

NEW PLAN FOR FINANCING ELECTRIC LINES TO FARMERS

Eastern Power Company Works Out Table of Alternative Methods, Based on Number of Customers Per Mile — Successful Thus Far

Rates for electric service on the farm that give promise of proving satisfactory to both farmer and power company have been established by the Adirondack Power and Light Corporation of Schenectady, N. Y. These rates, which are not any indication of what may or may not be possible in other sections of the country, seem nevertheless to be a real contribution toward the solution of this pressing question.

In the case of the Adirondack company, the density of population, the character of the country, the kind of farms served and the cost of materials and of line construction have been such that these rates could apply. Such considerations enter into every effort to make electric lines to farms.

The farmer's problem is to get electric service at a low enough rate to make it profitable for him to use it. The utility company's problem is to supply the service at a price that will afford a fair return on the capital invested.

No Disappointments So Far

The Adirondack plan is the culmination of two years' intensive study, and according to officials of the company, no case has yet been brought to their attention which cannot be taken care of under the provisions of its formula. In fact, the company now stands ready to extend service anywhere within its franchise area. The reply, "We will extend service if so many signatures are secured," etc., so common with utility companies to inquiries for service, is now changed by the Adirondack Company to, "We will gladly extend service for you, and the terms will be so and so, in accordance with our tariff regulations."

The outstanding feature of the plan, as filed with the New York State Public Service Commission, is a table from which it is an easy matter to determine the terms of any rural extension. This gives the minimum monthly bill and deposit necessary, according to the number of customers per mile. The plan provides for two ways of sharing this expense, a flat minimum monthly bill or a lower minimum monthly bill plus a cash deposit by the customer. Farms operated by tenants where the owner would hesitate to make a cash payment toward the line, and where the tenant would also be reluctant to make a cash deposit to secure electricity for a farm which he might vacate in a year or so, are expected to favor the minimum bill plan. In the case where the owner occupies the farm, the other plan of a deposit and a lower minimum bill will undoubtedly be favored.

How the Plan Works Out

In explaining this table, John L. Haley, commercial manager of the Adirondack Company, pointed out that where there are eight farmers to the mile desiring electric service, his company would build the line, without cost to the farmer, under terms whereby each farmer would use not less than \$2 worth of electricity a month, as explained above. Where there are six farmers to the mile, each farmer would be required to pay a minimum bill of \$4 per month or deposit \$120 with the company, as part cost of the extension, and thereby assure a minimum bill of \$2.

Where there are four farmers to the mile, the minimum bill would be \$4, provided the customer does not desire to share in the extension expense. In case he does, there are three ways open to him. He can deposit \$120 and accept a minimum bill of \$5; deposit \$65 and accept a minimum bill of \$4; or deposit \$40 and his minimum bill will be but \$3.

Each farmer's case is treated individually—that is, one farmer in the six-to-a-mile extension can agree to a minimum bill of \$4, whereas his neighbor can deposit \$120 and have a minimum bill of \$3.

City Rates for Farmers

Service supplied to customers from these rural lines will be charged for at the regular city rates. This is another point in which the Adirondack plan differs from others, it being the company's belief that with a low price for energy the farmer can economically use it in large quantities. Other companies have felt that they must charge a higher rate per kilowatt hour than obtains in the cities or that they must have a service charge in addition to so much per kilowatt hour for all electricity used. The Adirondack Company believes that with rates on the farm as low as they are in the city the farmer can economically use considerable energy and that this abundant use of service will make it possible for the company to extend its lines to serve farm communities.

One of the greatest obstacles in present day farm electrification is that when an extension is desired not all the residents along the proposed line will agree to share the expense. That, often a few have assumed the expense and the line is installed, the others will ask for service and there is no way to connect them to assume a proper share of the installation cost. Under this new plan, the farmer, or the mile may desire electric service. They each agree to a minimum monthly bill of \$4, or perhaps \$5, depending on the number of customers.

Minimum Bill or a Deposit, As Preferred

This is the table of minimum monthly rates, with the alternative deposit, according to the number of farms per mile, established by the Adirondack Power and Light Corporation of Schenectady, N. Y., throughout its territory:

Customers per Mile	Minimum Monthly Bill	Customer's Deposit
5	\$3.00	\$ 0.00
7	3.43	0.00
10	3.90	55.00
12	4.30	0.00
14	3.90	120.00
16	4.36	0.00
18	4.90	50.00
20	3.90	150.00
22	4.50	0.00
24	4.90	150.00
26	3.90	240.00
28	5.33	0.00
30	5.00	47.00
32	4.00	178.00
34	3.00	210.00
36	6.00	0.00
38	4.00	120.00
40	4.00	265.00
42	3.00	400.00
44	5.45	0.00
46	5.00	115.00
48	5.00	247.00
50	4.00	352.00
52	3.00	0.00
54	4.00	165.00
56	5.00	400.00
58	12.00	0.00
60	5.00	500.00

to a minimum bill of \$3 per month. Later two more farmers within the same mile desire service, it then becomes a six-farmers-to-the-mile line and the difference in deposit originally made and that required by the new conditions is refunded to the original four customers.

Mixed Lines Allowed For

If a customer discontinues service, the deposit or minimum bill for the remaining customers will be determined on the same basis as for a new extension. Adjustments on deposits or minimum bills will be determined on December 31 of each year.

Consideration is given to street lights or industrial uses of electricity, such as mills, etc. In figuring the number of customers to the mile, each \$100 annual revenue received from such uses is considered as equivalent to one customer unless such lights or mills require a special type of line. Thus, there may be but six farms to the mile using electricity and a mill may be using electricity bringing in \$200 a year revenue. The six farms will then be rated on the eight-customers-to-the-mile basis and thereby be allowed a lower minimum bill.

FARM LIGHTING AIDED

Ideas in G-E Farm Book on What Lights to Use and Where to Put Them

In an attractive publication recently issued by the General Electric Company, the G-E Farm Book, a complete plan for lighting the farm and the farm buildings by electricity is sketched out. Not only the farm house, but the barnyard and barn itself, dairy buildings, the stable for horses or cows, the silo and granary, the hay mow, the garage and tool shed, and the poultry house are included in the suggested method of electrical illumination.

A diagram of an electric lighting system for every foot of the farm house is shown. There is also a diagram suggesting how the control of the lights at the barn, poultry house, and in the barnyard can be obtained from the farmer's dwelling house.

On Protection of Wires

"In wiring farm buildings," says the G-E Farm Book, "conduct or armored cable should be employed. While there is no likelihood of fire with insulated electric wires, moisture or ammonia fumes may rot the insulation, rubbing against walls may wear it, or rats and mice may gnaw it, causing live wires to be exposed.

To avoid breakage of lamps in sheds, at the silo chute and similar places, wire guards can be used. In dairy cattle exercise barns, or other buildings where stock is allowed to run loose, switches should be placed at least six feet from the floor, so that the stock cannot strike against them. It is best to fasten over them a wooden box-like cover with an opening, so cattle will sometimes attempt to investigate an exposed switch with their tongues.

It is advisable in barns and especially in dairy buildings to install paraffin or moisture-proof switches and wiring material. They not only are safe generally for more moisture, but they also develop in outdoor situations or where there is much moisture.

Little Juanita Stiles Passed Away June 1

On Monday June 1st, the death angel came into our home and plucked the sweetest flower. Little Juanita was fourteen and a half years old. She was interested about her soul's welfare from a child and told us on her sick bed that all was well with her. Juanita entered school at Murphy last January. She was taken sick with inflammatory rheumatism and had to leave school the latter part of April and took her bed where she remained five weeks.

Funeral services were conducted on Tuesday at three o'clock by Rev. R. Harris of Etowah and Rev. W. D. Haged of Birch. The sweet little body was carried to Beach Creek and interment was made in the cemetery there.

Bloom brightly sweet roses above the mound that encloses that form that we love. Diffuse o'er her bosom the sweetest perfume from each glowing blossom that smiles o'er her tomb. Oh tell to the weepers in whispering low 'tis well with the sleeper who's resting above. Oh tell us the spirit of her that we love has gone to inherit the kingdom above. Then blossom sweet Juanita your fragrance bestow on him who reposes in silence below. The language unspoken is more to my heart than any love token that friends can impart.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Sills and Family

HOT HOUSE

The decoration at Mr. Moriah the 30th went off quietly.

Some of the young people attended the singing convention at Pantertown Sunday and reported a good singing.

Mr. Polley Payne and family visited Mrs. Payne's sister, Mrs. T. H. Cole, last weekend.

Mr. Ernest Johnson, of Isabella visited homefolks Sunday.

Mr. Lester Cole of Copperhill visited his parents last weekend.

The Gaddist Brothers of this place spent Saturday night in Copperhill with their brother.

Rev. J. L. Morrow will preach at Wolf Creek June 7th. Everybody come out and give him a large crowd.

A Letter EDITOR SCOUT:

May we have just a few lines in your little paper as we are always glad to have the Scout. As many of our friends in Cherokee take the Scout, I just wish to thank the good people of Hangingdog and Bolling Springs and also Murphy for the many kindnesses shown us in the past two years. We have had much pleasure in trying to serve the good people at Bolling Springs as best we could as their past for the past year should we not serve them another year there will always be a warm place in our heart for them and we can highly recommend the church to any one who may accept the call. They are a willing people to help bear the burdens of their pastor. May God bless His people in the deep desire of our hearts and may the church flourish as the palm tree till we are all crowned with His glory in the great church. With much love to all until we shall meet again.

Rev. L. P. Clark, Canton, N. C.

FACTORYTOWN NEWS

The Rev. George W. Davis preached an interesting sermon Sunday night.

The singing interest is still improving here as a result of two singing schools that closed here a few weeks ago conducted by Prof. H. M. Ballew and another one is in progress now.

Mrs. Riberson was among those to attend the Decoration at Sandy Grove Sunday.

Mr. J. A. Rich and Mrs. C. F. Rich were the guests of Mrs. Bessie Mills Sunday.

Mrs. John Newton of Fannin Co. Ga. is visiting relatives here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Amos of Andrews visited relatives here Sunday.

Miss Evelyn Rich and Miss Marie Hickey were guest Sunday of Mrs. Lena Johnson.

GRAPE CREEK

Our Sunday School is progressing nicely under the direction of Rev. N. R. Resce.

There will be a decoration at Salem June 7th. Dinner on the ground. Everybody invited.

Clay Farmers Raising Poultry, Says Anderson

(Continued from page 1)

properly, feed them, and balance a ration, and also how to ward off insects and distase. His experience on the experiment farm has been a great assistance in this work.

"The chickens were placed in five of the six townships and well distributed, which will promote poultry in each locality. There were 35 different farmers that purchased these chicks, each farmer buying from one to eight hundred and the average number that each farmer got was four hundred. The dairymen as a rule were the ones that purchased these chicks, as they had plenty of sour milk, as a substantial food for the chicks. All these men believe in the slogan, 'A Purified Cow, a Sow, and a Hen, Is Best For Clay County Men.'

"The following are the ones that bought the chicks: Wayne Waldroup, Mrs. Iva Sanderson, Otto Waldroup, John Chambers, T. L. Passmore, Mark Weaver, Fred Waldroup, Ed Crawford, W. O. Anderson, W. L. Prater, W. J. Winchester, H. K. Patton, Ben Ledford, W. B. Patterson, Shade Leatherwood, Mrs. W. R. Anderson, Ed Murry, E. A. Murry, M. M. Moore, Mrs. P. B. Killian, Leonard Smith, Claud Moore, Mrs. May Moore, Jesse Struggs, Andrew Groves, A. M. Coleman, Carl Struggs, Mrs. Ed Pease, Lew Rhinehart, D. O. Setzer, A. O. Bradley, S. J. Bristol and Mrs. O. C. Buckner.

Beloved Mother Passed Away On May 18th

Our Heavenly Father in his love and wisdom called from this earth to her eternal abode on May 18th, Mrs. Amanda Price of Bellview.

Mrs. Price was seventy-seven years of age and kept active until the last year, when her decline became noticeably rapid. All means that could be used to stay the ravages of disease and death were used to no avail. She had been looking forward to the call of the Grim Reaper, and had, no doubt, made preparations for the journey, long ago. She had been a consistent and faithful member of the Baptist church over fifty years and had lived a sincere, honorable life, leaving a family of nine children and a number of grandchildren to bless humanity and keep fresh in memory her precepts and example.

Tis mother's love that ever clings, Tis mother's love that blessing brings, Tis mother's love that guides the way To erring feet on life's highway. —N. C. W.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years Always bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Hutchins*

For All the Family

"WE have used Black-Draught ever since we have had a family and that was shortly after 1874," says Mr. E. A. Branstetter, of St. James, Mo. "It is my first remedy when any of us gets sick. . . . We use Black-Draught for torpid liver and stomach complaints. "When I get sluggish and don't feel so good, I take Black-Draught—and you have to show me that there is a better medicine in Missouri. I think it is fine for indigestion or for headache. It is a splendid family remedy. My wife uses it for any stomach ailment, indigestion and biliousness. We never let the house be without it if I know it. We also give it to the children for children's complaints, colds or fever. Keep a package of Black-Draught in the house for all the family. Your dealer will sell you a mammoth package, containing five of the regular-size packages. It's cheaper."

Remember If It's Not Thedford's, It's Not

BLACK-DRAUGHT

Vegetable Liver Medicine

Southern Railway System

Sunday Excursion

Until September 27th, 1925, The Southern Railway will sell Sunday excursion tickets from all stations between Asheville and Murphy to any station on the Murphy Division where the round-trip can be completed on returning passengers to starting points before midnight same day.

Rates for these cutings will be on basis of one fare plus 25c for the round-trip.

CALL ON YOUR LOCAL TICKET AG'NT FOR RATES AND PASSENGER TRAIN SCHEDULES

J. H. Wood

Division Passenger Agent

Asheville, ————— N. Car.

THE SOUTHERN SERVES THE SOUTH

Whose interest in the Southern is greatest?


We who are devoting our lives in the service of this railroad like to call it ours.

The investors who have put their faith and money into it to make it an efficient transportation machine—they speak of it as theirs.

And you who travel on it, whose goods it carries, and whose business depends on its regular service day in and day out—are you not entitled to call it yours?

We all have a feeling of pride and proprietorship in the Southern, and it is through the cooperative efforts of all of us that it has come to be the great railway system that it is.

This spirit will build a greater Southern to serve a greater South.



SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM