openings have been found to give the best results.

The proper application of sufficient good quality insulation will make any home, old or new, comfortable and economical to heat with electricity.





# Suitable Portable Lighting

BY

PAT DONLEY

HOME ELECTRIFICATION ADVISOR

Now that school is in session again, and the home work has begun; is there a quiet, well-lighted place in the house set aside for a study area? Desk lamps should be placed on the opposite side as the hand used for writing, to prevent working in a shadow. Only when a person is sitting at the middle of the desk, reading, should a lamp be placed in the middle of the desk.



THIS

NOT THIS



THIS

NOT THIS



Lamps must diffuse light over a wide enough area to prevent shadows, a general room lighting should be used to prevent sharp contrasts of light and dark in the room.



A blotter should be used on the surface of a desk either when reading or writing to prevent reflection and fatiguing glare from the desk top.

Did you know?  
A 100w. bulb gives  
50% more light  
than 4-25w. bulbs.

The three basic ideas in Lighting for Better Living are: 1 - Have plenty of light for each seeing task. 2 - Have general room lighting to keep shadows and dark corners chased away. 3 - Careful planning for beauty and efficiency results in Better Light, Better Sight for everyone.

NOTE: Wash or dust lamp shade, reflector bowl, and light bulb frequently. Here's how: wipe bulb with a damp cloth frequently - never immerse bulb in water as the base and glass portion may separate. Wash reflector bowl in warm, soapy water, rinse and dry well. Dust, wash or dry-clean shade as it needs it.



## CONVERSATION PIECE

*The Rural Electric Minuteman*

### Going With Dad

► What's the biggest single advantage that the farm boy has over the city boy? I submit that it might be this: The farm boy gets to *go with Dad*.

For the city boy, Dad might as well be non-existent between 7 or 8 a. m. and 5 or 6 p. m. During those hours, his dad lives in a separate world. There's no room for a lad in his dad's office—or on a factory assembly line.

But the farm boy gets to *go with Dad*—to the livestock auction, to the feed store, to the machinery repair shop, to the electric co-op office, to the neighbor's farm or just to the barn.

While the city boy is learning how to knot ropes in a Boy Scout session or tie tin cans to a dog's tail, the farm boy is learning about people, politics and practicalities. As Dad solicits church building funds, argues farm programs or haggles over the price of steers, the farm boy stands by—listening and learning.

You can't get that kind of an education out of a text book. You get it by living—and observing.

**RURAL AMERICA HAS PRODUCED** more than its share (population-wise) of the nation's distinguished statesmen, brilliant teachers and astute businessmen. Values and philosophies which inspired many of these farm boys to achievement, I suspect, can be traced back to the days when they got to *go with Dad*.

Honesty and stability are trademarks of rural America. The boy who gets to *go with Dad* doesn't go to juvenile court. And the man who as a youth learned his politics and economics from corn farmers and fertilizer salesmen has little time for Communism or a John Birch Society.

I'm glad that as a boy I often got to *go with Dad*. And I grow concerned in the realization that with a

decreasing farm population fewer and fewer boys have that opportunity.

Oh yes, we city dads do the best we can—some of us, that is. We take our sons on weekend fishing, camping and hunting trips. We help them build model airplanes. And we're ardent supporters of the little league ball club.

**TO PLAY WITH DAD** is not the same as to *go with Dad*. But it may be the best substitute that an urbanized, industrialized society can offer. Certainly it's better than nothing.

What about the next generation of boys—and the next? Will they ever have an opportunity to *go with Dad* on a weekend fishing, boating or camping trip? Or will the lakes be too crowded? The streams too polluted? The forests uprooted?

In another 30 years, we're told, the U. S. population will be at or near 300-million—more than double what it was just a few years ago. And most of the boys of that decade will be sons of industrial workers.

Whether or not they have a place to *go with Dad*—even if only to play for a weekend—may depend to a great extent on what we do about resource development in the years immediately ahead. Recreation facilities are a natural by-product of full, multi-purpose development of our natural resources.

Resource development means more than water, electric power, flood control, navigation and timber—important as those are to our economic future.

Resource development means that city boys, yet unborn, may have the opportunity to *go with Dad* on a weekend fishing trip. And who can measure the value of such a boyhood experience? How do you put a price tag on clear thinking and right living?

*by David E. Bryant, Editor,  
Iowa Rural Electric News*

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