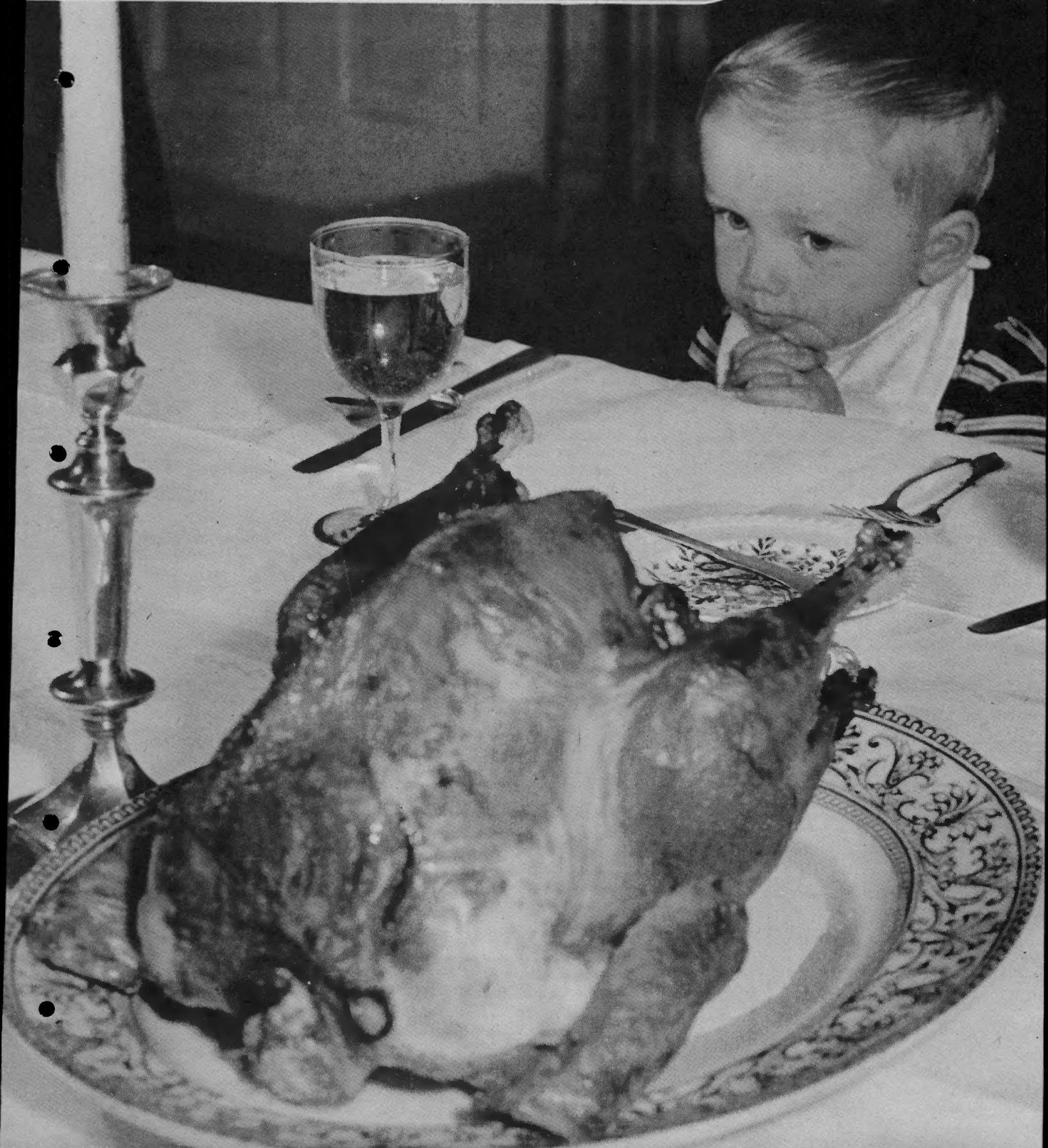


Illinois

Rural Electric News

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Cooperatives

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Our Cover

The furtive look of this eager, little youngster shows that he is having a hard time keeping his thoughts on the blessing before the traditional Thanksgiving feast. But the scene is symbolic of the thanksgiving and feasting with which Americans celebrate the day and recall their good fortune of living in the greatest country in the world.

Photo by A. Devaney

Lack of understanding

Thousands of the members of Illinois rural electric cooperatives are also members of the Illinois Agricultural Association, the organization of Illinois farm bureaus. Moreover, local farm bureaus, in numerous instances, played an important role in helping rural electric cooperatives get started in this state some 20 years ago.

While an excellent relationship still exists between the now-grown rural electric systems and local farm bureaus—in many cases farmers are members of both an electric co-op and the farm bureau—there, nevertheless, seems to be a great lack of understanding of rural co-op electrification on the part of the state I.A.A. leaders. This is regrettable and difficult to explain.

This lack of understanding is quite evident in the material the I.A.A. state office prepared for distribution to county farm bureaus recently. The article (see page 5) was a thinly-veiled attempt to influence farm bureau members to favor increasing the interest rate on REA loans, and to oppose farmer-owned generating and transmission systems in Illinois.

Any farm bureau member, not knowing the other side of the story, could hardly do anything else but agree with the unfair and inaccurate presentation. In order that to set the record straight, the Illinois Rural Electric News is publishing the facts in this issue (see page 4 and 6).

Should the policy that the I.A.A. state office apparently favors, become an actuality, then the rates that farmers in Illinois pay for electricity would increase tremendously.

The electric cooperatives have many valid reasons for opposing an increase in the interest on REA loans. But even more vital to the future of rural electric systems, is the perpetuation of their right to borrow from REA to build their own generating plants, should this become necessary. Without this alternative, Illinois electric cooperatives would be at the mercy of the power companies which now supply them with wholesale power. Co-ops would have no choice except to pay whatever rates for wholesale electricity the power companies demanded. In turn, the farmers served by co-ops, would have to pay exorbitant electric bills. The power companies would, in effect, have a strangle-hold on the rural electric systems.

Apparently many of the I.A.A. leaders don't understand the significance of the right of electric co-ops to be able to furnish their own electricity. It is inconceivable that the I.A.A. leadership wishes to see thousands of its farmer-members forced to pay excessive electric rates. Well, that is what would happen if the electric co-ops of Illinois were prohibited from building their own power plants.

In the best interests of its members, it would seem that the I.A.A. would be strongly supporting this right of the rural electric co-ops to generate their own electric power as an alternative to paying excessive wholesale rates to the commercial power suppliers.

We believe that the rank-and-file farm bureau members would be in favor of such a policy if they knew the facts. Surely, they want protection against excessive electric bills.

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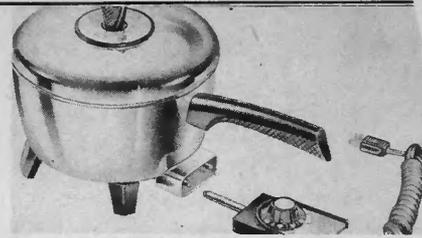
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1. Purchase either dryer, or an automatic washer or combination from your favorite dealer. One appliance entitles you to one gift; two appliances to three gifts; and a combination washer-dryer to three gifts.
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3. Have dealer fill in blanks on coupon. Also have co-op representative inspect installation and sign coupon.
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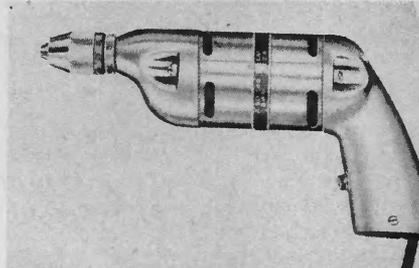
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*NOTICE: This special offer is available only to members of the electric co-ops listed below:

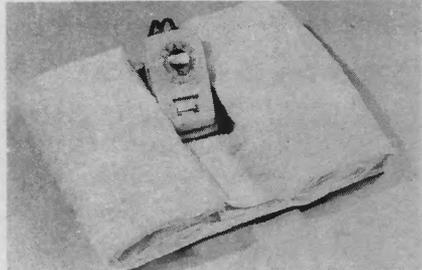
- AUBURN, ILLINOIS
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Clay Electric Co-op
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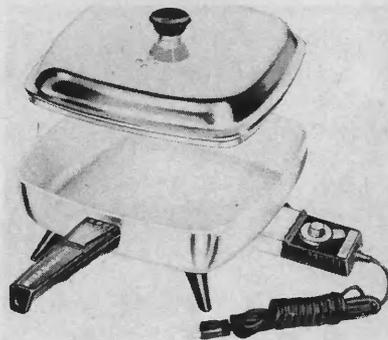
West Bend Saucepan—\$18.95 value
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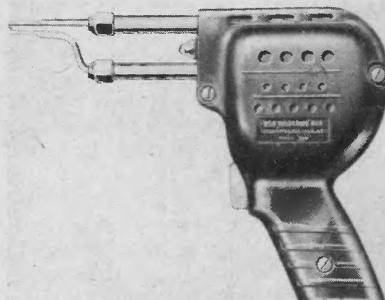
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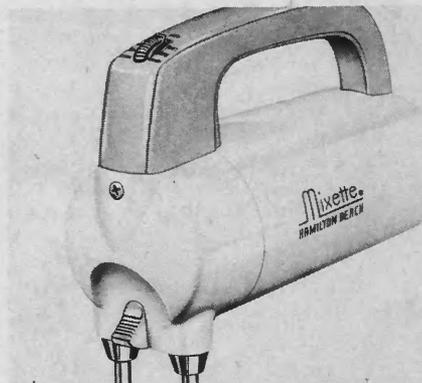
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A frank answer to I.A.A.
article on rural
electrification
distributed to Farm
Bureau leaders

by Dean Searls, Manager*
Adams Electrical Co-op
Camp Point, Illinois

Since the beginning of the rural electrification program, a very cooperative attitude has existed between most county farm bureau groups and the electric cooperatives. It is only proper that this attitude should exist since both organizations are working for and representing for the most part, the same people.

The rural electric cooperatives should also not lose sight of the fact that most of them came into being through the efforts of county farm bureaus or at least leaders of the farm bureau organization.

We believe that the policy meetings that are sponsored by the farm bureau groups wherein people can sit down together and discuss and analyze farm problems are a very worthwhile activity. The "worthwhileness" of these meetings is in question, however, when only one side of the issue is presented and folks are asked to make decisions on this basis.

All of us have heard that a little learning is a dangerous thing, and perhaps this is the best way to describe the information which was given to the grass-roots policy-makers concerning rural electrification. Only one side of the facts was presented to these policy groups, and it seems unfair to ask people to make judgments and decisions when only one side of the case has been heard.

We would like to call your attention to several very important parts we think farm people should consider before being asked to answer trick questions presented at the close of the article. We think you should consider the following points:

Comparison Made

1. You are given a comparison of the cost of wholesale power between that furnished by the Dairyland Power Cooperative, an REA power-type borrower, of Wisconsin and that furnished by the private power companies to Illinois cooperatives.

The cost of power purchased from the Dairyland Power Cooperative as quoted in the article is approximately 1.22 cents per kilowatt-hour compared

**Mr. Searls wrote this article for the Adams Electrical Co-op newsletter, "Adams Outlet." It is reprinted here by his permission.*

Let's Consider ALL

to .85 cents per kwh. from the Illinois private power companies.

The article fails to point out however, that Wisconsin is located in a relatively high fuel cost area, whereas the generating plants of the private power companies in Illinois are located on top of the coal fields. The fuel therefore which is purchased by Dairyland Power Cooperative in the coal fields of Illinois must be transported by rail or by barge several hundred miles to the point where it is converted to electric power. The cost of generating therefore is considerably higher because of the higher fuel cost.

The power delivered by the Dairyland Power Cooperative includes the cost of the transmission lines, the substations, switching and protective equipment and other costly appurtenances required at substations.

In Illinois, the electric cooperatives must furnish their own substations and associated equipment and all transmission lines necessary to locate these stations at their load centers.

It is therefore not proper to compare the cost of power in Wisconsin generated by an REA generating plant with that furnished by private power companies to Illinois cooperatives when the comparison is not put on the same basis.

Fails to Mention

2. The wholesale power contracts under which most of the Illinois cooperatives are currently operating were negotiated in 1949 to take effect January 1, 1950, for a 10-year period.

We note that you are lead to believe that the I.A.A. was instrumental in negotiating the power contract between cooperatives and private power companies. The committee members representing the Illinois electric co-ops, who were the actual negotiators of this contract, tell us that it was the influence of a pending application for an REA loan to construct a generation and transmission system in Illinois that was responsible for securing a satisfactory wholesale power agreement. But for some reason the policy information article fails to mention the part which the pending application played in the wholesale power negotiations 10 years ago.

Electric cooperative leaders and the REA administrator, are not so foolish as to build generating plants just for the sake of getting in the generation business.

The rural electrification administration uses a yardstick to measure loan requests of this type which has been followed since the rural electrification program started. Before loans are made for generation and transmission systems, it must first be proved that adequate power is not available from other sources in the area. Second, it must be proved that a power co-op can furnish power at a figure below that which can be obtained from other sources. We believe these are good guides to follow and should be followed when any generating cooperative is organized.

Ten years ago power negotiation efforts clearly demonstrated that REA cooperatives must always retain the right to generate power if they are to obtain a decent power rate from the private power companies. If this was true 10 years ago it is equally true today and all this "salve" about protection of electric cooperatives interests by the Illinois Commerce Commission notwithstanding.

Cooperative leaders do not feel that an REA generating plant can produce power any cheaper than can be done in a private power generating plant. In all fairness, the utility plant should have greater efficiency because of a larger and more diversified load. But the cost of generation by utility plant plus a fair return is sometimes at great variance with the price which is quoted to REA cooperatives.

Other Factors Involved

Many other factors enter into negotiations besides cost of power. Limitations as to kind and size of loads which power companies permit cooperatives to serve are oftentimes more dangerous and damaging than the cost of power. These limitations imposed upon cooperatives in the current negotiation sessions for some reason are not mentioned in the policy material given to the farm bureau members.

3. What is actually behind the increase in interest rates which the present administration, Charles Shuman, president of AFBF, and the I.A.A. are advocating? In 1944 when Congress passed the Pace Act allowing the electric cooperatives to borrow money at 2 per cent interest, it also insisted that the cooperatives serve the rural areas on an area coverage basis. This is something that the power companies had always refused to do.

The area coverage principal was mandatory on all cooperatives who

borrowed money following the passage of the Pace Act. Congress demanded that electric service be made available to all the people within the cooperative service area.

It has been our observation that those rural families who are some distance back from the main traveled highways are just as appreciative of electric power as those who live along the main traveled highways and the more densely populated areas. The increase in interest rate is not justified for three very good reasons:

1. The cooperatives operate in the most marginal part of the electric power industry market.
2. Cooperatives are required to pay off their indebtedness which private power companies never do.
3. Cooperatives provide area coverage thus providing a better standard of living to all rural people.

Most Short-Term

If we are to argue against area coverage we might as well argue that few if any rural mail deliveries are justified. Most government financing is short-term at very low interest rates—most of the time near or below 1 per cent. It could all be short-term. Unless interest rates are kept artificially high by the government, the average cost to the government of borrowed money will doubtless fall again on the average to what we are now paying to REA.

Some people charge that our loans come out of tax funds. If that be true then the money costs the government nothing in interest. Money which is loaned to cooperatives is set up in the federal budget. In those years when the federal budget is balanced, the cost of money to the government is zero.

4. The Administrator of REA is appointed by the President for a 10 year term and this appointment is subject to confirmation by Congress. In 1953, under a new organization plan, the Secretary of Agriculture established a Director of Agricultural Credit Services to supervise the REA. This stripped the REA administrator of much of his authority and prestige since all new loans to cooperatives and loans in excess of \$500,000 must have the okay of Kenneth Scott, director of Agriculture Credit Services. It seems unfortunate that the man who has been appointed to administer the affairs of the [Continued on Page 29]

What the I.A.A. said:

The following article was prepared by the Illinois Agricultural Association and distributed to farm bureau leaders and members in Illinois. The several inaccuracies in it are pointed out in Mr. Searls' analysis on the preceding page, and in additional commentary material on page 6.

Ninety-eight per cent of Illinois farms use high line electric service or have it available. About one-half of the Illinois farms are served by public utilities and the other half are served by the 27 REA cooperatives within the state. The rates are comparable. For example:

	100 Kwh.	300 Kwh.	500 Kwh.	1000 Kwh.
One Utility	\$5.22	\$10.62	\$14.82	\$25.32
One Cooperative	5.80	9.80	12.80	20.30
Another Cooperative	6.50	9.54	12.54	20.04

The 27 REA cooperatives serve more than 138,000 customers, mostly farmers. One cooperative generates its own power and one purchases from an REA generating plant, the Dairyland Power Cooperative of Wisconsin. Some power is purchased from the municipal plant in Springfield but for the most part, power is purchased from public utilities in the state. The average cost of power purchased from public utilities is under 8½ mills (.85 cents) per kilowatt-hour. The cost of power purchased from the REA Dairyland Power Cooperative is approximately 12 1/5 mills (1.22 cents) per Kwh.

Over the years, farm bureaus have been very active in bringing electric service to farmers. They have insisted that service be provided to all farms in an area.

In some parts of the state where utilities would provide areawide service, farm bureaus assisted in signing up farmers for utility service. They opposed efforts upon the part of utilities to take only a portion of an area, the more desirable customers, commonly known as "skimming the cream." They assisted the REA cooperatives in their organization work and in their sign-up of farmers. The I.A.A. also assisted in negotiations for a power supply.

When an agreement for the purchase of power has been negotiated between the utility company and the cooperative, this agreement must be filed with and approved by the Illinois Commerce Commission. The Commerce Commission reviews the

agreement to make certain that it is fair both to the purchaser and to the utility company. The Commission can prevent any arbitrary action by a utility.

The present contracts for the purchase of power by the cooperatives expire January 1, 1960. New contracts are now being negotiated. It is expected that there will be some increase in the cost. This increase may amount to approximately 6 per cent. This would increase the average cost from slightly less than 8½ mills per Kwh. to a little less than 9 mills per Kwh.

The proposed agreement will have to be approved by the Illinois Commerce Commission. The Rural Electrification Administration also reviews the agreement.

REA Generating Plant

There have been numerous proposals over the years that the REA cooperatives in Illinois build a generating plant. Proponents have stated that it is necessary in order to assure a source of adequate power and also that the cooperatives could generate power at a lower cost than they could purchase it.

To date the utilities have been able to meet the needs of the cooperatives as they have arisen and have constructed plants from time to time as needed in order to provide adequate power. Nationally, generating capacity is about 2½ times that available 10 years ago. The utilities have been able to obtain funds and appear able to provide for foreseeable needs.

As to savings, studies which have been made are not convincing that power can be generated and delivered by a cooperative plant for less than the contract purchase price. The cooperatives primarily serve rural areas and the load factor or demand fluctuates with heaviest use during "chore time" on the farm. A generating plant would have to be constructed adequate to provide for this maximum demand.

On the other hand, the utilities have heavy industrial use and a more constant demand which improves their efficiency. Also, it would be necessary for the cooperatives to build transmission lines or to lease transmission facilities from existing utilities. It would be difficult to obtain right-of-way for cooperative [Continued on Page 6]

What I.A.A. said:

transmission lines since the cooperatives do not have the right of condemnation.

The most recent study of an REA generating plant in Illinois estimated a cost of more than 9 mills per Kwh. for electricity delivered to cooperative substations. This estimated figure was based upon use of the transmission systems of utilities in the area but did not include plant operating and overhead administrative costs. This figure is substantially below the cost at which REA generating plants in other areas are now supplying power.

As stated above, Dairyland Power Cooperative charges 1.22 cents per Kwh. Another REA-financed plant in Minnesota, Rural Cooperative Power Association, is reported to charge 1.62 cents per Kwh. for power. Northern States Power has a 1.14 cents per Kwh. rate in the same general area.

REA Interest Rate

The REA cooperatives pay 2 per cent interest upon loans from the government. Long-term financing now costs the U.S. government approximately $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. In addition, the administrative expenses of the Rural Electrification Administration are paid from general treasury funds.

There have been proposals that the interest rate on REA loans hereafter made, be increased to the current average cost of government financing plus an amount sufficient to cover administrative expenses. It is argued that the REA cooperatives receive a hidden subsidy, that they are now well-established business institutions and should pay their own way.

Generally, the payment record upon REA loans has been good. Almost all of the Illinois cooperatives have made prepayments upon their loans.

REA Administrator

The Rural Electrification Act adopted in 1936 provided for an Administrator and powers under the Act were vested in him. By Reorganization Plan No. 2, effective July 1, 1939, the functions and activities of the Rural Electrification Administration were transferred to the Department of Agriculture to be administered "in that Department by the administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration under the general direction and supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture."

By Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953, effective June 4, 1953, all functions of all officers, agencies (including Rural Electrification Administration) and employees of the Department of Agriculture, with certain exceptions, were transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Opponents of these transfers charge that they were made to downgrade the REA, and constitute a sinister super scheme to [Continued on Page 31]

How Do the Costs REALLY Compare?

The Illinois Agricultural Association says Jo-Carroll Electric Co-op of Elizabeth, Ill., pays a power cooperative 12 $\frac{1}{5}$ mills for each kilowatt-hour compared to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ mills other Illinois co-ops pay power suppliers. (Jo-Carroll co-op was not identified by name in the article, but it is the co-op referred to since it is the only one in the state that buys from Dairyland Power Cooperative of Wisconsin).

● Let's examine the facts:

	Jo-Carroll rate from Dairyland Power Co-op	Other Illinois Co-ops' rates from Private Power Companies
Wholesale rate per kilowatt-hour.....	12.5 mills	8.5 mills
Value per kwh. of transmission lines, substations, etc. supplied by Dairyland	2.0 mills	(Co-ops supply their own transmission and substations.)
Equity earned in Dairyland system per kwh.	1.2 mills	(Co-ops earn no equity in power company systems.)
Comparative Cost	9.3 mills	8.5 mills

Moreover, Dairyland as well as private power companies in Wisconsin, pay much more for transportation of coal to generating plants than do Illinois companies which are near coal fields. This amounts to 2 mills per kwh. additional for Dairyland over Illinois power companies.

Jo-Carroll pays 12.5 mills per kilowatt-hour for the electricity it purchases from Dairyland Power Cooperative. Dairyland, however, provides all transmission lines, and substations, plus the cost of operating and maintaining this equipment.

As a part owner of Dairyland, Jo-Carroll earns an equity with all its power purchases, something that private power customers do not receive. For example, during the first nine months of this year, Jo-Carroll had earned an equity of \$15,000 in Dairyland.

Another important advantage that Dairyland Power Co-op consumers co-ops have, is that they are not restricted as to the type of loads they may serve as are co-op customers of power companies in Illinois.

In short, it is as unfair to compare cost of generating electricity in Illinois to generating in Wisconsin, as it would be to compare the cost of TVA power to that produced in Illinois.

Other objections to I.A.A.'s article:

● Comparing costs of Rural Power Co-op of Minnesota and Northern States power company is also unfair. The power co-op is a small system and pays high freight costs for coal. Moreover, it does not have the advantage

of purchasing dump power which Northern States does at less than 5 mills per kwh.

● Statement that Illinois Commerce Commission insures fair treatment of co-ops at hands of power companies is not true. Illinois electric co-ops have never been accorded any recognized status before the Commission in proceedings to secure power or to obtain reasonable rates. The Commission's interest in agreements between Illinois private power companies and

electric co-ops, is related solely to making sure co-ops do not receive a wholesale rate that is too low so as to be discriminatory against other power company customers.

● REA interest rates: No one can say definitely what the average cost of money is to the government. I.A.A. says it is $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on long-term financing. Presently, there is only one 35-year government issue outstanding and this bears an interest of 3.31 per cent. Most government financing is short-term, and the interest rates fluctuate greatly. For instance, 91-day notes were selling for less than one per cent a few months ago. Now they are nearer 3 per cent. What the interest rate will be a few months hence is impossible to tell. Moreover, REA loan funds may come from tax collections, repayments by REA borrowers, short-term notes, or long term bonds.

Making REA co-ops pay the highest rate of interest government pays, is grossly unfair. Without low-cost loans, thousands of farmers and rural people would not now have electricity. They are marginal customers and are served at a loss to co-ops. Should co-ops cut off these farm customers to please the proponents of higher interest rates? Would I.A.A. say that these hard-to-serve farm people are not entitled to electricity?

● Co-ops oppose depriving REA administrator of his rightful authority which Congress intended he should have, by a [Continued on Page 29]

Twelve-year-old Patti Read, with her 2-year-old cow, Sultan's Smilin' Lela won two top awards at Illinois State Fair.

Here
is
why the



Reads are proud of Patti

The Arthur Reads of Elizabeth, in northern Illinois, are very proud of their eldest daughter, Patti Ann. Her very first entry in the junior show at the State Fair this year, a 4-H dairy cow, won two top awards.

Patti's purebred Guernsey cow, Sultan's Smilin' Lela was crowned grand champion over 81 other Guernseys. In addition, the two-year-old cow won the milking derby over all breeds in the junior show.

Smilin' Lela also won several ribbons and trophies for her young mistress at local county fairs and breeders' shows this year. And, Patti has high hopes of winning more awards with Lela in the years to come.

But enough about Lela. What about the little girl who raised this cow from calf to champion? What is 12-year-old Patti like?

She's the second eldest child in a family of three boys and two girls. She is a seventh grader at the school in Elizabeth, and is considered by her mother to be an above average student. "She seldom gets anything below A's on her report card," Mrs. Read proudly points out.

Patti's father operates a 15-cow, purebred dairy herd, besides teaching and coaching sports at a small school near his 160-acre farm. Patti hopes someday to follow in her father's footsteps and to become a teacher. "I would like to teach home economics," she says.

Besides being an industrious student, Patti finds time to participate in the school band—she plays a clarinet—and to sing in the chorus. As a hobby, she writes short stories.

"She has a vivid and refreshing imagination," her mother explains. "She wrote one story about a little washrag, who wished that he was as big as the rest of the wash, hanging on the outside line. But one day a high wind tore the large towels to pieces but left the washrag alone. He was happy to remain small then," Mrs. Read says as she relates her daughter's story.

Patti is also a great help around the farm and in the home. Every day during the school year, she's up at 5:45 a.m., to accompany her father and oldest brother to the dairy barn, located about two miles away on a 130-acre, rented farm.

It's Patti's job to go out to the

pasture, round up the cows, and herd them into the barn. She also helps with the milking. Dairy chores finished, Patti returns home where she cleans up, eats breakfast, and before leaving for school, she helps her mother get the two smallest children up, dressed and fed.

After school, Patti stops at the dairy barn and repeats her morning chores. By 5:30 p.m. she is home helping her mother prepare supper. Supper dishes dried and stored away, Patti retires to the living room, or her bedroom, to do her homework. By 8 or 8:30 p.m. at the latest, she is in bed.

This is Patti's third year in 4-H work, and by far the most successful. She has had a dairy project every year. Both her parents and grandfather encourage her in her 4-H work. Patti's father is a 4-H leader, and her grandfather, Everett Read, has been a 4-H leader for nearly 30 years.

Besides wanting to be a teacher someday, Patti also hopes to be a farm homemaker and live on a dairy farm as her parents do. She says, there's no better place to live than in the country.

The Reads are members of Jo-Carroll Electric Co-op of Elizabeth.

Here is how to provide your children with a well-lighted desk for homework

BETTER LIGHT FOR BETTER SIGHT

Parents owe it to their children to provide them with a comfortable, well-lighted place to do their homework. The right desk lamp in the right place protects young eyes from the discomfort of glare and from the annoyance of contrasts and shadows. The proper location of the desk, and even a blotter on a highly-polished desk top, are further aids to eyesight comfort.

In fact, what it takes to make "light" work of desk work and why, is summed up in the following suggestions:

The "right desk lamp" may be a table or wall model or even a pair of wall lamps provided the lamp is equipped with a glass or plastic reflector bowl under the shade or with a wide harp for an indirect light bulb or a plastic disc to shield bare bulb glare.

These four types of under-shade devices produce a combination of upward and downward light that reduces the eye-irritating difference in brightness between the desk top and the rest of the room, and provides a good diffusion of light. For prolonged periods of desk work, a lamp with glass or plastic reflector is preferred.

Height of the lamp is equally important. Too short a lamp gives such a meager spread of light that part of the desk is virtually "in the dark." With too-tall a lamp, the bottom of the shade is likely to be far above eye level, and the under-shade brightness will be uncomfortable. For a happy medium in height—and this goes for either table or wall lamp—the distance from the top of the desk to the bottom of the shade should be about 15 inches.

The bottom diameter of a lamp shade is also a contributing factor to a well-lighted desk, and here are minimum dimensions to look for in lamp shades:

Table lamp—bottom diameter of shade, 16 inches.

Single wall lamp—bottom shade diameter, 13 inches.

Twin wall lamps—bottom shade diameter, nine inches.

An open-top, light-lined shade is recommended. The open top per-

mits upward illumination into the room. A light lining increases the amount of reflected downward light by as much as 50 per cent. A light-colored shade that is slightly translucent or opaque minimizes the contrast with the light-colored walls recommended for study centers.

To get the full money's worth of light from a well-chosen lamp, it should be placed on the side of the desk opposite the writing hand. That is for a right-handed person, locate the lamp to the left, and for a left-handed person, locate the lamp to the right. Otherwise, shadows from pencil and writing hand rob the eyes of some of the light they need to see by, and dark moving shadows on the writing page are distracting. When twin wall lamps are used, they should be mounted with the center of the shades about 30 inches apart.

For an adequate amount of light on the working area of the desk, select light bulbs as follows:

Wall or table lamp—minimum of 150 watts.

Pair of wall lamps—minimum of 100 watts in each.

Floor lamps—150 to 300 watts.

A light-colored desk or a table with a dull finish is the best for comfortable seeing. When that isn't available, a white or light-colored desk blotter serves to eliminate reflections from a highly polished surface and to minimize the contrast between darkness of desk top and whiteness of reading and writing page.

Arranging the desk parallel with the wall increases the amount of light on the desk top if the wall is light in color. Otherwise, and especially when there is a "busy" pattern in wallpaper, it is wiser to place the desk at right angles to the wall. If the desk must face a dark wall or pattern wallpaper, a large tack board in a light color can be mounted on the wall. Don't place a desk facing a window.

Also worth remembering: Ideally, the eyes should be about 14 inches from book or writing surface. If youngsters in the household are too short to maintain this distance, put a pillow on the chair.



Everything's wrong. Lamp is too small and casts shadows. Desk surface reflects glare.



Everything's right. Excellent lamp provides adequate light. Desk blotter cuts glare.



Direct-light type study lamp such as this gooseneck lamp tortures eyes with glare.



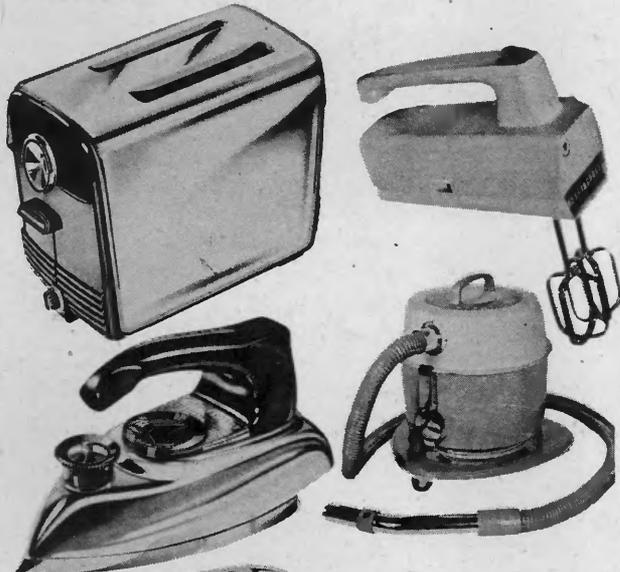
An 150-watt bulb in diffusing bowl of wall lamp at right height, insures eye comfort.

WHOLESALE PRICES On Westinghouse Appliances!

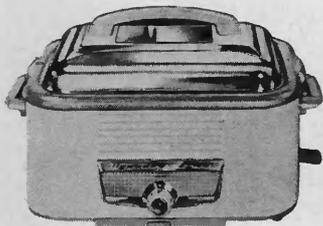
(FOR CO-OP MEMBERS ONLY)

By special arrangement with Westinghouse, the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperative is able to offer members of Illinois rural electric cooperatives wholesale prices on quality appliances. They make wonderful Christmas gifts! Save 35% on any appliance listed below! Use coupon to order. Appliances will be mailed to you within 5 to 7 days. Prices include all postage charges and sales tax.

These Quality
Appliances Make
Wonderful Gifts
For Christmas



	Retail	Wholesale Price To Co-op Members (includes sales tax)
1. Steam Iron	\$17.95	\$12.39
2. Roaster	49.95	35.80
3. Vacuum Cleaner	54.95	41.96
4. Frypan, Lid & Cover	29.40	20.30
5. Percolator	17.95	12.37
6. Mixer	21.00	14.41
7. Toaster	21.50	14.75



FILL IN THIS COUPON AND CLIP.

Send Order To:
Association of Illinois Electric Co-ops
416 South 7th Street
Springfield, Illinois

Please rush me the following Westinghouse Appliances that I have checked. I enclose \$..... (check or money order). Make checks payable to Association of Illinois Electric Co-ops.

	Wholesale Price To Me
1. Steam Iron	<input type="checkbox"/> \$12.39
2. Roaster	<input type="checkbox"/> 35.80
3. Vacuum Cleaner	<input type="checkbox"/> 41.96
4. Frypan (control & cover included)	<input type="checkbox"/> 20.30
5. Percolator	<input type="checkbox"/> 12.37
6. Mixer	<input type="checkbox"/> 14.41
7. Toaster	<input type="checkbox"/> 14.75

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

NAME OF CO-OP.....

Allow 5 to 7 days to receive merchandise. This offer expires January 15, 1959.

Xmas Gift Ideas

A handy electric shoe polisher may be just the present for you to give to dad, son, or brother. "Roto-Shine" comes equipped with 2 brushes and buffer. It is made by Ronson and sells for \$19.95.



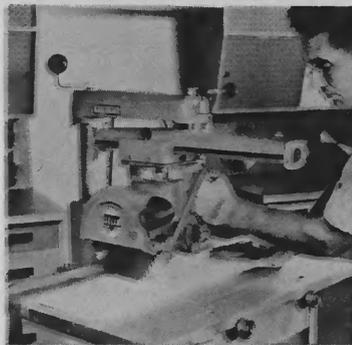
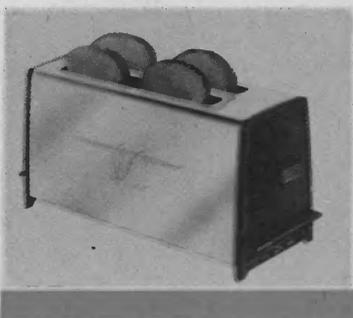
Surprise mom, or sis with this combination dryer that features a hood as well as a new comb dryer which dries hair while it combs it. Called "Hood 'N Comb." Ronson makes the dryer. It retails for \$19.95.



An improved spoutless coffeemaker is being marketed. It has no moving parts or valves to cause trouble. It brings water quickly to the proper coffee-brewing temperatures. It retails for \$17.85.



Today's large families would welcome this new four-slicer toaster. A built-in thermostat and a hinged bottom, which make cleaning easy, are other features of this Toastwell product. Its selling price, \$29.95



The do-it-yourselfer would prize this new radial saw which does practically every job from cutting to drill-work. The saw can also be used as a grinder. Made by Delta Power Co., the tool sells for \$239.



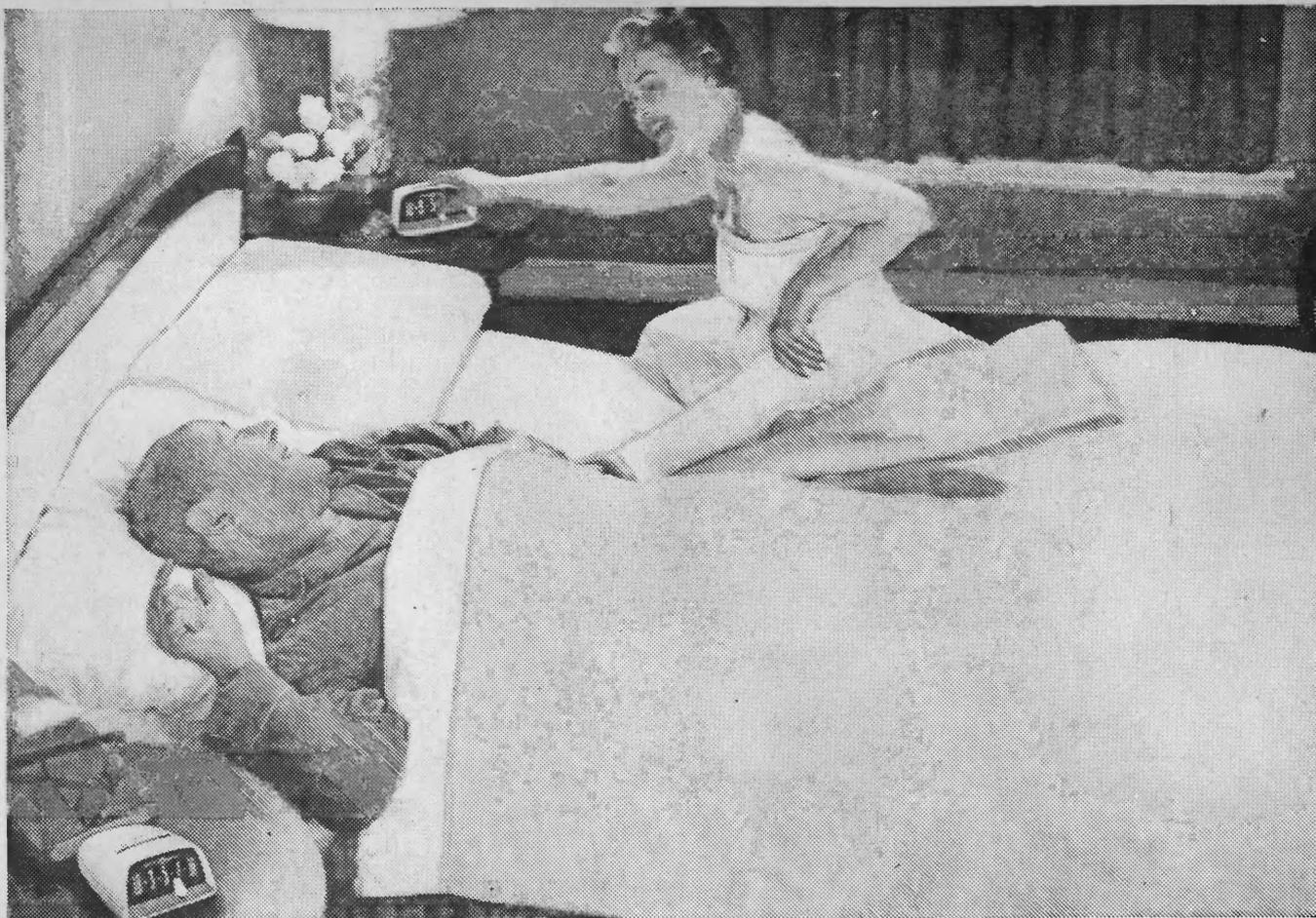
Younger members of the family would probably enjoy receiving this small, 4-speed manual phonograph. Electric, the record player is made by Westinghouse. It can be purchased at retail price of \$29.95.



A knife sharpener and a juicer are included with this food mixer. Both accessories fit atop the mixer. Made by Westinghouse. The new mixer features 15 different speeds. Cost of mixer is \$59.95.



This wall clock, with contemporary styling, a product of Sunbeam Co., adds grace and charm to today's modern houses. Finished in a cherry-wood veneer, with a polished brass trim, it sells for \$17.50.



You're never cold...never too warm. All you feel is comfort with a General Electric Blanket

THERE'S nothing like a G-E Blanket to give you perfect sleeping comfort—especially when there's no central heating in the house. Safe and dependable, it always lets you sleep with complete peace of mind.

Comfortably different! No ordinary blanket can do what the General Electric Blanket does for you. It *automatically* keeps you cozy—in any weather.

You sleep so relaxed—with no pile of heavy blankets to weigh you down. And when your bedroom temperature changes, you don't have to get up for extra blankets because General Electric's *Sleep-Guard*® adjusts to the changes, too—automatically.

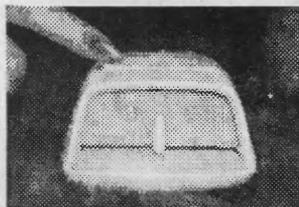
Today, some 20 million people enjoy the comforts of automatic blankets . . . pioneered by General Electric. If you'd like to know *why*—mail coupon for your copy of G-E's "Modern Bedtime Story."

General Electric Co., Automatic Blanket and Fan Dept., Bridgeport 2, Conn.

Progress Is Our Most Important Product

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Wonderful gift idea for that someone special!



Choose your own comfort. General Electric's *exclusive Comfort-Selector* lets you choose the degree of warmth you like the best.



Completely washable! Custom-tailored or regular corners. Fabric by Chatham with 100% nylon bindings. Twin and double sizes.

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• Automatic Blanket & Fan Dept. (REA)

• Bridgeport 2, Connecticut

• Please send me a FREE copy of your booklet, "A Modern Bedtime Story."

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•

.....

Here is the behind-the-scenes story of the Administration's deliberate plan to hike the REA interest rate and send co-ops to Wall Street for loans

by Jerry Anderson

National Rural Electric Cooperative Assoc.

From behind-the-scenes, the Administration is moving with deliberate plans to hike the REA interest rate and shift the rural electric loan program onto Wall Street.

In the process, REA Administrator David A. Hamil has already been double-crossed—after he first fought these Administration proposals and was later forced to try to sell them to local co-op managers and directors.

Some of this inside story was already known; some of it is new—and shocking. You have a right to know all of it, because the Administration is pressuring officials of rural electric systems to bow to its new proposals. This story has been checked and double-checked. The sources are reliable and their statements are backed by documentary evidence.

What does all this mean to you as an owner-consumer of your rural electric system? Just this!

It means that if the Administration is successful you will have to pay higher electricity bills, because an increase in the interest rate your system must pay can only be made up by charging you more for electric service.

It also means that such rate increases will be a paralyzing blow to many rural systems, making them prey to power companies which have sometimes successfully taken them over. It can lead to destruction of the influence rural electrics have had in keeping the quality of rural service up, and prices down.

It means that the elected officials of your system and the top employees have been drawn into a conflict with REA, your banker. It is not a pretty picture.

But here it is, complete with names, dates and places:

In the last session of Congress, the Administration proposed legislation that power companies have long wanted, to sharply increase REA interest rates and turn part of the REA loan business over to private bankers. The interest rate proposals were introduced in Congress by Senator Capehart (Ind.) and Rep. Hiestand (Calif.). Hearings were never held on the bills.

The other proposed legislation, the "Benson Bill" for private financing, was so thoroughly exposed by electric co-op officials that no senator or representative would introduce it. For the Administration, this was a humiliating defeat.

REA Administrator Hamil was not consulted in advance about the interest hike bill. Hamil, in fact, had already been stripped of much of his authority and prestige. Secretary Benson had ordered Ken

Scott, director of Agricultural Credit Services, to review important REA loans before Hamil signed them. Scott had also been made the chief spokesman for REA.

It was Scott, for example, who defended the Benson Bill before the Congressional Appropriations Committee this year; it was Scott, not Hamil, who defended a ridiculously low budget which the Administration proposed for REA.

Rural electric leaders, who had come to respect Hamil during the first two years of his REA tenure, refused to believe that Hamil had later agreed with the Administration proposals. His public actions and statements seemed to support the feeling that he was going along with these schemes very reluctantly. At the appropriations hearing, for example, he said little, giving bare answers only when questioned directly.

Meanwhile electric co-op leaders, in an effort to get Hamil's full lending powers restored, sponsored the Humphrey-Price Bills in the Congress this summer. They went all out to get the bills passed. Had they been successful, Hamil would have been REA Administrator in fact as well as name. Witness after witness, including National Rural Electric Cooperative Association spokesman Clyde T. Ellis, had the highest praise for Hamil during the hearings.

In the early summer, Hamil had to make a difficult decision. He was under heavy pressure from Colorado to resign his REA job and come home to run for Congress.

Hamil preferred to stay on as REA Administrator, but he didn't know how far the Administration had gone in committing itself to kill REA. He demanded to know. He asked for and got a conference with Sherman Adams at the White House.

Present at the meeting, in addition to Adams and Hamil, were Hamil's boss Ken Scott, Department of Agriculture General Counsel Robert Farrington, Under Secretary of Agriculture True Morse, and White House Counsel Gerald Morgan.

Hamil asked that the Benson Bill be withdrawn. He argued no one would introduce it and this was embarrassing the Administration. Finally Sherman Adams said "Whose idea was this bill, anyway?" They all looked at each other and finally Morgan said "It was your idea, Mr. Adams." Adams answered "Well, I guess I pulled a boo-boo."

The White House agreed to drop the bill.

Hamil then decided to stay on as Administrator. He had been assured that this anti-REA legislation would not be presented again in the new session of Congress in 1959.

The double-cross came in late summer.

After it was too late for Hamil to file for Congress, he was told in separate memos by both Ken Scott and Ezra Benson that new versions of the legislation would be presented to the new Congress when it convened.

Hamil was furious, but helpless. He was unable to get the decision on the new legislation rescinded.

On August 26, Hamil got another long memo from Scott outlining the strategy for getting the new legislation through Congress. The plan was this: Scott and other high Department of Agriculture officials, including Hamil, would try to enlist the support of the general farm organizations for the new legislation, bypassing state and national [Continued on Page 21]



This tri-level home of Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Longoria of Quincy represents rural living at its finest.

Modern Rural Home

The new, modern tri-level rural home of Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Longoria of near Quincy, represents country living at its best.

Located in a spacious housing development a few miles east of Quincy, the attractive Longoria home is perhaps the most modern residence on the lines of Adams Electric Cooperative of Camp Point. Naturally it is all-electric.

Hidden heating cables in the plastered ceilings provide automatic, clean, electric radiant heat. Kitchen appliances of the latest design, are built-in. Another ultra modern feature is an extensive intercommunications system with two-way speakers in six rooms and three located outdoors.

Longoria, who makes his living selling home improvement products, used several new building materials in his home. For instance, the aluminum siding on the house is vertical as well as horizontal, with a deep walnut colored baked-on porcelain finish.

Then, too, Longoria experimented with covering one wall of the living-room and one bathroom wall with a one-inch thick brick that is nailed on, and the joints are sealed with regular mortar.

The house, itself, is built into the side of a hill. Access to the main, or living level of the home, is gained by entering either of two doors, the front-facing the road—or, the side—next to the attached garage.

A wall oven is the first of four built-in appliances to catch the visitor's eye in the rectangular kitchen, just inside of the side door. There's also a built-in counter-top range unit, plus a counter-top mixer motor, and the master control panel for the intercommunications system.

A high breakfast bar separates part of the kitchen from an attractive dining area, the walls of which are covered with Philippine Mahogany paneling. This dining area leads into the large living room, though it is partly separated from it by a massive, red brick fireplace wall.

The front door opens into a small foyer, the floors of which are covered with ceramic tile. From the foyer one can go to the kitchen, living-room, or up four steps, to the sleeping area of the split-level home.

Here on the highest level of the home are the two bedrooms of the Longorias' children, the bathroom with its brick-veneer walls, and the master bedroom with ceiling to floor windows which cover one wall.

The third level, or lower level of the house is beneath the living area. It is reached by a stairway, just off the entrance foyer. The lower floor can also be entered from the ground level behind the house.

A large recreation room with a bar at one end graces the main area of the lower level. There is also a half-bath with shower, a laundry room, and a small dining area.

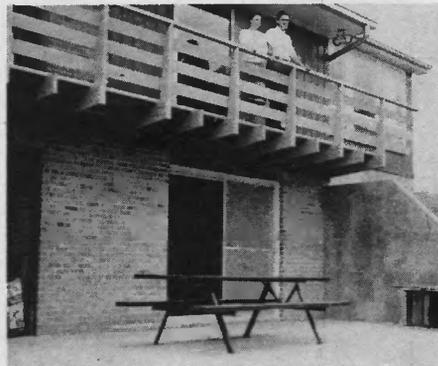
Nailed-on brick, painted bright red, covers walls of the master bathroom, located on the top level.



Ceramic tile covers the floors of the entrance to the main, or living level, of the country house.



A wooden terrace, back of the home, is reached from the living-room. It overlooks the rear-patio.



An intercommunications system saves Mrs. Longoria many steps.



Reader's Digest

Advertisement



Confused by claims for automatic washer features? Thousands of women are. KELVINATOR clears up this confusion.

Plain Facts You Should Know Before Buying Any Automatic Washing Machine

IN THOUSANDS of homes today, women are still hand-scrubbing clothes, even though they own shiny new automatic washers.

Why? First, because their machines can't get out ground-in dirt without hand-scrubbing. Secondly, many women won't trust fine fabrics to a jerky, back and forth agitator action.

Is it impossible, then, for an automatic washer to get clothes really clean with complete safety?

Kelvinator engineers knew that clever features could not make up for a lack in the washing action itself. Research proved the answer must include an automatic pre-scrub . . . something impossible in existing agitator washers because they're too rough on clothes.

More research, more experiments, developed a new rotating agitator motion that met every cleaning test and safety standard and ended hand pre-scrubbing.

They call it EnerJETic Action. This thorough yet gentle washing action provides an automatic pre-scrub known as the "Magic Minute Dirt Loosener" . . . the most effective way

to get out ground-in dirt ever known.

For one minute, clothes are first pre-scrubbed in a *small* amount of water, with the full amount of detergent to loosen all dirt, grease and grime before regular washing starts.

Then the water fills to the normal level and EnerJETic Action keeps turning clothes over and over . . . while thousands of jet streams shoot suds deep into every fibre. As a result, Kelvinator gets out every bit of soil . . . and it washes filmy lingerie, new "synthetics," even Wash-Wear fabrics in perfect safety.

Today, there are many washers studded with many features. The truth is, Kelvinator has every one of *real* convenience . . . like the automatic lint filter, different cycles, and rinse additive dispenser. However, Kelvinator alone has developed the kind of washing action homemakers need for cleaner, easier, safer washing.

And Kelvinator owners can't have a \$70 repair bill for replacing a worn-out or leaky gear drive mechanism . . . because EnerJETic Action, unlike all other washing actions, is built without gears. KELVINATOR, Detroit 32, Michigan.

Thousands of Farm Housewives Read Kelvinator's Eye-Opening Facts About Automatic Washers In The READER'S DIGEST

..And They Bought the New 1959 Kelvinator Washer After Reading This Story

Now You Too, Read The "Plain Facts" And Then Come in And SEE THIS...

REA LAUNDRY SPECIAL

NEW 1959

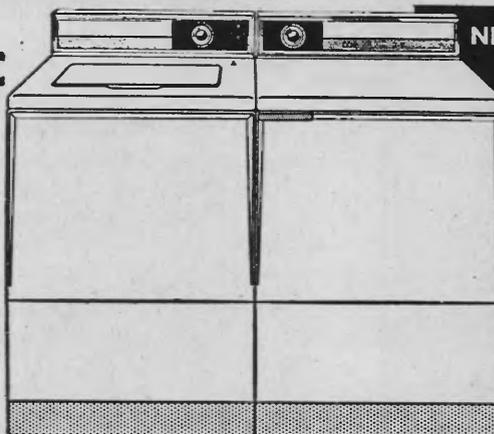
KELVINATOR AUTOMATIC

WASHES CLOTHES CLEANER, EASIER, SAFER AND SAVES YOU MONEY, TOO!

- MAGIC MINUTE DIRT LOOSENER
- ENERJETIC ACTION
- SEPARATE CYCLES FOR ALL FABRICS
- LINT FILTER • RINSE DISPENSER

REA SPECIAL PRICE

BOTH ONLY **\$3²⁵**
A WEEK



WAJ-5

DEJ-5

NEW 1959 SUPER-SPEED

KELVINATOR

ELECTRIC DRYER
DRIES CLOTHES FAST AS YOU CAN WASH THEM

TRIPLE SAFETY

- SAFE TEMPERATURE
- SAFE CYLINDER
- SAFETY DOOR

WRINKLE-FREE DRYING

SEE YOUR *Kelvinator* DEALER LISTED ON OPPOSITE PAGE

Division of American Motors Corp., Detroit 32, Michigan

See Your Kelvinator Dealer

BENTON, ILLINOIS
Knight Furniture

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS
Hermes Refrigeration Co.

CAIRO, ILLINOIS
B. F. Goodrich Company

CENTRALIA, ILLINOIS
B. F. Goodrich Company

CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS
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Holloway Htg. & Electric

MURPHYSBORO, ILLINOIS
B & K Furniture

OLNEY, ILLINOIS
B. F. Goodrich Company
Fulgham Brothers Appliance Shop

PLEASANT HILL, ILLINOIS
Zumwalt TV & Appliance

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QUINCY, ILLINOIS
B. F. Goodrich Company

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Dehre's Store

SIDNEY, ILLINOIS
Floyd Erb

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS
B. F. Goodrich Company

VANDALIA, ILLINOIS
B. F. Goodrich Company

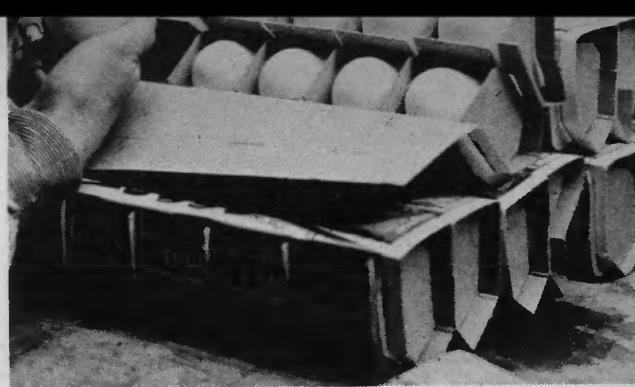
WINCHESTER, ILLINOIS
Patterson's Home Furnishings

WOODLAWN, ILLINOIS
Endicott Furniture

NOVEMBER, 1958

by
Joyce
Crowder

Five dozen extra eggs per hen



Poultrymen can get another five dozen eggs per hen a year by using a new lighting technique in the laying house. So claims Prof. Dale F. King, head of the poultry husbandry department at Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

Professor King developed the new, controlled lighting technique after two year's of experimentation which showed that by stimulating chickens with a little more light each week over the course of a year, their production increased tremendously.

In his first experiment, the professor, placed 30 chicks in a blacked-out house and raised them to laying age of five months with six hours of light a day. The light was limited to six hours daily during this period so that it could be boosted each week from then on without going over 24 hours at the end of the year.

An extra eighteen minutes of light a week kept the chickens working at a phenomenal rate. They averaged 270 eggs each for the year. This amounted to four and a half dozen more than a comparative batch of hens operating on a daily schedule of 14 hours of light.

By making a minor adjustment in his method, Professor King inspired another boost in egg production adding a half dozen to each hen's average. That made five dozen more eggs for layers exposed to the controlled lighting method.

While most layers reach peak production in the third month of laying, and then begin to drop, King's test batch laid well during the second and third months and hit their peak the fifth month. The peak per bird was 84 per cent,

with an average of 68 per cent for the 12-month laying period.

King says any poultryman can use this new lighting technique. All he has to do is to black-out the poultry house and install an adequate ventilating system. Cardboard, black paper, or light-proof plastic placed over windows, will darken an old house. If a new house is to be built, make it windowless.

Then you'll need an automatic timer to control the light. Eighteen minutes a week must be added. Four, 25-watt bulbs, will give sufficient light for 100 layers. At this rate, King estimates electricity will cost 30 cents a day per 1,000 hens. Current for the ventilating equipment will be slightly higher.

Leghorns, crosses or any hybrid with high egg potential, respond well to this light stimulating technique. Moreover, the birds consume less feed per dozen eggs.

The only disease that appeared more troublesome under the new system, was fowl pox. However, earlier than usual vaccination, will solve this problem.

Professor King emphasizes that flocks must be separated according to age groups. Mixing birds of different ages, will cut production. In addition, you've got to limit the light to six hours for pullets during their growing period, then stimulate them with additional light each week during the laying months. You can't raise chicks on 14-hour days and then expect the new lighting method to increase production.

Poultrymen in several sections of the country are using King's lighting system with excellent results.

Tri-County

TELEPHONE NUMBERS TO USE
IN CASE OF OUTAGES

Jefferson County
Office—Mt. Vernon 1451-1452.
If no answer call—LeRoy Leu, Mt. Vernon—5446
If no answer call—Francis Wittenbrink, Mt. Vernon—5418.
If no answer call—Max McCarty, Mt. Vernon—1836-W.

Marion County
Office—Salem 74.
If no answer call—Robert Worley, Odin—722.
If no answer call—Paul Poole, Salem—942-W4.

Washington County
Call Charlie Swain—Nashville—7-8494.
If no answer call—Amos Weeke, Nashville—7-3772.

Successful efforts by utilities in New Jersey and Arizona to purchase facilities of two small electric cooperatives causes us to pose to you this question: Is private ownership wrong?



H. G. Downey
Manager

All of us crave to own something, be it a new car, home, farm, stocks or bonds. Yet, there seems to be a strong desire to prevent small groups of consumers, organized as cooperatives, from becoming owners of their own electric system.

How would you react if the next person who came to your door said, "We feel you should sell your home to us; we don't intend to pay you what it is worth, but we believe you would be better off if you sold to us.

Yes, you probably would give him the "boot," but if he kept knocking every week you would begin to doubt your convictions and think maybe he was right and you were wrong.

NEED COMPETITION

A part of this psychology is in the "slick paper" ads you help pay for, concerning the government in the power business. We are tickled to death they are in some businesses, such as, the postal system, social security, highways, water control, but how about the power business?

The government's share of the power business is small but important to you as it is an influence that keeps your electric rates down. Just as in the grocery business, everyone complains groceries are too high, but we all shudder to think what we would pay for food stuffs if there was only one grocery store. These are sound economic thoughts, let's not forget them!

Let's get back to the subject of ownership. Your manager, who is writing this column, and your Board of Directors admit they haven't stressed ownership to you and yet it is a subject of great appeal.

In checking the net worth of the cooperative, we find as of now every third pole, every third transformer, one third of Tri-County Electric Cooperative, is now owned by you, the

News FROM

consumer-member, and we are only 20 years old! Let's remember we are consumer-owners. The more we use electricity the sooner we acquire ownership of the properties that serve us.

20th ANNUAL MEETING

We thank those of you who attended the annual meeting, held November 15. As of this writing we can't say whether it was successful. A report will appear next month in our special section, but if you attended, let's say it was a success.

* * *

December 31, is the last day to purchase an automatic electric washer or an electric clothes dryer and take advantage of "free electricity coupons." Let's help mother out this Christmas with one or both of these marvelous "wife-savers."

Shelby

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, 1038, 891, 1393, 589; Assumption 1291, 1016; Stonington 2831; Pana 4333; Mide 513.

By now much of the fall harvesting is over and many of the crop drying fans have been turned off. In our travels over the cooperative area and talks with many of the farmers who used some type of hay and grain dryers, we found that none were dissatisfied with the results.

What has become of the man who could shuck 150 to 180 bushels of corn a day? He is easily found riding a self-propelled picker-sheller! The old method of scoop shovel unloading is a thing of the past now since the auger took over.



W. L. Walker
Manager

ELECTRIC BLANKETS

All members should have received a special letter in regard to a supply of electric blankets now available at the co-op office. These are first class blankets and the price to members is below wholesale. Remember, we will bring them to your door. Don't put off ordering as the supply is limited.

FREE OFFER

To all electric cooperative members: You have a chance to receive electric appliances valued from \$15 to \$60.

If you are at all interested in an automatic washer, electric clothes dryer or a combination washer-dryer get them now. From October 27 through December 31, your cooperative will give you your choice of one to three appliances. Call or write the cooperative when you have this new equip-

ment installed and we will inspect the wiring and sign your free gift certificate.

Read all about this large offer elsewhere in this issue.

Norris

OUTAGE CALLS

Office hours: 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday. Closed on Saturday. Telephone 404—Newton.

To report an outage after Office Hours call Mrs. Wilma Bever, Newton; Joe Ware, John Tabb, or Gene French, at Newton; Francis Smith at Claremont, or Cloyce Johnson at Lawrenceville.

The following is reprinted from "Rural Georgia," the publication of the rural electrification systems in that southern state. It is such an interesting and heartwarming description of a farmer, we thought you might be interested in it also:

A farmer is a man who starts out with nothing, loses on everything he grows and comes out even at the end of the year. Nobody knows how he does it. He doesn't even know himself.

Anyone looking over his farm would think the smartest man in the world would starve trying to tend it. That would be right. The smartest man would starve, but not the farmer. His wife wouldn't let him starve. She has one basic menu; she serves whatever she has. In good years she serves half a dozen vegetables at a meal; in lean years, she jumps from poke salad to blackeyed peas.

A real farmer can shape an axe handle from a persimmon sprout and put it in with a dull pocket knife. He has a serviceable set of harness fashioned from haywire, feed sacks and a few scraps of leather. He grows corn for the squirrels and provides cover for quail so the city sportsman may have something to shoot at in due season.

"GREATEST OPTIMIST"

He is the world's greatest optimist. He believes that the fact he has come this far is proof that he can continue to the end. He buries last year's disappointments with the spring plowing and lives for the future. His faith is not in himself alone.

Jokesters say he consults the ammanac before he plants his crops and has his teeth pulled in the dark of the moon so they won't sprout, and perhaps he does, sometimes.

But, after a hard week's work, he drives five miles to church because his

heart still holds worldly, wiser man aspires to him measure his

He must have of overalls grow one; he must rework after the

Heaven help not have him support.

Jo-C

TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Office: Monday 7:30-4:00 p.m. and Elizabeth 10, Evenings, Sunday Robert W. Wank, Ralph J. Smuck, Harry W. Ehrlich

Don't forget which will be his your meeting to vote for dire for three-year t



C. C. Youtzy
Manager

idea for a different we would be p you, so drop u what you would

The following from one of the kind of letting and we Mr. and Mrs.

"Dear friends: inform you we vania TV in A we will be using month. Though you wouldn't th fault. Thinking service and you tion at all times, success—Mr. and

"P.S. We think service is the be be members of ization."

Tom McDonald gineer, spent th lines on our sy we have been r in keeping our standards, after report which w

YOUR CO-OP

Clinton County

Clay Electric

TELEPHONE NUMBERS
Office: 7 A.M. to 12 Noon—1 P.M. to 4 P.M.—NO 2-6126.
Homes (Night or Weekend):
E. A. Cates—Flora NO 2-5390
James Erwin—Flora NO 2-8100

Wait! Don't worry. Your new self-billing books will be mailed to you after January 1, but in time for your January 15th billing. Again the book will be for a two-year period. If you should make an error, do not use another sheet, but use the back of the spoiled one.



Elmo Cates
Manager

★ ★ ★
Did you notice our ad in this issue on washers and dryers? Why don't you take advantage of it? Now is the time of year you can get the most good from a dryer. Make this Christmas a wonderful one for years to come with fully automatic washing and drying.

WATER HEATERS

In making one appliance survey we found a number of members using water heaters which were not on the water heater rate. It is the responsibility of the member to inform the cooperative office when installing an electric water heater. Our billing clerk (efficient as she is) cannot tell from your usage what appliances you are using. Please help her to help you get the special rate. The cooperative is still paying \$10 toward the installation cost of either an electric water heater or an electric range.

HOUSE HEATING

All new houses, and most existing houses, can now be heated with a modern, safe, clean electric heating system.

Here are just a few of the advantages gained by heating your house electrically:

Completely automatic—there are no adjustments or controls to operate.

Temperature can be had one-half to one degree by the accurate thermostat controls.

Individual room controls—there is a thermostat in each room.

Warm floors and walls.

You can be warm regardless of outdoor temperatures.

Reduce cleaning, painting and decorating—there is no flame, no dirt.

Less humidity and more healthful living.

More living space—no space needed for furnace room, etc.

Completely safe—heating system as safe as a light bulb.

Longer life of heating system as

there are no burning or moving parts to wear out.

No filters to clean or replace.

No noise—no blowers, pumps, or valves.

No fuel worries — the same wires that bring in your lights bring in your heat.

All of these advantages, and a lot more, can be yours in an electrically heated home, if the installation is properly engineered. We now have eight homes heated with electricity on our lines, and all of them are operating very satisfactorily.

NOT EXPENSIVE

Perhaps all of this stress on insulation might lead some people to believe that electric heat, and the insulation necessary for its successful operation, is an expensive proposition. In most cases, based on past experience, we find the heating system, the thermostats, and the insulation can all be installed for about the same amount of money or less than a conventional, flame-type, heating system.

With electric heat, no fuel storage tank is needed, no chimney is needed unless there is a fireplace, and no duct work or pipes are necessary.

We invite your inquiries about heating, insulation, operating costs, installation costs, etc. If we, at the co-op office, can't answer your questions, we will get the answers for you without obligation.

Remember, insulation is very important. We know, and hundreds of other people know, that heating with electricity is practical and very desirable. We also know that it can be expensive if the job is not properly engineered. If you are planning to build or remodel, let us help you with your heating problems.



"The lady at the cooking school said every red-blooded American he-man would love that. Now where do YOU stand?"

TELEPHONE NUMBERS

From 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday, call Breese, Lambert 6-1631.

To report line outages or any other emergencies before or after office hours, call:

Ernest Becker, Breese, Lambert 6-1754
Robert W. Vander Pluyn, Breese, Lambert 6-1278.

Robert Hintz, Shattuc 2423.
Joseph Huelsmann, New Baden, Justin 88-3262.

Before reporting a line outage, check with your neighbor first. If he doesn't have service, report as a line outage.

The regular annual meeting of the Clinton County Electric Cooperative was held on Thursday, November 13, at the Breese High School Gym. A report of it will be included in the December issue of your Illinois Rural Electric News.

WASHER-DRYER CAMPAIGN



Joseph Heimann
Manager

Be sure to read the ad in this month's issue on the washer-dryer campaign now in progress. Take advantage of this offer now. Electric clothes dryers are no longer new and in the experimental stage. It's no fun to hang clothes on the line when the weather is cold, or when the snow and sleet is falling. All of this inconvenience can be eliminated with a new electric clothes dryer purchased now during this campaign.

ELECTRIC HEAT

Those hard-to-heat rooms in your home can be made more comfortable during those cold winter months by adding a portable electric heater or a wall heater. See us for further details if you have a problem of this kind.

Remember too that if you're planning to build a new home next spring see us first for a free estimate on electric heat. We'll be very glad to give you a free estimate of the installation and operating costs of electric heat. A tour of some of the homes with electric heat can also be arranged. Forty-five home owners in the co-op area are now enjoying electric heat.

Electric heat is the most comfortable heat on the market today. It's clean, safe, economical and dependable.

OPERATING REPORT

Miles of line	757
Revenue per mile	\$37.14
Average kilowatt-hours per farm	503
Average bill per member	\$12.49

Not only are farmers becoming a minority in total population, but they are also a minority in rural population, since more non-farmers than farmers live in the open country.

A RURAL ELECTRIC CO-OP

Two for One **PRE-HOLIDAY OFFER!**



AUTOMATIC HEAT CONTROL

* price includes control

Any member purchasing this West Bend 11 inch immersible fry pan at the regular price of \$22.95*



WEST BEND
completely immersible automatic skillet

Fries, pan broils, pot roasts, braises, simmers. Heat is balanced over every inch of cooking surface. Continuous pouring lip and vented cover. Temperature guide on cover. Immersible for easy cleaning.

A \$36 VALUE
only \$22.95*
PLUS TAX

may have choice of **SAUCE PAN** or **COFFEE MAKER**



WEST BEND 6 to 8 cup FLAVO-MATIC PERCOLATOR

Every cup is a taste delight. Brewed by an exclusive process with correct timing and exact temperature control. Extracts only the delicate, flavorful coffee oils. Stops perking — keeps coffee hot for serving — automatically.



WEST BEND completely immersible 3 QT. SAUCE PAN

Makes cream sauces that never separate; bakes, french fries, simmers, cooks cereals. Everything from the ever-popular casseroles to "TV-Time" popcorn comes out recipe-perfect.

Heat Control operates Sauce Pan

ALL ORDERS SHIPPED FROM WEST BEND, WISCONSIN



DETACH COUPON AND SEND TO ASSOCIATION OF ILLINOIS ELECTRIC CO-OPERATIVES
416 So. 7th St., Springfield, Illinois

Enclosed is check money order for \$22.95, plus 3% sales tax for My West Bend Automatic Skillet.
(Make check or money order payable to: Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives)

Please mail, prepaid to _____
NAME

My address is _____
ROUTE CITY

My choice of FREE item is Automatic Sauce Pan Automatic Percolator



Electrically - heated drinking fountains are trouble-free devices which prevent freeze-ups and provide heated water for livestock.

*Be sure you will
have running water even
in coldest weather
this winter by safeguarding
your pumps and pipes
with inexpensive electric
protective devices
You'll be glad you did*

WINTERIZE YOUR

WATER SYSTEM

A frozen water system is useless. That's why you should make sure that your water pump and pipes are protected against the freezing weather that will soon be here.

First you should make sure that the pump is safeguarded against severe cold. If it's located in the basement, you probably don't have anything to worry about. If the pump is outside, however, that's a different matter. You know, of course, that you need a pump house, and it should be well-insulated.

While insulation will guard your pump, the extra precaution of having a source of heat, such as a heat lamp or an electric heater, makes good sense. You never can tell how cold it will get. A thermostat on your heating device will be a worthwhile investment.

And don't forget to lubricate the moving parts of the pump with a light crankcase oil to insure trouble-free operation in freezing temperatures.

The best way to protect exposed lengths of water supply piping against freezing is with thermostatically-controlled heating cable.

The piping is wrapped with the lead-enclosed heater cable and the thermostat set to turn on the current when the temperature drops to 34 degrees. As soon as the pipe warms up to 40 degrees, the thermostat shuts off the current. The on-and-off action is completely automatic as long as the temperature hovers at or below the freezing point.

Outside faucets and hydrants must be protected against freezing. Faucets on outside walls can be safeguarded with shut-off valves located inside the building where it is warm. The valve is operated by a long connecting rod attached to the handle of the faucet. When the faucet is closed, water remaining in the line drains to the ground.

In the non-freezing yard hydrant, the water supply valve is below the frost line. The valve is opened and closed by means of a connecting rod, which is part of the hydrant handle. When the valve is closed, any water in the riser connecting with the hydrant outlet, flows down below the frost line and out through a special opening.

Besides protecting against freeze-ups, winterizing your farm water system includes providing warmed water for your livestock. Hogs, cows, beef cattle and poultry like water around 50 degrees, about the temperature of well water. If the water is too cold, they simply will not drink as much. This results in significant losses for the farmer.

Tests, such as those conducted at Iowa State College a few years ago, proved conclusively that hogs gained many more pounds when they had heated water available, compared to those which did not. Hens produced 20 per cent more during cold weather because of heated water, and cows gave 11 per cent more milk for the same reason.

There are many devices on the market for warming water for livestock. There are immersion type heaters for water fountains, or equipment that combines heating element, thermostat, and stand as a single unit. Electrically-heated drinking cups, mounted in a container buried in the earth, are among the handiest methods of providing livestock with warmed water. These are practically trouble-free devices which do the job automatically and safely.



100%
VENT-FREE
DRYING
 Lint, Moisture
 Pumped Down
 Drain

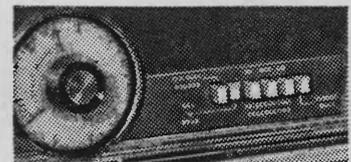
Hotpoint Dryer, Model LC970

Now, WRINKLE-FREE DRYING with New HOTPOINT 3-CYCLE DRYER

With the new Dry 'N Wear Cycle in Hotpoint's Super Deluxe Dryer, you can actually dry your popular synthetics Wrinkle Free! Other fabrics—cottons, linens, flannels—dry smoother so they iron easier, quicker, last longer and look better.

Plus—Hotpoint's New Clothes-Minder cycle *Automatically* picks the best Time 'N Temperature for all your regular fabrics, then SHUTS ITSELF OFF WHEN CLOTHES ARE DRIED JUST-RIGHT. Select-O-Time cycle for specials and tumbling only. Fast, fluffy, custom-drying of ALL your clothes is at your fingertips.

True porcelain finish, not just synthetic enamel, of entire cabinet top, chassis and drum protects against rust, stains, mars. Toe-touch door opener leaves both hands free for clothes. See your Hotpoint dealer today.



New Hotpoint 3-cycle controls dry all fabrics just right for easier ironing, longer life.



Famous sealed Calrod® units give you safe, even heating. A Hotpoint first!

LOOK FOR THAT HOTPOINT DIFFERENCE

Hotpoint



HOTPOINT CO. (A Division of General Electric Company), Chicago 44, Illinois

WASHINGTON REPORT

(From Page Twelve)

associations of the rural electric systems; Hamil would take on the job of selling the legislation to local managers and directors.

On September 3, Farm Bureau President Charles Shuman, Scott and Hamil met in Scott's office to work on plans for getting the legislation passed. They were later joined by Under Secretary Morse.

Morse said he wanted to get the interest rate increase passed next year. He also said the Benson Bill for private financing was being rewritten and would be presented to Congress.

Shuman told the group there was little chance of getting REA legislation passed unless support could be drummed up among local co-op boards of directors. He suggested that a committee of officials from the general farm organizations be formed to study and recommend changes in the REA program. Again, the rural electric associations would be excluded. The opening wedge for such a committee, Shuman said, could be some new proposal about member ownership.

In a written report to Benson about the meeting, Scott said this: "He (Shuman) believes that this idea of member ownership can be sold to the REA users and that it is something that Clyde Ellis will have difficulty in opposing."

In the same report Scott said: "I have had one meeting with Herschel Newsom and Roy Battles (National Grange officials). Dave Hamil and I plan to set up another meeting at an early date. Our purpose will be to improve their understanding of the REA situation and strengthen their views for constructive legislative changes . . ."

Hamil had to agree to try to sell the program to local rural electric officials. In a memo to Scott the next day, September 4, Hamil said: "It is obvious that these local leaders are very influential and in order to get their support they must play a part in the formulation of any legislative changes."

In the same memo Hamil outlined to Scott his program for sell-

ing the Administration program to local rural electric people. The plan had five parts: (1) Speeches to local co-op meetings, and at all 10 regional meetings of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, which Hamil said would "enable us to reach key representatives of about 90 per cent of the electric cooperatives;" (2) The mailing of his regional meeting speech to REA personnel; (3) A concerted effort to get the support of the general farm organizations; (4) Preparation of a special booklet to "provide program information to cooperative and agricultural leaders;" and (5) Devotion of an entire issue of the REA magazine, *Rural Lines* to "the growth and financial status of REA borrowers."

At the September 3, meeting, the group discussed the Farm Credit Administration at some length. They agreed many of the features of that set-up might be sold to rural electric people. (Note: The interest rates charged the three

banks which make up the Farm Credit System ranged from four to eight per cent in fiscal 1958.)

A reluctant Hamil hit the NRECA regional meeting trail. At these rural electric meetings, he dutifully read his speech—which contains a flat statement that, "from this time on" he thinks the co-ops should pay "the cost of money." He also makes a plea for private financing. Thus his speech clearly advocates these Administration changes in the REA law.

Maybe that's the way he wants it. At any rate, that's the background of the Administration's drive to put across both an interest rate increase and private financing legislation in the next Congress, and then move from there to the establishment of some sort of a farm credit set-up for REA borrowers.

The inevitable result—higher interest rates, higher power rates, and more sell-outs to power companies.

Modernize Your Farm



with a LAND BANK LOAN

FEDERAL LAND BANK LOANS are available to farmers for various purposes such as:

- Purchase of property, livestock, equipment and supplies
- Payment of farm operating expenses, taxes or insurance
- Refinance indebtedness
- Provide a home
- Pay family living expenses
- Provide facilities for processing, storage and marketing farm products.

SEE
OR
WRITE
YOUR
NEAREST

AMBOY	DEKALB	JOLIET	MT. VERNON
BELLEVILLE	EFFINGHAM	KANKAKEE	OREGON
BLOOMINGTON	EUREKA	KEWANEE	OTTAWA
CARLINVILLE	FREEPORT	LINCOLN	PITTSFIELD
CARROLLTON	GALESBURG	MACOMB	PRINCETON
CHAMPAIGN	GENEVA	MONMOUTH	QUINCY
CHARLESTON	HARRISBURG	MORRIS	SPRINGFIELD
DANVILLE	HILLSBORO	MORRISON	WATSEKA
DECATUR			WOODSTOCK

NATIONAL FARM LOAN ASSOCIATION

for the
homemakers

By Judy Parker

ways
with
harvest
bounty



Roasting this turkey was no chore with easy-to-make Sausage Rice Stuffing and an electric range to do the roasting. Cranberry Salad is a favorite go-with, tart, sweet, sparkling red.

November starts the holiday season, and thoughts just naturally turn to good eating. The following on how to roast your turkey the electric way is written especially for you new range users and young homemakers who have never tried your hand at this before. The same goes for an electric roaster.

First, compute roasting time for your bird and plan to start about 30 minutes early to allow time for making gravy, etc. Prepare stuffing just before you're ready to roast and allow about one cup per pound ready-to-cook weight. Salt lightly inside of neck and main cavities of turkey. Stuff neck cavity lightly and close opening by pulling skin to back and fastening. Fill main cavity with dressing pushing it well up into rib section firmly but not too tightly because skin might crack. Run skewers or toothpicks through flesh on both sides of body open-

ing crossing strings from one side to other to form lacing. Fasten string around tail to complete closing. Pull legs high and bind together with cord. Bring cord down around sides of bird to keep wings close to body. This gives that professional, stylish look.

Place turkey, breast side up, on wire rack in shallow uncovered roasting pan (your electric range broiler pan is ideal). If you own a meat thermometer, insert between thigh and body of turkey. Brush entire surface with salad oil or melted fat. Cover tops and sides with clean cloth dipped in melted fat to prevent dryness or oven browning. Do not add water. Do not turn. Do not cover. It isn't necessary to baste but you may moisten cloth with fat in the pan occasionally if you prefer. When roasting time is up, test for doneness like this: Squeeze heaviest part of drumstick with paper toweling. When meat feels very soft or leg moves up and down easily, your turkey is baked perfectly. Meat thermometer should register

**TURKEY ROASTING
TIMETABLE**

(for birds stuffed before roasting)

Ready-to-Cook Weight	Oven Temp.	Approximate Roasting Time
4 to 6 lb.	325° F.	3 to 3½ hr.
6 to 8 lb.	325° F.	3¾ to 4½ hr.
8 to 10 lb.	325° F.	4 to 4½ hr.
10 to 12 lb.	325° F.	4½ to 5 hr.
12 to 14 lb.	325° F.	5 to 5¼ hr.
14 to 16 lb.	325° F.	5¼ to 6 hr.
16 to 18 lb.	325° F.	6 to 6½ hr.
18 to 20 lb.	325° F.	6½ to 7½ hr.
20 to 24 lb.	325° F.	7½ to 9 hr.

190 degrees. Here's a basic bread stuffing recipe:

Basic Bread Stuffing

- ¾ cup chopped onions
- 1 tablespoon salt
- Pepper to taste
- 2 teaspoons poultry seasoning
- 1½ cups melted butter or margarine
- 12-16 cups bread cubes

Cook onion and seasoning in butter until onion is soft; add bread cubes and cook until lightly browned, tossing with fork. For Celery Stuffing substitute three cups chopped celery for two cups bread cubes. Cook with onion and butter or margarine.

Since the holiday turkey is now available the year around, a variety of stuffings are finding quick acceptance by the busy homemaker. If you think it's a chore to stuff a turkey, this recipe is bound to change your mind.

Sausage Rice Stuffing

- ½ pound bulk sausage
- 2 tablespoons butter or margarine
- ½ cup chopped onion
- 2½ cups packaged pre-cooked rice
- 3 cups water
- 2 cups diced celery
- ½ cup chopped celery leaves
- 3 teaspoons salt
- ¼ teaspoon pepper
- ¼ teaspoon sage

Place sausage in saucepan, saute until brown. Add butter or margarine, onion, saute three minutes longer. Add rice, water, celery, celery leaves and seasonings. Mix just until rice is all moistened. Bring quickly to a boil over high heat, uncovered, stuffing rice gently once or twice with fork (do not stir). Cover and remove from heat. Let stand 10 minutes. Makes 10 cups stuffing or enough for a 10-12 pound dressed turkey. Turkey should be roasted at once after stuffing.

To accompany the turkey you'll surely like this Cranberry Relish

Salad which is so appropriate for a holiday meal where emphasis is on the turkey.

Cranberry Salad

- 1 pkg. orange-flavored gelatin
- 1 cup hot water
- ¾ cup cold water
- 1 medium orange (unpeeled)
- 2 cups raw cranberries
- 3 tablespoons sugar
- 1 diced apple (unpeeled)

Dissolve gelatin in hot water. Add cold water, chill until slightly thickened. Cut orange into quarters and remove seeds. Put orange and cranberries through food chopper, add sugar and diced apple. Fold into slightly thickened gelatin. Turn into individual molds. Chill until firm. Unmold on crisp lettuce. Serve with mayonnaise. Makes six servings.

Here are two versions of America's traditional pumpkin pie. If you don't have a favorite recipe you might adapt this one:

Pumpkin Pie

- ¼ teaspoon salt
- ¾ cup sugar
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- ¼ teaspoon nutmeg
- ½ teaspoon ginger
- 2 eggs, slightly beaten
- 1 tall can evaporated milk (1½ cups)
- 1½ cups pumpkin

Sift together dry ingredients, stir in eggs, milk and pumpkin. Beat until smooth in food mixer. Pour into unbaked plain pie shell and bake 10 minutes at 450 degrees and reduce heat to 325 and bake 35 minutes longer. To test for doneness, insert knife slightly off center of custard, because filling cooks awhile after it's out of oven. Pie is done when knife comes out clean. If you want to get fancy, deck with whipped cream and make daisies from candy corn.

For a modern version of this family favorite, whip up a fluffy chiffon filling, and pour it into a crisp, ginger-flavored crust (or graham cracker one). For good eating and eye appeal heap with a mound of whipped cream. Then add crunchy walnut halves—one for each serving.

Pumpkin Chiffon Pie

- 3 eggs, separated
- ¾ cup brown sugar
- 1½ cups canned pumpkin
- ½ cup milk
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ½ teaspoon ginger
- ½ teaspoon cinnamon
- ½ teaspoon nutmeg
- 1 tablespoon plain gelatin
- ¼ cup cold water
- 6 tablespoons sugar

Beat egg yolks and brown sugar until thick; add pumpkin, milk, salt and spices; cook over low heat until thick (double boiler is not necessary with electric range). Add gelatin softened in cold water, stir until gelatin dissolves. Cool mixture until it begins to set. Beat egg whites until fluffy. Gradually add sugar, beating well after each addition until stiff. Fold egg whites into pumpkin mixture. Pour into baked shell and chill.

GINGER COOKY CRUST: Mix ¼ cup butter, melted, into 1¼ cups fine gingersnap crumbs (crush 18). Pat and press into 9-in. pie pan. Bake at 325 degrees 10 minutes. Cool, fill.

This fruit cake recipe is some-

thing special and different—all the fruit makes its appearance on the outside of the cake. There's a wonderful basic butter cake underneath that's good any day of the year with any favorite frosting or treatment you give it. If you try this cake, it's sure to become one of your favorites.

Japanese Fruit Cake

For Cake:

- 1 cup butter or margarine
- 2 cups sugar
- 4 eggs, whole
- 3 cups cake flour
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 cup milk
- 1 teaspoon vanilla

(For dark layer you'll need about one teaspoon of your favorite spices, two tablespoons cocoa and just enough hot water to dissolve.)

Cream butter or margarine and sugar thoroughly with mixer. Add eggs and beat some more. Sift together flour, baking powder and salt and add alternately with milk and vanilla. Divide batter equally and to onehalf add spice mixture. Bake at 325 degrees in two large greased and floured cake pans (cake springs back at your touch when done).

For Filling:

- 1 No. 2 can crushed pineapple
- 1 cup sugar
- 2 tablespoons flour
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- 1 cup chopped pecans
- 1 can flake coconut
- ½ cup maraschino cherries, cut-up
- ¾ cup raisins or dates, cut up

Mix together in saucepan pineapple, sugar, flour and salt. Cook until it thickens on low heat. Add remainder of ingredients. Remove from heat, cool and spread on cake. For a striking holiday look, use both green and red cherries.

Long before it's time to fashion the holly wreath, you'll want to blend a galaxy of fruits into fruitcakes and puddings. Stow them away in your freezer or let them ripen until gift wrapping season. You might like to try our unique version of this fruit cake. A slice of this cake is as handsome as a stained-glass window.

Tropical Fruit Cake

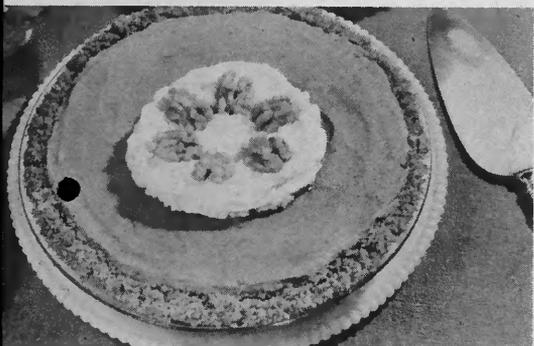
- 3 cups Brazil nuts (about 1½ lbs. shelled)
- 2 6½ oz. pkgs. pitted dates
- 1 cup Maraschino cherries (red, green or mixed)
- ¾ cup sifted all purpose flour
- ¾ cup sugar
- 1½ teaspoon baking powder
- 1½ teaspoon salt
- 3 eggs
- 1 teaspoon vanilla

Place whole nuts, whole dates, and whole drained cherries in large mixing bowl. Sift flour, sugar, baking powder and salt over the fruit mixture and mix thoroughly with your hands. Beat eggs until frothy, add vanilla. Pour eggs over fruit mixture and mix again with hands. Place batter in greased and waxed paper lined loaf pan (9x5x3) and bake at 300 degrees for an hour and 45 minutes. Remove from pan, peel off paper. Wrap in aluminum, refrigerate or seal and freeze. Always cool completely before attempting to cut.

Pumpkin Pie traditional fashion is one to suit all tastes. It's our very pet recipe.



Pumpkin Chiffon Pie—just one glance and you know this pretty pie is as good as it looks!





A jackpot of laundry tips

Any day can be washday with these new appliances so flexible they change to meet your needs exactly—New dial enables washer to take finest fabric; dryer cuts down ironing, tumbles away wrinkles; steam iron touch-up does the rest.

Everything about washday is changing so fast. There are new types of washers; new detergents and starches; new ways of drying and the biggest change of all—entirely new fibers and fabrics to be washed and handled in special ways. But the purchase of the best equipment possible will not solve your laundry problems unless you use it as it was designed and manufactured.

Many people have the idea an automatic washer will not get really dirty clothes clean but tests have proven any automatic washer will get all the dirt and grime out—if the homemaker uses it right. Here are things you must watch out for:

Know the fabrics you are washing. Are they cotton? Wool? Man-made? Will they take hot water? How soiled are they? What did the tag say about washing methods? Are the fabrics colorfast? What about bindings and trimmings? Will all the pieces put in the washer together need or stand the same amount of action?

The amount of detergent—syndet or all-purpose soap—depends upon water hardness, kind and degree of soil in clothes, and kind and size of washing machine.

Lightly soiled fabrics come clean quickly. Therefore, wash clothes before they become badly soiled.

The hotter the water, the more soil is removed. Hot means 140 to 160 degrees. White clothes can stand the hottest water. Colors, unless guaranteed fast, require lower water temperature, 120 degrees. Fugitive colors need to be washed separately to protect other clothes.

Washers will not perform miracles. Heavily soiled garments require hotter water, more detergent and longer washing action. Dirty shirt collars and cuffs need special attention. Scrub these streaks with a brush dipped in a jelly of detergent and cold water. If necessary sprinkle dry detergent on spots. For heavily soiled work clothes that are greasy or oily—use two washings in hot water with extra detergent. It's best never to soak clothes overnight since soil loosens and redeposits. A 15-20 minute soaking period or a five-minute cycle in warm softened water is recommended.

Fragile fabrics, sheers or any fiber, need a short wash cycle. Small articles like hose should be put in a mesh bag. Delicate garment construction, such as lace insertion, slender straps, narrow seams, should be protected from long washing or tumbling with heavy garments. Use a short cycle for man-made fibers, two to four minutes. Woolens, rayons and silks require lukewarm water, 100-110 degrees. In blended fabrics let the most delicate fabric be the guide as in a cotton and nylon fabric, wash as for nylon.

In washing wool blankets, the "soak" method is recommended. Minimum agitation or friction is most important factor in preventing shrinkage.

Your washer will not sew on loosened buttons. Empty the junk from children's pockets, cigarettes from shirts remembering to shake the hay from blue-jeans' cuffs. Close zippers, fasten hooks and eyes, grippers and snaps. Mend torn garments first or they'll be torn more.

Do not overload the washer. The cleansing action depends on water and detergent passing through the fabric to flush out soil. You'll have better results if you reduce the load to seven pounds. Loads made up of small and large (not more than two sheets or large pieces), as towels and sheets, wash better since water can circulate better.

Too long washing wastes time, wears out clothes unnecessarily, and redeposits soil in clothing. Follow instructions with your machine.

Remove stains before putting clothes and other items in washing.

Some special exceptions are: White fabrics of man-made fibers must be washed separately since they attract color, even colorfast ones. Pleated skirts hold pleats better when drip dried. Weight of water helps reshape pleats. The use of perborate bleach with each washing is recommended to prevent the build-up of greying of nylon, Orlon, and Dacron. Never wring or twist fabrics of nylon, Orlon and Dacron; wrinkles may be permanently set.

Using A Dryer

Before using a dryer we must have well-washed clothes. Clothes will be only as clean and spot free

when they come out of a dryer as when they were put in.

With dryers that have a single temperature, sort as for the washer—white and fast colors together; non-colorfast garments in separate loads according to color; lingerie together; shag rugs alone or with heavier fabrics, etc.

With dryers that have several temperature settings, sort clothes also according to the temperature needed for the fibers.

Minimize ironing by straightening out collars and sleeves before drying and by not overdrying. Remove articles, lighter weight ones first, before they are bone dry, then fold them immediately.

Remove garments to be ironed when they are damp dry. Iron immediately or fold and store in plastic bag for future ironing.

Dry wrinkle-resistant colored garments in small loads; remove from dryer before they are bone dry, hang on hangers, and straighten seams, collar, and sash. Properly handled, such garments will be ready to wear.

Remove knit garments from dryer with a bit of moisture remaining, then block into shape. Never overdry. The suggestion has been made many times that the wise homemaker buy the shirts a size or two larger than necessary, and wash and dry them once before they are worn.

Remove garments made of man-made fibers, such as nylon and dacron, from dryer as soon as it has stopped. Do not over dry.

Dry starched clothes by themselves. If only collars and cuffs are to be starched, brush starch on them or dip them into starch after garment has been dried.

To remove wrinkles from dry corduroys, woolens, and velveteens, place in dryer with several wet colorfast sponges. Wet towels or other items are satisfactory when there is no likelihood of adding lint to dark garments.

Place blankets—washed carefully by soak method—into dryer with five or six dry bath towels. Remove when slightly damp; stretch and pull to original length and width if necessary; let blanket continue to dry in air. Follow electric blanket manufacturers' instructions with special care.

Do not overdry washable chenille spreads, corduroys, washable draperies, pillows and slip covers; dry non-colorfast items separately.

Using An Ironer

Have all materials handy when you sit down to iron such as a rack for long garments, hangers, sponge, and pressing cloth.

Remove clothes from dryer while still a little damp; fold and put in plastic bag until ready to iron.

Keep shoe shiny and polished, free from starch. Use steel wool, waxed paper, or a cold sponge to remove excess starch.

Fluff padding occasionally and replace when needed.

Practice on controls until their use is automatic.

Keep cover fresh and free from stains. Having a couple of extra ones help.

Last of all, follow direction book exactly, step by step, in ironing hard-to-do things. These instructions are worked out to prevent unnecessary drying out of unironed parts and crushing of already ironed parts of garments.

Service of Equipment

Many service calls are unnecessary and could be avoided if the user remembers to follow the instructions in the manufacturers use and care book. Don't be one of those that reads instructions after everything else fails.

Points on washer use which the serviceman suggests the homemaker should remember are:

1. Before calling a serviceman be sure that the water faucets are turned on, that the lid or door is closed, that the timer has not been advanced, and that the washer is properly plugged in, that a fuse has not been blown, that the drain hose is not kinked, or that some small item of clothing is not clogging the pump.

2. Do not overload the washer.

3. Be sure that the water pressure is adequate and that water is hot enough and soft enough.

4. Do not blame the washer for clothes damage caused by excessive bleach.

5. Measure and use soap or detergent according to manufacturers' instructions.

Most complaints on dryers can be avoided by homemakers who observe these rules:

1. Be sure that wiring is adequate.

2. Avoid yellowing of garments by rinsing adequately in the washer.

3. Clean lint trap after each use to avoid slow drying.

4. Avoid scorching by following garment instructions as to temperatures.

5. Overdrying will cause wrinkles in fabrics.

6. Follow instructions to avoid garment shrinkage. Better performance can be assured and few ironer service calls if the homemaker remembers the following:

1. Be sure the wiring is adequate; do not plug ironer into an extension cord.

2. Remove excess starch from shoe with damp cloth while shoe is still warm.

3. Be sure that shoe pressure is properly adjusted; also fluff up padding often.

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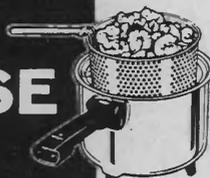
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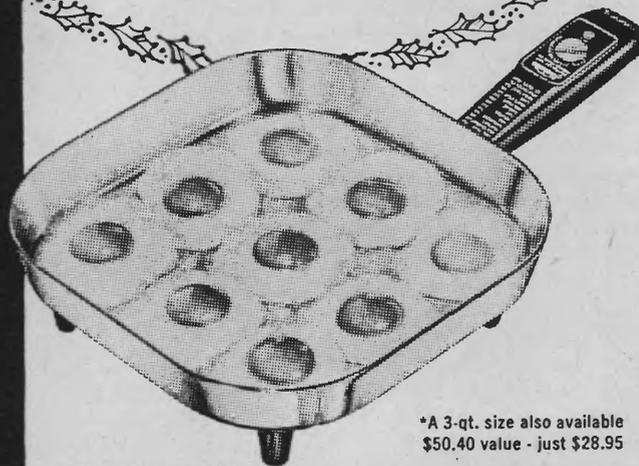
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I belong to the _____ Electric Cooperative

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Sunbeam ★ **VALUE THRU QUALITY**

Patterns for Handiwork Fans

The Christmas season approaches quickly for those who like to fill part of their gift list with hand made articles. Not only is it fun to make your own gifts, but it also shows individuality and thoughtfulness which are appreciated even beyond the gift itself. The patterns are free, just for the asking. Send a stamped, self-addressed envelope for every three patterns you wish.

1. STOLE WITH FRINGE — For glamour and warmth, too, over a winter ensemble on a nippy day. This lovely stole is crocheted from soft, comfortable Orlon and metallic yarn in a two-row shell pattern, so you can make it any length you like.

2. HANDKERCHIEF EDGING—Truly beautiful needlework has a special place in every woman's wardrobe. This lovely crocheted edging makes a handkerchief a charming accessory for a "best" ensemble, a crisp and smart finishing touch in a uniform pocket.

3. TATTED HANDBAG SET—Little things can add glamour to your accessories wardrobe. Shown here is a tatted handbag set which includes compact case, comb case and eyeglass case. All you need is a piece of felt, thread, topaz rhinestones and a shuttle.

4. SANTA DOOR KNOB—There are many Christmas trimmings for the home which can be made quickly and easily. Today we show a gay, whimsical Santa Claus head that will be a colorful door knob or wall decoration. Scarlet wool is used in crocheting the cap and bell chains. The face is crocheted in white, and loops of yarn are used for the hair and whiskers. Scarlet yarn is also used for the nose and mouth, and a brilliant blue for the eyes.

5. RABBIT TABLECLOTH EDGING—The gracious little touches in your home become so much more important during winter months, when most family time is spent indoors. This delightful rabbit edging in filet crochet will be a wonderful mid-season tonic for your dining room, and you'll be able to make it quickly in sturdy, crochet cotton.

6. CLASSIC SWEATER—Every woman's wardrobe has a place for at least one tailored, short-sleeved sweater in a pivotal shade. Pleasant and uncomplicated to knit, this pattern in stockinette stitch glistens with metallic highlights. Ribbing at waist, cuffs and neckline assures perfect fit.

7. RUFFLED TRAY MAT—You'll find many uses for a tray mat around the home, and we think today's design is both unusual and attractive. It is crocheted in motifs which give an over-all effect of a "coat of arms" design. Each motif is 2½ inches square. The completed tray mat, trimmed with a crisp ruffle, measures 13½ by 21 inches.

8. BABY GIRAFFE — This wobbly, baby giraffe, all decked out in his best spots, will be a gay companion in any nursery. He's made of lustrous blue and white crochet cotton and is stuffed with cotton batting. The long eyelashes and body spots are cut from black felt.



1. Stole With Fringe



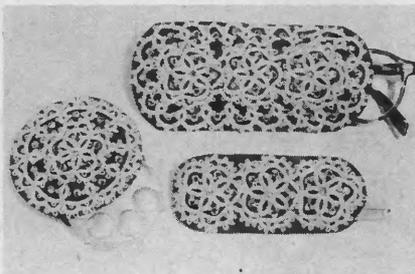
5. Rabbit Tablecloth Edging



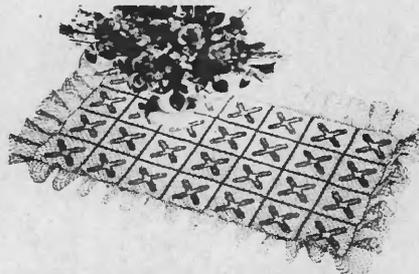
2. Handkerchief Edging



6. Classic Sweater



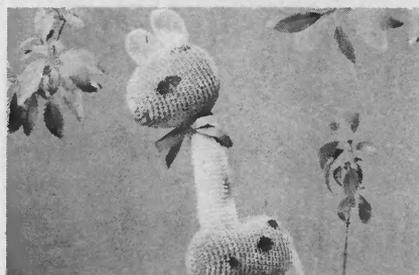
3. Tatted Handbag Set



7. Ruffled Tray Mat



4. Santa Door Knob



8. Baby Giraffe

ILLINOIS RURAL ELECTRIC NEWS

Judy Parker
Box 1180
Springfield, Illinois

Please send me without charge the pattern leaflets which I have checked below. I am enclosing a STAMPED, SELF-ADDRESSED envelope for every THREE patterns requested. (If possible, the envelope which MUST accompany all pattern orders should be of the larger size.)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Stole With Fringe | 5. Rabbit Tablecloth Edging |
| 2. Handkerchief Edging | 6. Classic Sweater |
| 3. Tatted Handbag Set | 7. Ruffled Tray Mat |
| 4. Santa Door Knob | 8. Baby Giraffe |

My name is.....

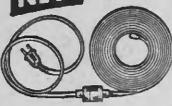
Address.....

Comment (if any).....

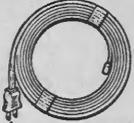
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AUTOMATIC 50° WATER WARMER

Flocks average 12 more eggs per hen when water is kept at 50° with this U/L and C.S.A. approved warmer. Costs less than an egg a day to use.

\$6.45

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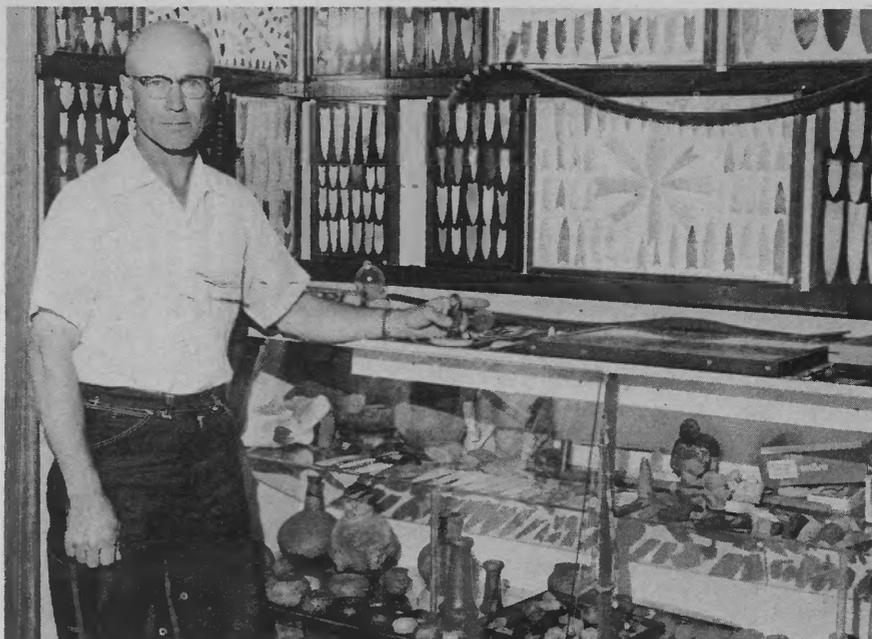
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Nationally known Dairy and Health Authorities say: Clipping prevents dirt accumulation—the chief source of sediment. Clipped cows are easier to keep clean, produce more desirable milk with low bacteria count, less sediment. Overall clipping helps control lice infestation. For best results use Clipmaster animal clipper. Preferred for its size, ease of handling and lasting durability. No. 51, \$49.95. (Colorado & West, \$50.25.)

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REACH 430,000 BUYERS!

That's the market you can reach by advertising in the Rural Exchange section of this magazine. For rates see page 3.



William Smail has been collecting arrowheads for 40 years. He now has over 2,000.

This farmer's hobby is collecting arrowheads

William Smail, a farmer and cattle feeder near Vandalia, spends his spare time collecting and cataloging Indian arrowheads which he finds, or exchanges with other collectors. Smail has followed his hobby for over 40 years.

According to Smail, arrowheads are usually found around creek banks or where two streams come together. "These are the places Indians used as camp sites," he explains. "I found my first arrowhead by a creek on my father's farm when I was a boy."

Smail, a director of the Illinois State Archaeological Society, has his collection in a huge showcase in the second floor hallway of his farm home. He estimates he has

over 2,000 arrowheads in his collection.

Though Smail has arrowheads from most of the tribes in the United States, he specializes in those from the middle Mississippi River Valley. Some of his specimens are 10,000 years old, he says.

Smail is a member of Southwestern Electric Cooperative of Greenville.

McLean Co. Farmer Killed When Elevator Contacts Co-op Line

Ralph E. Brown, a farmer, of Stanford, in McLean County, was fatally injured October 29, when a 40-foot grain elevator came into contact with a 7200-volt line of the Corn Belt Electric Cooperative. Brown's brother-in-law, Alva L. Kerley, on whose farm the accident occurred, was badly burned.

At the time of the accident Kerley on a tractor, was attempting to maneuver the elevator in position to fill a silo with corn. Brown, on the ground, was guiding the elevator. He had hold of the crank handle when the top of the elevator came in contact with the co-op's service wires.

KILL POWER FAILURE with your TRACTOR!



Protect your farm and family against power failure NOW with a Tractor-Driven Generator. No extra engine to buy. Operates from tractor or gas engine. Supplies power for lights, heating system, water pump, milker, brooder, milk cooler, etc.

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WINPOWER
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Let's Consider All the Facts!

(From Page Five)

REA program full time would have his hands tied by a political appointee.

Deteriorating Effect

The action taken by the present administration and supported by the power companies to throttle the administrator in the performance of his duties has nothing but a deteriorating effect upon the rural electric program.

It is now an established fact that the President of A.F.B.F., Charles Shuman, is dealing with the Secretary of Agriculture, the administration and private profit power companies on plans to get legislation introduced in the next session of Congress to increase interest rates and to curtail the further development of rural electric systems.

It is difficult for us to understand how the national leader of our farm organization could be working in the best interest of farmers when advocating these program restrictions.

We are firmly convinced that the information which was passed out to our grass-root farmers as factual, originated at the top level and was spoon-fed to an innocent farmer audience. We don't believe this is the right kind of a way to go about developing a strong county, state and national organization which agriculture so sorely needs in these trying times.

How Do the Costs Really Compare?

(From Page Six)

partisan politician, the Secretary of Agriculture. They take this position for a number of reasons. Here are two: 1. Such a policy threatens to involve REA in partisan politics. REA has always had bi-partisan support. 2. Restricting of REA administrator's authority to loans under \$500,000, is a policy that Secretary Benson has imposed arbitrarily and will destroy the rights of co-ops to obtain loans for generating and transmission facilities. This "right" constitutes the only bargaining power that most co-ops have when negotiating wholesale rates with private power companies. All generating and transmission loans exceed \$500,000.

The fact that Illinois co-ops have been receiving an 8.5 mill rate since 1950, is directly attributable to the loan application these co-ops filed with REA in 1949. The power companies knew that the Illinois co-ops would build their own generating plants, if they were not granted a reasonable wholesale rate.

NOVEMBER, 1958

Like I said, Charlie,
PRODUCTION CREDIT
is a **bargain in money**

Yes, it cost me plenty to learn
the difference between
interest costs and interest rates



PCA LOANS COST LESS BECAUSE OF THE UNIQUE PCA WAY OF FIGURING INTEREST

Mr. Farmer, do you understand exactly how your interest cost is figured? You probably have a percentage figure in mind . . . an interest rate that you *say* you pay. But rates can be misleading. It's the total *interest cost* that counts. For instance, PCA's costs are lower for two important reasons:

- (1) You are charged interest only for the money you use and the time that you use it.
- (2) Full repayment stops all interest charges *immediately*.

Let your PCA man explain the low dollar cost of PCA credit. The easiest method is to compare your present loan, dollar for dollar, and see what it would cost you from Production Credit. Stop by your local PCA office. The facts will surprise you!



PRODUCTION CREDIT Associations of Illinois

73 offices in Illinois— credit life insurance available.



PEN PALS

Hi Pen Pals:

Due to lack of space, Pen Pals had to be omitted for a couple of months, but this month we're back again with a page of letters from boys and girls who are waiting to hear from each and every one of you. So pick up your pencil and paper and get busy! Address any letters for publication to: July Parker, Jr. Rural Electric News, Box 1180, Springfield, Ill.

NOVEMBER BIRTHDAY

My hobby is collecting movie star pictures. I would like to hear from boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 12. I am 11 years old. My birthday is November 18. Do I have a twin?—Norma Lowrance, R. R. No. 3, Robinson, Ill.

LIKES ROCK AND ROLL

I am 14 years old and have brown hair and eyes. My birthday is January 9. I will be a Freshman at Olney High School this Fall. I like sports, reading, and Rock and Roll music. I will answer all letters I receive. Would like to hear from boys and girls over 14.—Bonnie Martin, R.R. No. 2, Claremont, Ill.

ENJOYS WATCHING TV

I am 13 years old and my birthday is January 3. I am going to be in the eighth grade. My hobbies are swimming and watching TV — also baby sitting. My hair is brown and eyes are hazel. I go to Roberts Thawville Jr. High. I would like to hear from boys and girls between 12 and 17.—Mary Sinn, Roberts, Ill.

PLAYS PIANO

I am 12 years old. My birthday is October 14. I have light brown hair and blue eyes. I play an accordion and piano, but my hobbies are reading and riding my bike. I live on a farm. I have one brother and one sister. I would like to hear from boys and girls, ages 12 to 14. I will answer all letters. I would also like to have some pictures.—Joann Kendall, R.R. No. 1, Plymouth, Ill.

LIKES TO RIDE HORSES

I am 12 years old. My birthday is February 28. I am four feet, nine inches tall. I have brown eyes and black hair. My hobbies are playing ball, listening to the radio and riding horses. I am in the sixth grade at Russellville School. I promise to answer all letters.—Kenneth Dexter Hoke, R. R. No. 2, Vincennes, Ind.

WATCHES TV

I am 11 years old. I have blonde hair and dark complexion. I am in the sixth grade at Washington School. My birthday is November 18. I'll send my picture with any letters. My hobbies are reading, dancing, skating and watching TV. I would like to hear from boys and girls from 11 to 15.—Beverly Aaron, R. R. No. 1, Johnston City, Ill.

PLAYS WITH DOLLS

I am 10 years old. I have blonde hair and blue eyes. My birthday is November 6. I have a sister five years old. My hobbies are playing with dolls, coloring and watching TV. I go to the Concord Schools. I am in the sixth grade. I would like to hear from boys and girls between 9 and 12.—Chartte Kay Hendrix, R. R. No. 1, New Haven, Ill.

ENJOYS DRAWING

I am 17 and my birthday is December 18. I am five feet, two inches tall and I weigh 116 pounds. I have light brown hair and blue eyes. My hobbies are drawing, listening to music and attending movies. I would like to hear from girls and boys between the ages of 17 and 19.—Wilma Jean Forbes, R. R. No. 2, St. Elmo, Ill.



PLAYS TENNIS

I am 15 years old and a Junior in high school. My birthday is October 1. I am a brunette with blue eyes and I am five feet, six inches tall. My hobbies are cooking, reading, playing tennis and taking long walks. I would like to hear from boys and girls between 14 and 17. — Bunny Bollman, 1410 Vandalia Street, Hillsboro, Ill.

LIKES TO SWIM

I am 14 years old and in the ninth grade. I have blonde hair and blue eyes. My birthday is January 2. Horseback riding, swimming and roller skating are my hobbies. I'd like to hear from boys and girls of all ages and if possible would also like pictures.—Darla Kinne, R.R. No. 1, Barry, Ill.

LISTENS TO HILLBILLY MUSIC

I am 13 years old and my birthday is April 14. I have dark brown hair and brown eyes. I will be in the eighth grade when school starts. My hobbies are listening to hillbilly music and popular music. I like to swim and play my accordion also. I live on a farm. I would like to hear from boys and girls between 10 and 16 years of age.—Mary E. Tellor, R. R. No. 1, Box 166, Jonesboro, Ill.

NOVEMBER BIRTHDAY

I am nine years old and my birthday is November 24. I am four feet, seven inches tall. I have black hair and green eyes. My hobbies are cooking, sewing, and playing the piano. I would like to hear from boys and girls between nine and 12 years of age.—Margaret Elmore, R.R. No. 1, Rockbridge, Ill.

ROLLER SKATES

I am 11 years old. My birthday is August 15. I have light brown hair and sorta blue eyes. I like very much to roller skate and swim. I also collect stamps. I'm in the sixth grade and I play a clarinet in the Maryville Grade School band. I would like girls from 10 to 13 to write. I promise to always write back.—Jean Kolling, R. R. No. 4, Edwardsville, Ill.

COLLECTS ROCKS

I am 11 years old and my birthday is October 15. I have blonde hair and blue eyes. I am four feet, 11 inches tall. My hobbies are reading, rock collecting, and playing the piano. I go to Woodland Grade School. I am in the sixth grade. I would like to hear from boys and girls from 11 to 13.—Janice Hocutt, R. R. No. 3, Watseka, Ill.

LIKES TO BAKE

I am 11 years old. My birthday is March 1. I have brown hair, and blue eyes. I am in the sixth grade. My hobbies are reading and baking. I belong to the Sunshine Gals 4-H Club. I would like to hear from girls of all ages. I promise to answer all letters I receive.—Eileen Buysse, R. R. No. 1, Geneseo, Ill.

OCTOBER BIRTHDAY

I am 11 years old. My birthday is October 6. I have brown hair and eyes. I am four feet, 11 inches tall. My hobbies are rock collecting and I do a little reading. I go to Woodland School. I am in the sixth grade. I would like to hear from boys and girls from 11 to 13 years of age.—Betty Howard, Box C13, Woodland, Ill.

LIKES TV

I am 10 years old and I have brown hair and blue eyes. I do not have a TV set, but would like to have one as I like to watch it very much. I weigh 90 pounds and I am four feet and nine inches tall. I would like to hear from boys and girls from all ages. I will send pictures.—Leonard Pybachi, R. R. No. 3, Ashley, Ill.

WANTS MAILBOX FULL

I am 13 years old. I have black hair and blue eyes. I weigh 130 pounds. I am five feet, nine inches tall. I am in the first year of high school in Ashley. My hobbies are swimming and fishing. I have been swimming for three years. I would like to hear from girls of all ages. I would like to have my mailbox full. I will answer all the letters I receive. I would like to have pictures too.—David Hoffman, R. R. No. 3, Box 53-A, Ashley, Ill.

EIGHTH GRADER

I am 14 years old and I am in the eighth grade. I go to Comm. Cons. No. 102 Grade School. I have blonde hair and gray eyes. I like to listen to popular music. I would like to hear from boys and girls between 13 and 15. I will answer all letters and would like to have pictures. — Sally Lane, Sparks Hill, Ill.

* * *

WATCHES TV

I am 12 years old and my birthday is August 17. My hobbies are riding my bike, and watching TV. I have blue-green eyes and brown hair. I am in the seventh grade at McEndree Grade School. I would like to hear from boys and girls from the ages of 12 to 14.—Carolyn Marie Pearce, R.R. No. 3, Flora, Ill.

* * *

ROLLER SKATES

I am 11 years old. My birthday is August 30. I like to roller skate and watch TV. I am five feet tall. I go to McEndree Grade School and I am in the sixth grade. I have one brother. I would like to hear from boys and girls between nine and 15 years of age. I will try to answer all the letters I receive.—Linda Wilson, R.R. No. 1, Flora, Ill.

* * *

LISTENS TO POPULAR MUSIC

I am 12 years old and I am in the seventh grade. I like to listen to popular music and to dance. I would like to hear from girls of all ages.—Linda Foreman, R. R. No. 2, Vincennes, Ind.

What I.A.A. said:

(From Page Six)

destroy the Rural Electrification Administration. Proponents state that the transfers were made to relieve the President, to provide clear lines of administration authority and responsibility and to simplify and make more efficient the work of the Department of Agriculture.

In 1953, the Secretary of Agriculture established a director of Agricultural Credit Services to supervise the REA and certain other agencies. He required all loan applications of over \$500,000 to be submitted to the director of Agricultural Credit Services before the loan was made.

It is now proposed that the Rural Electrification Administration be taken out of the Department of Agriculture and set up as an independent agency. Apparently it is felt that an independent REA administrator will approve loans which are not approved by the director of Agricultural Credit Services. Also it is said this will rescue the REA from the utility monopoly octopus.

Questions:

1. Should the government make new loans at the 2 per cent rate since this rate is substantially less than the cost which the government pays upon long term borrowed funds?

2. Would the interest of farmer users be served by the construction of an additional cooperative generating plant or plants in Illinois? Would this bring better service at lower rates?

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Rural Exchange

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