

Illinois

Rural Electric News

October, 1960



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Our Cover

October, the month when witches and goblins cast their spell. Soon, the small fry, gaily decked out in their colorful masquerades, with sacks in hand, will venture forth to knock on neighborhood doors in search of treats. It is also the month when Autumn turns the leaves to brown, heralding the approach of winter.

PHOTO: A. DEVANEY, INC., N.Y.

Before You Vote

The matter of rural electrification may not be the most important issue of the current political campaign, but it certainly should be given full consideration particularly by members of rural electric cooperatives.

REA, an issue to consider

While co-op kilowatts do not carry any political party label, nevertheless the future of the rural electrification program depends to a large degree upon the Administration and Congress.

In recognition of this fact, the delegates to the annual meeting of the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives last month, representing the 132,000 rural electric co-op members in Illinois, directed that the voting record of Illinois Congressmen be published in this issue of their statewide publication, the *Illinois Rural Electric News* (see pages 18-21).

In accordance with the decision of the state meeting delegates, and later re-affirmed unanimously by action of the State Association board of directors, the voting record approved for publication was that compiled by the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association including all issues affecting rural electrification in the United States.

The reasoning behind this decision was that the rural electrification program is a national one, and is not restricted to state borders. In this light, the delegates and directors of the Association recognized that since nearly 55 per cent of all of the electricity which the nation's rural electric systems buy comes from public sources such as the federal government, the federal power program is of vital importance to the future welfare of electric cooperatives.

The National Rural Electric Cooperative Association is the national service organization of the rural electric co-ops and counts 958 of the approximately 1,000 co-ops in 46 states as members. NRECA was instructed by its members in 1954 to compile on a continuing basis and to make available to members of the Association the record votes of Congressmen on issues relating to the rural power industry.

In addition to the voting record, the *Illinois Rural Electric News* presented last month an article showing the significant relationship of the President of the United States to the course of rural electrification. He appoints the REA Administrator, has the final say about the REA budget, and exerts considerable influence on its policies. The article also contained information on the backgrounds of both Presidential candidates in regard to rural electrification.

How you vote is a judgment each of you has to make for himself. But if you are a member of a rural electric cooperative and you place a high value on the benefits that electricity have made possible, then you should weigh the rural electrification issue very carefully before deciding for whom to vote next month.

To do otherwise would be to ignore the undeniable fact that Congress and the Executive Branch of the government have the power to deal a death blow to rural electrification. Thus, it is necessary to have in office politicians who believe in and who will support the rural electrification program if it is to survive.

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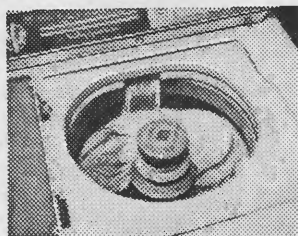
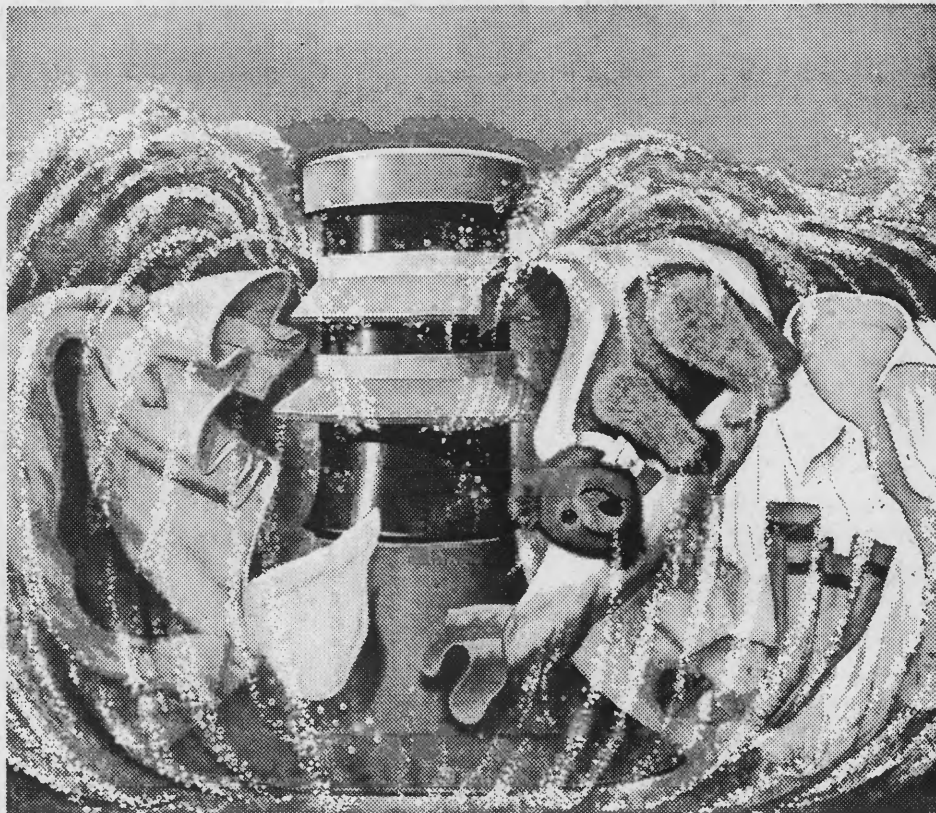
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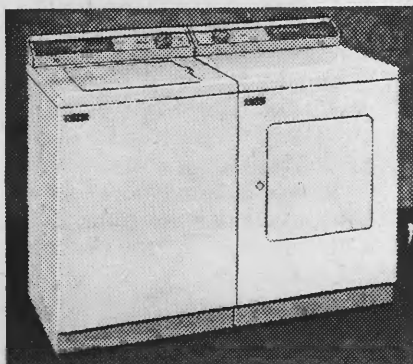
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THIRTY-FIVE-YEAR-OLD CHESTER WYATT HAS A 280-COW DAIRY HERD ON A 260-ACRE FARM, NEAR LOMAX, HENDERSON COUNTY.

MILKS 200 COWS TWICE A DAY

Chester Wyatt, 35-year-old dairyman, handles gigantic dairy herd with only one full-time helper; spends eight hours a day milking.

Chester Wyatt, 35-years-old, is in dairying in a big way. On 260 acres of flat, sandy soil in the bottomlands of the Mississippi River, near Lomax, Henderson County, Wyatt has developed one of the state's largest dairy herds, 280 cows, 200 of which he milks twice a day. He produces nearly two-million pounds of Grade A milk a year.

What's even more remarkable about this dairy enterprise is that young Wyatt built up his large herd in the short span of 14 years. And, he handles the whole operation with only the assistance of his father and some part-time help from his four young sons.

In his large, eight-stall, elevated milking parlor equipped with a stainless steel pipeline system, Wyatt spends nearly eight hours a day. He starts his morning milking at 6 a.m. and is finished by 10 a.m. In the evening, Wyatt begins at 6 p.m. and quits at 10 p.m. However, he points out, "If the boys help me, I can finish by 8:30."

The dairyman's herd of Holsteins, Guernseys, and crosses between the two, produce enough milk to fill two stainless-steel bulk tanks which together hold 1,000 gallons. Pickup by tank truck is made each noon

at the Wyatt farm, and the milk is shipped to the Quincy market.

Wyatt's operation is so vast that he practically keeps one artificial insemination specialist busy servicing his young heifers and cows. The technician visits the dairy farm on the average of five days a week.

At present Wyatt is having his heifers bred to Angus bulls to prevent calving troubles. Although he hasn't been bothered with this in the past, the young dairyman believes it's better to avoid trouble than to have to correct it later. Besides artificial breeding, Wyatt uses a purebred Guernsey bull on his herd of Holsteins. He says he likes crossbreeds. "They milk better."

Wyatt started his dairy business after he returned from service during World War II. He examined the sandy soil and says he realized then that dairying was the only thing which could make this type of land pay. "I realized that a farmer had to have some livestock to utilize all the roughage that the land would produce.

"I saw that a short drought ruined farmers who tried to raise grain on this land. The soil just won't

store water. To me dairying was the answer. It is pretty hard to beat dairy cows for turning roughage into cash," Wyatt points out.

Then too, he and his father already had the foundation of a dairy herd. They milked 20 cows in an old stanchion barn. By 1949 Wyatt increased his small herd to 30. In 1952, he purchased 33 more milk cows. Last year he bought 80 Guernseys. These purchases, in addition to the normal increases within the herd itself, helped Wyatt develop the large herd.

"When you milk only 10 or 20 cows, you don't have much of a herd growth," Wyatt says. "But once you get over 100 cows, then it seems you always have heifers to add to the herd. Last year I milked 165 cows. Now, I'm milking 200, and I expect to have 70 more heifers freshening before February."

According to Wyatt, "I've built this dairy herd for the boys' future. If they want to stay on the farm, I want to have something for them to do to make a good living." Wyatt has four sons, Douglas 12, Richard, 11, Daniel, 9, and Donald, 7. In addition he has one daughter, Linda, 2.

Because of the vastness of the operation, Wyatt by necessity has geared his entire farm program to the fulfillment of one end—to produce milk. He raises only silage and legume crops on his farm. Instead of pasture he uses six acres of drylot with shade trees. He buys all the supplement feed ingredients, which he mixes with an electric mill.

About half of the acreage is in alfalfa, or alfalfa bromegrass. The other half of the farm is planted in sorghum, and rye. Wyatt field chops the rye in May, then covers the soil with ammonium nitrate and replants it in sorghum which he cuts from mid-August until October.

All of the silage is stored in three trench silos, one of which is large enough to hold as much ensilage as 10, 16 by 40 feet upright silos. It is 50 feet wide, about 20 feet deep and 225 feet long. It equals in capacity the two smaller trench silos.

Wyatt prefers these dirt silos because he says they are much cheaper to build than uprights, hold more ensilage, and are easier to feed from in a big operation like his. The three silos hold enough silage to handle Wyatt's large milk herd needs for a year.

The young dairyman fills the silos from dump trucks which haul the ensilage in from the fields. He puts the grass and legume ensilage on the bottom, then covers it with sorghum. He points out that the sorghum juices usually soak down to the lower level and help to boost the feed value of the grasses.

Wyatt feeds all of his cows on what he calls a feedway, which is a concrete floor 200 feet long, located out in the barnyard adjacent to the milking parlor. A low, 24 inch reinforced concrete wall divides the floor into a 12-foot wide feeding side and a 24-foot wide manure side. About 85 cows can eat there at one time. Wyatt is in the process of building another feeding floor, similar to this one, on the other side of the lot to handle the rest of his cows.

Believing that a contented cow is one that is not hungry, Wyatt keeps silage on the feedway at all times. He spreads it out with his homemade self-unloading wagon. As the cows feed on it, Wyatt keeps the feed pushed up to the separating wall with the blade on the front of the tractor.

This same blade spreads corn cobs in the 164 by



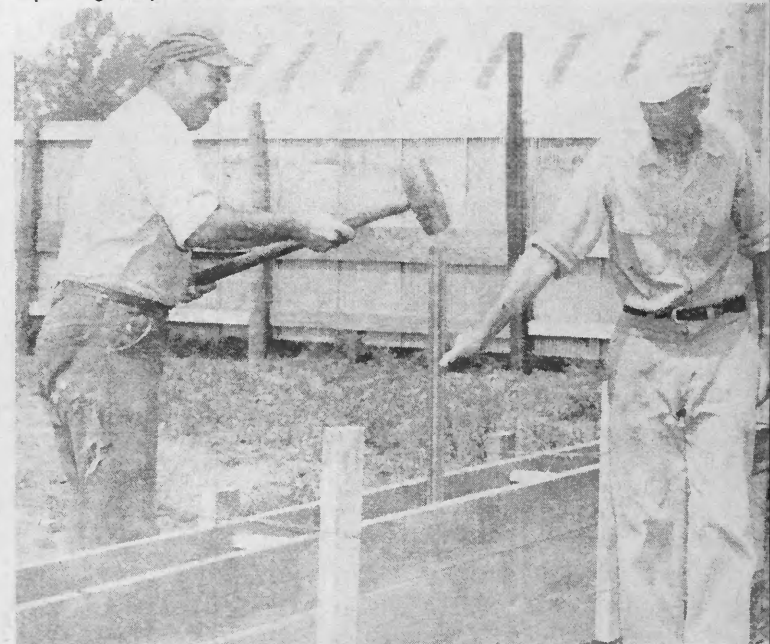
Much of Wyatt farm is in sorghum and alfalfa bromegrass that are cut and stored in trench silos, one of which is as big as 10 upright silos.

44-foot quonset-type loafing shed, used in the winter, and it packs silage tightly in place in the trench silos. Wyatt uses the blade to clean manure off of the feedway, which is then put on the fields. With just four months' accumulation of manure, Wyatt covered 100 acres last year.

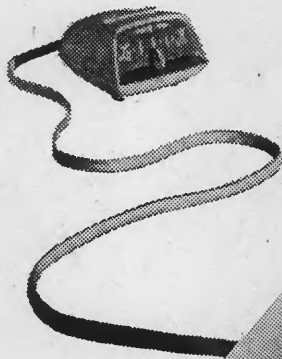
The young dairyman depends upon electric power to ease his workload. In addition to the eight electric milkers and the two electric bulk milk tanks, Wyatt relies upon electric power to grind and to mix the supplement feed he gives his cows. A small mix-mill does this chore. An auger then takes the mixed ration and deposits it in bins above the milking parlor, from which it is gravity-fed into anyone of the eight milking stalls.

Wyatt is a member of Western Illinois Electrical Co-op of Carthage.

Chester and his father are kept busy building new feedlots for the ever-expanding dairy herd. Concrete walls separate cows from feed floor.



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GENERAL  ELECTRIC

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Like some giant Dinosaur from the prehistoric past, the nine-story high shovel, gropes out and down, gouging the ground of 14 yards of dirt with one "gulp." The modern-day monster lives and breathes, thanks to the electricity from the Southeastern Illinois Electric Co-op of Eldorado.

The large, 70 foot high stripper, uncovers the coal at the Walnut Grove mine located south of Harrisburg. It is one of the largest of its type in the United States. Along with its sister stripper, a smaller 12-yard shovel, the electric-powered shovel moves from 350,000 to 400,000 yards of dirt a month, exposing around 70,000 tons of coal.

According to Asa Ellis, mine superintendent, the larger shovel is powered by a 750 horsepower motor. A 550 horsepower motor runs the smaller one. "We use electric shovels because they are more economical and efficient than diesels," Ellis explains. "For one thing there is hardly any maintenance on the electric motors."

The mine superintendent points out that the company used one electric-powered machine for 15 years

GIANT COAL SHOVEL— MODERN-DAY DINOSAUR

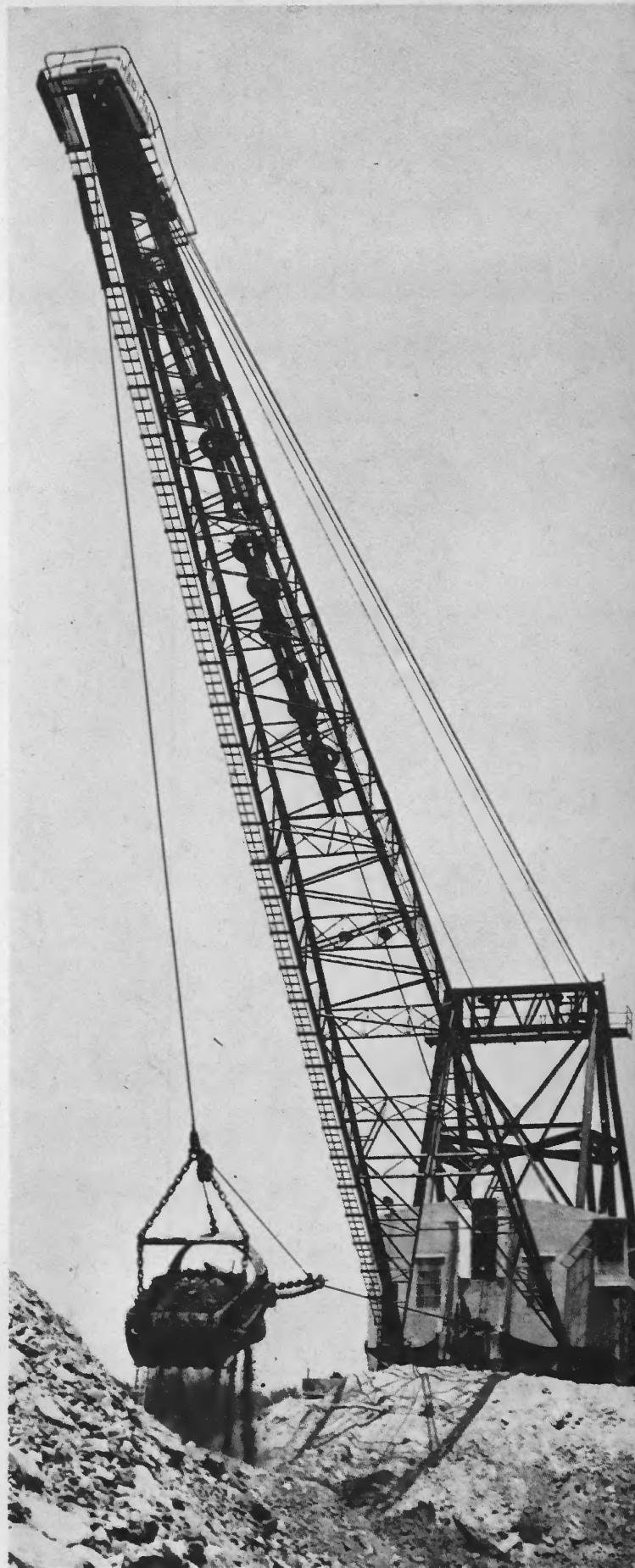
and spent less on repairing it, than it did on a smaller diesel unit which it had for only two years.

Too huge to be shipped as a single unit, the large stripper was sent to the mine piecemeal, where it was then assembled on the spot. It took several months. Ellis says a machine that big costs around \$700,000, but will almost pay for itself in a year.

The shovel exposes an area 40 feet wide and nearly 60 feet deep. Its tank-like treads propel it slowly over the ground into position for its long-handled shovel to dig into the ground and to throw the dirt into a high pile on one side of the trench.

At present, the Walnut Grove mine is mining two seams of coal, called Illinois 3 and Illinois 2. Ellis explains that Illinois 3 can be found from ground level down to around 70 feet. Illinois 2 is mined from 70 feet to 93 feet. Small shovels dig the coal and load it into large trucks which carry it to the mine's tipple.

The coal is processed and then loaded onto train coal cars for shipment. Ellis says that most of the coal goes to power plants in northern Illinois. He says there is at least five million tons of coal in the present mining area, enough to last for 25 years.



This nine-story high coal shovel, gouges out 14 yards of dirt at a time. It is one of the largest electric strippers in use in the United States.

Spoilage will
usually develop
in storage bins
unless you aerate

DRYING GRAIN IS NOT

You can't depend entirely on drying to protect your stored grain through the winter. Many farmers have found to their regret, that grain which they dried and sealed in bins in the fall, developed considerable mold during the cold months.

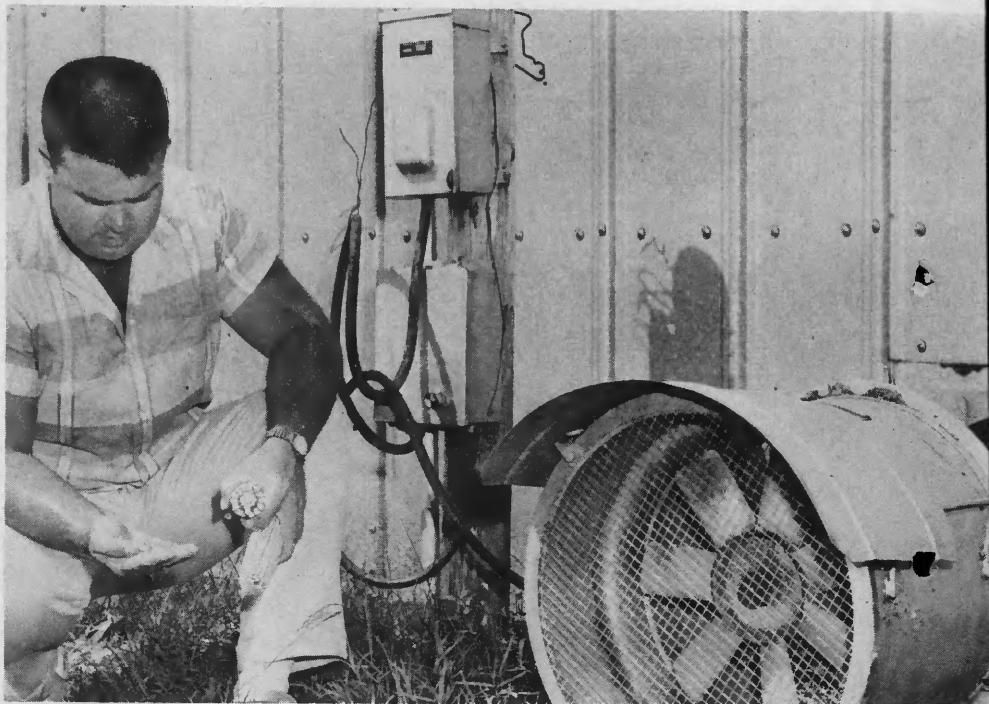
The reason is this: In late fall and winter, as outside temperatures drop, grain around the outside of the bin, as well as that on the top, cools faster than the grain nearer the center. This difference in temperature causes moisture to move slowly from the warmer grain to the colder grain. Sometimes this moisture condenses on the kernels of the colder grain. Thus mold and insect activity may develop.

However, this can be prevented thanks to the work of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and to small electric fans. Today, farmers like O'Neil Salmon of near Brocton, Edgar County, safely store corn as long as 10 months without having any of it spoil because of moisture-caused mold.

For the past three years, Salmon has successfully kept ear corn throughout the winter months in a metal building 40 by 31-feet with an 18-foot ceiling. He's put in his corn at 18 per cent moisture in October and then sold it as late as July at 15 per cent moisture without losing as much as a bushel because of spoilage.

Salmon, a member of Edgar Electric Co-op, credits two little 1½ horsepower electric fans with preventing spoilage in the ear corn. By occasionally turning the fans on during the winter months, Salmon conditions the grain, removes the excessive moisture, and prevents mold. "I usually run the fans on dry days," Salmon explains.

The Edgar County farmer's experience duplicates that of the USDA, which for many years studied the problem in an effort



O'Neil Salmon of near Brocton, safely stored ear corn for 10 months without having any of it spoil. He credits two, small fans with keeping the crop free of mold and excessive moisture.

to maintain the quality of corn stored in government bins. Formerly, bin officials stirred the surface of stored corn periodically to prevent molding and caking. Now, however, like Salmon's, all government bins have electric fans which keep the temperature of the corn uniform throughout the bins.

The movement of a small amount of air through the bin to cool and ventilate the grain at frequent intervals is called aeration. Aeration should not be confused with drying for it cannot be depended upon to do any appreciable amount of drying. It merely prevents overheating, or an accumulation of moist air in one spot.

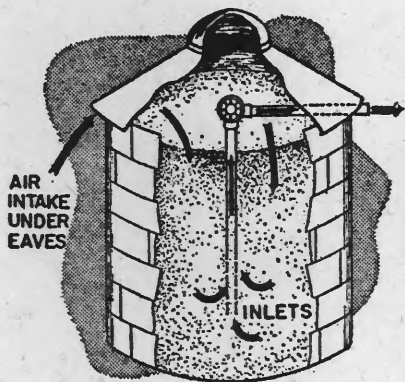
Proper aeration pulls cool dryer air through the grain and exhausts the moisture-laden warmer air outside of the bin. Small bins of 1,000 bushel or less capacity usually do not require aeration because the

grain cools satisfactorily. On larger bins of the 2,200 bushel size, a 1/50th horsepower fan is all that's required to aerate the grain. A 1/25th horsepower fan can handle 3,300 bushel bins.

Results of USDA tests show that 1/10 cubic foot per minute of air per bushel of corn is sufficient to successfully aerate shelled corn. The tests also showed that there's little advantage in aeration in spring and summer months. During these months when outside temperatures increase, the average grain temperature in un-aerated bins and that in aerated bins is about equal.

In the USDA check test, two bins were filled in August with shelled corn containing 13.5 per cent moisture at an 85 degree temperature. By January, temperature of the corn in the center of the un-aerated bin was still 75 degrees, and the moisture content of the

ENOUGH



Here's a simple aeration setup for round bins. The air duct should extend down two-thirds the depth of the grain. The bottom two-thirds of the duct should be perforated. The fan, at top, draws air through the grain, discharging it outside.

surface corn had increased 24 per cent.

On the other hand, the aerated bin had no corn warmer than 40 degrees and the surface corn measured 14.5 per cent moisture, only a one per cent increase. By summer the unaerated corn had deteriorated to a sample grade while the aerated corn showed no change in market grade.

Small electric fans have simplified aeration, keeping equipment and operating costs low. Farmers who are already artificially drying their corn in storage bins, can use the same air-duct system for air distribution for aeration. A duct system of some kind is essential with this method of grain conditioning.

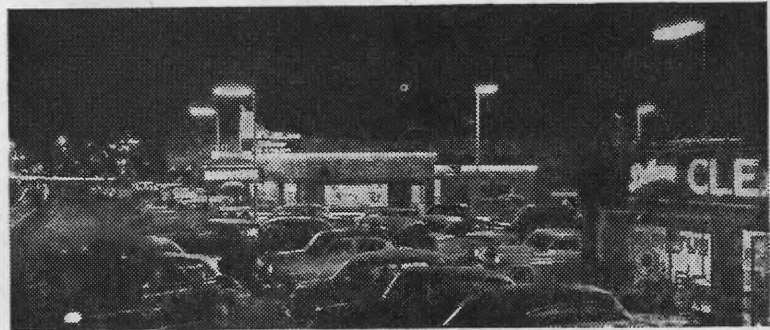
There are on the market today, complete aeration systems ready for installation. Do - it - yourself farmers can make their own systems. A simple system may be installed even after the bin is filled. A pipe can be inserted in the center of the grain by drawing the grain out with a vacuum cleaner as the pipe is pushed down. Attaching a small fan to the top of this pipe and installing a discharge pipe to it completes the aeration setup.

OCTOBER, 1960

MAKE YOURS A LIGHT WINTER

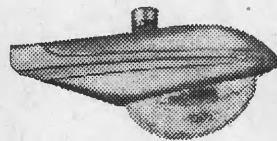
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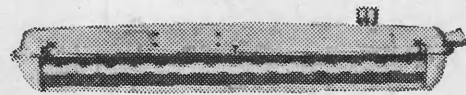


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GENERAL  ELECTRIC

Girls win blue ribbons with 4-H electric lamp projects



Wanda Fern Erkmann, 12, made two vanity lamps as 4-H electric project. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Erkmann, McLeansboro.

■ Once the sole domain of the boys, 4-H electrical project work is now being invaded by the more dainty-sex, the girls. Young rural ladies, like 12-year-old Wanda Fern Erkmann, and 15-year-old Jo Webb, enrolled in co-op sponsored electrical classes, are equalling and sometimes surpassing their male classmates with their electric projects.

Both girls, members of different classes conducted by personnel from Wayne-White Counties Electric Co-op of Fairfield won first place blue ribbons at local 4-H shows for their electric projects. The girls also received first place awards from their electric co-op.

Wanda, small and slight in stature, made two vanity lamps out of cedar as her project. Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Erkmann of near McLeansboro, Wanda is in her second year of 4-H work, her first with electricity. Last year she had a poultry project.

The petite, shy future homemaker says she took the electric project because she felt that girls should know more about electricity, especially if they plan on becoming housewives in some later day. "We should at least be acquainted with electricity, since it is so necessary to our housework."

Wanda says she enjoyed her electrical classes very much. "I learned how to wire lamps, as well as extension cords. I also learned what

electricity is and to respect it" And, adds Wanda, "I got to practice some of the things I learned when I was able to fix the cord on the television set without calling for daddy's help."

Jo Webb, tall and rather slim, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Webb of Goldengate. She has been in 4-H work for five years. Prior to her electrical project, which she took this year, Jo had corn, hog and sewing projects.

She considers the electrical project as the most interesting and helpful one, though. "I have learned how to repair cords on appliances, as well as what electricity is and does. I think it will help me to be a better housewife some day," the young future rural homemaker says.

Jo says there were six other girls and 11 boys in her weekly 4-H electrical class. She feels the girls did as well, if not better than the boys. "At least I think we were a little more interested in electricity than the boys. It was a new thing for us."

For her project, Jo made an attractive table lamp which she fashioned out of plaster of paris. The base has the appearance of wood. The stem resembles a sawed log, while the shade is made out of venetian blind strips fastened together with small links of fine chain.

Both Jo and Wanda plan on



Jo Webb, 15, learned to wire light cords. She is the daughter of Elmer Webb, of Goldengate.

enrolling in the more advanced 4-H electrical courses next Spring. They see no reason why girls shouldn't learn as much as they can about electricity. Raised on farms that have been electrified as long as they can remember, the young girls consider their desire to study electricity as being only natural.

As Jo concludes, "I have learned through attendance at the classes that electricity can be a benefit or a liability. I think I have a more healthy respect for it now than I ever had. There is no sense in ignoring something like electricity when as future homemakers we will have to work with it."

Custom Farming Pays for His Machinery

■ Need new farm equipment, but lack the funds to pay for it? Perhaps you can profit from the experience of 46-year-old Charles C. Cole of near Penfield, Champaign County. Cole has amassed farm machinery valued between \$25,000 and \$30,000 without investing one cent of his own. How? By doing custom-farming.

Says Cole, "I was a poor boy when I started tenant-farming 160 acres, 23 years ago. I had to borrow money to buy second hand equipment. The only way I could repay the loan was to hire myself and equipment out to work for the neighbors. I've been paying for all my equipment the same way every since."

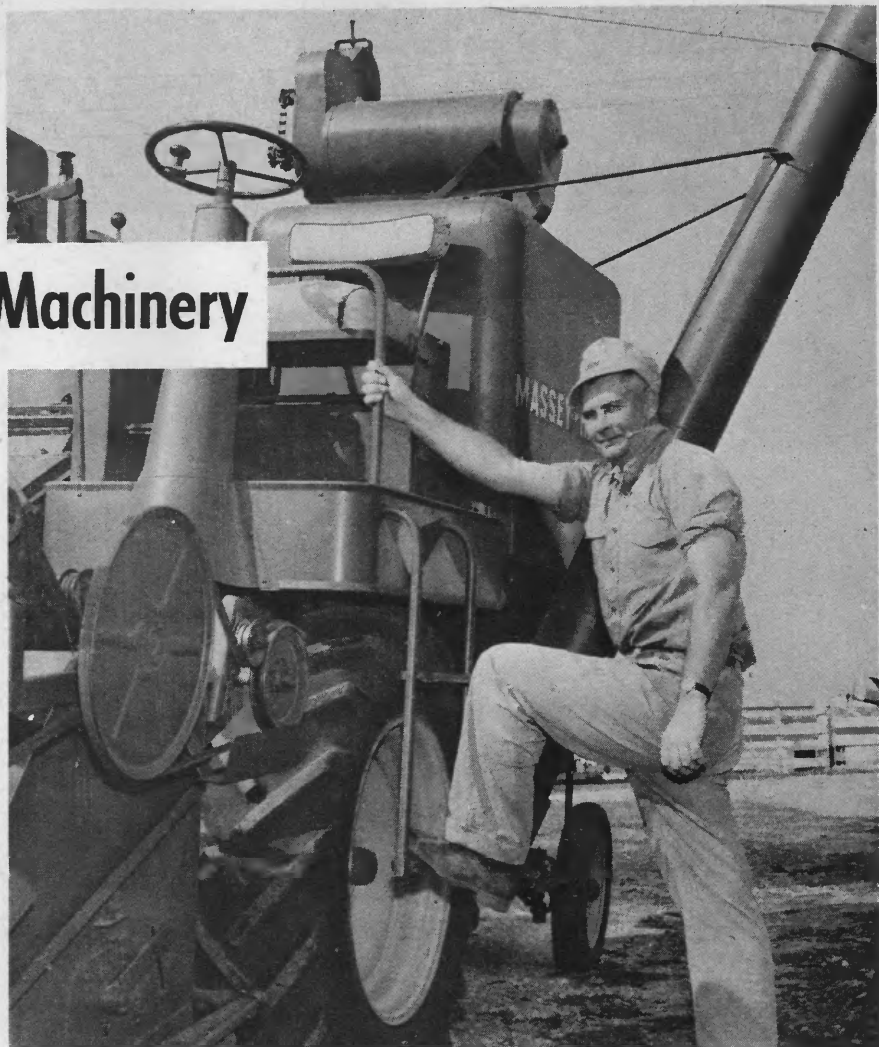
According to Cole, most modern-day farm machinery is too expensive for the average tenant-farmer who only uses it for one operation. "I've got a \$5,000 self-propelled combine that I needed, but could not afford, since I only have 45 acres of wheat, 100 acres of beans and 25 acres of oats."

Yet, Cole has been able to pay for that piece of machinery by hiring it out to neighbors. "By combining 100 acres of beans and 200 acres of wheat every year, off the farm, I've been able to afford that combine," Cole explains. "My own farm operation was too small to justify the investment."

In the same way Cole bought and paid for a silage cutter and blower unit, and also two hay balers. But, doesn't custom-work interfere with Cole's own farming? Not especially, says the industrious Cole. "It only takes a couple weeks a year to do the outside combining.

"Then, I fill silos when there is little work to do on my place." Baling was a different matter. "It did conflict for a while with my own work. It always came when I had cultivating to do."

However, Cole solved this trou-



Charles Cole has secured farm machinery, like this \$5,000 self-propelled combine, without having to spend one cent of his own money. Custom-farming has paid for his machinery.

blesome problem by leasing the balers out to a retired farmer who does the custom-work. "I own the equipment, he does the work and other farmers help to pay the cost of the balers."

As far as Cole can see there is only one drawback to this whole business of supplementing his farm income with custom-work. "You don't have time to take vacations," says the youthful-looking Cole. "You are busy while the other fellow is relaxing."

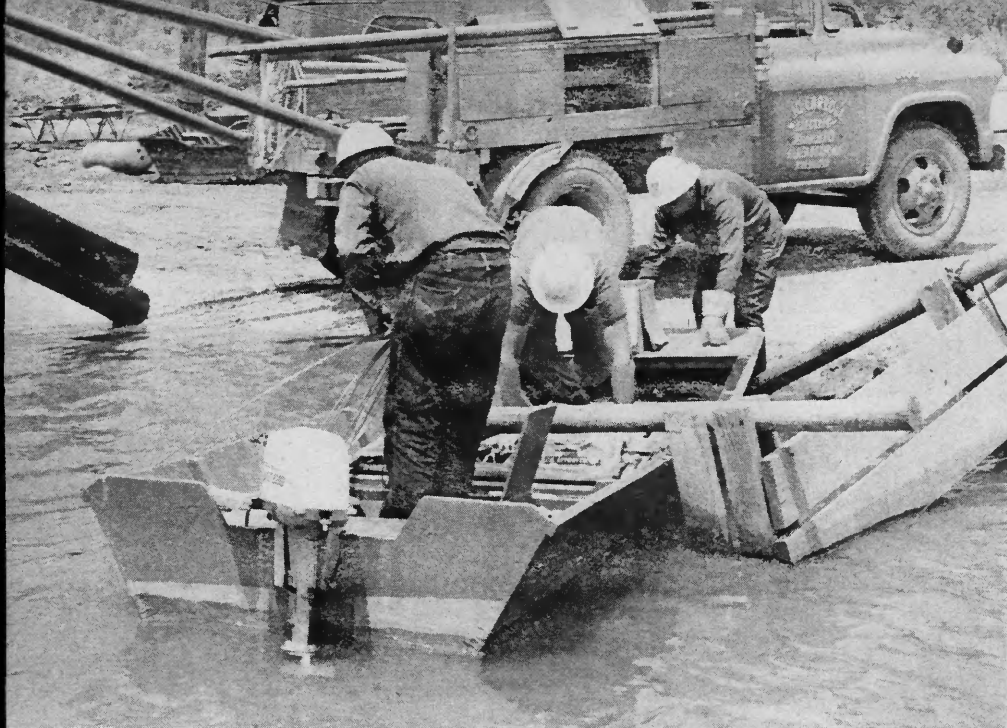
Cole is looking forward, though, to the day when he is 50-years-old. That's when he plans to stop custom-farming. "By then I should have all the machinery I will ever need. Maybe then I'll take a vacation."

Besides this supplemental business, Cole farms 350 acres, which consists of three farms. He has 45 acres of wheat, 100 acres of beans and 25 acres of oats. The rest is in corn and pasture.

The father of three girls, ages 22, 15 and 7, Cole has been active in 4-H work. He's served as a county leader for 10 years. He's also been a director on the school board and is now a Sunday school teacher.

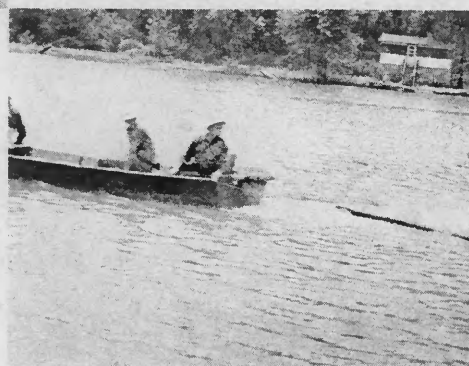
Five years ago he was elected to the board of directors of Illini Electric Co-op of Champaign. Since then he has served as secretary-treasurer of that organization and as vice-president. Presently, Cole is president of the electric co-op.

"Since I have been a director, I have gotten a different picture of rural electrification," Cole explains. "Instead of just being concerned with my everyday electric service, I now find myself looking forward from 20 to 30 years. We directors have to plan ahead in order that the members may have all the electricity they will need. It's been a wonderful experience to serve as a director."



Linemen from Jo-Carroll switch from truck to boat to carry their supplies across water in building electric line to seventeen islanders.

Poles were floated behind boat by co-op lineman across the 450 feet of open water which separates island from the mainland.



Co-op Serves Island

Jo-Carroll Electric spans Mississippi backwaters to connect 17 new members.

■ Linemen from Jo-Carroll Electric Co-op took to the water to bring electric service to 17 new members located on an island in the backwaters of the mighty Mississippi River, near Galena. Poles, wire and transformers were transported by boat from the mainland to the island by the northern most Illinois co-op.

It was the first time that central station electricity had been provided on the two-mile long, horseshoe-shaped island dotted with cabins. Although only 450 feet separates the island from the mainland, the only contact is by boat. Until the co-op brought service, the islanders relied on gasoline generators and coal-oil stoves to provide themselves with a minimum of modern conveniences.

Now, with electrical energy available at the flip of a switch, residents of the island are busily engaged in modernizing their homes and cottages. Robert Blum, one of the new co-op members, says, "I can completely electrify my cottage now. I intend to buy an electric stove, hot water heater,

water pump and refrigerator. I'll be able to live as well here as I do at home."

Until he got electric power from the co-op, Blum says he had to drag gasoline filled drums down to his island home to power the small generator which provided only enough power for lights. He cooked on a gas range, and used ice for refrigeration.

In addition, Blum says he's looking to the time when he can bring all of his electric shop tools down to the island and to use them. "Then, I'll be able to make repairs the easy way. Up until now, I either had to do everything by hand, or leave it be."

With plenty of electricity, Blum plans on installing lights all around his place. "It's been too dark here. Sometimes you can't find the boat landing at night." Besides, plenty of light affords good protection against theft and accidents, the new co-op member points out.

Co-op Manager Charles Youtzy says that before the co-op could

build service to the island, permission had to be obtained from government engineers at Rock Island, and also from the Inland Waterways service. The island is owned by the government. The inhabitants lease the home sites.

"We had originally planned on building the line last winter when the river was frozen. We figured our trucks could cross on the ice. But, our permission to serve the island came too late. It wasn't until last Spring that we started work on the line."

Islanders cut trees and brush and cleared the right-of-way for the linemen, and service was extended to them in June. Though there are only 17 homes now being served on the island, Manager Youtzy says there is a potential for 51 homes.

"There are twice that many applications for leases now. But the government must first approve each lease. There's enough room on the island. Since the island has been electrified, it is much more attractive for settlement," he says.

□ Presidential nominees of both major political parties issued statements concerning rural electrification and cooperative business enterprises in recent campaigning. Concerning the issue of keeping the 2 per cent interest rate on rural electrification loans, the Republican candidate, Vice-President Richard Nixon, took the opposite stand from the Eisenhower administration. He declared that he would keep this rate of interest. He did, however, limit it to "activities clearly related to the needs of rural areas."

Democratic candidate Senator John Kennedy stood on the Democratic platform pledge to maintain interest rates on REA loans at the 2 per cent level. Speaking at the Western States Water and Power Consumers Conference in Billings, Mont., Kennedy outlined a nine-point program designed to reverse the "no new starts policy", which he accused the present Administration of following.

Included in the Kennedy program were the following:

- Restoration of REA to "its former role of pre-eminence, freeing it from constant concern over political interference." The job of REA, Kennedy said, is to provide low-cost electricity and telephones for every unserved rural family.

- Appointment to the Federal Power Commission, Department of Interior, REA and other agencies "men who will put the public interest first." He proposed the establishment of a council on resources and conservation in the office of the President.

- A giant power grid to link the Columbia and Missouri River power systems—"deciding where public and cooperative power systems require steam as well as hydro plants."

Kennedy called TVA a "stronger weapon for peace than almost any other in the world," and added "we are stronger abroad when we do something at home."

Kennedy paid tribute to Franklin and Theodore Roosevelt as great champions of conservation of natural resources. "Monopoly of natural resources should not be tolerated," he said. "They are for all the people."

Campaigning through the Northwest last month, Nixon discussed the electric power issue. At Portland, Oregon, and Boise, Idaho, he called for "greater emphasis on 'new starts'" of multiple-purpose projects. Nixon emphasized the "teamwork" approach to such projects advocated by the GOP platform. Development of water, land and power resources, he said, should be a "first priority target", to be accomplished by a "maximum national effort in which government at all levels and private enterprise work closely together.

"I do not believe the cause of progress is served by engaging in prolonged debate over the relative merits of federal, public and private development," Nixon said. "Our standard for measuring worthwhile projects ought to be this practical question: What combination of efforts will do the most efficient job at the least cost to the American people?"

In analyzing the speech, the *Wall Street Journal* noted that Nixon "carefully avoided criticizing the Administration and refrained from any mention of President Eisenhower's 'no new starts' policy." The *Journal* commented: "This was another example of the fine line Mr. Nixon is attempting to walk in

Both nominees comment on

rural electrification program and cooperative businesses in recent campaign speeches

dealing with some of the Eisenhower Administration's more controversial policies."

In reference to cooperatives in general, Vice-President Nixon, in a television interview, said he felt that cooperatives are "essential for the purpose of helping farmers close the gaps between the prices they receive for their products on their farms and prices the housewife has to pay in the store. I believe that as long as those cooperatives engage in activities that are directly related to that purpose and not in activities which are completely extraneous, and thereby competitive with private business, that there is no tax problem of consequence."

The Democrats' nominee, Senator Kennedy, took a much firmer stand in favor of cooperatives. "Farmers who choose to sell their products and buy their supplies through their own cooperatives have an unqualified right to do so," Kennedy said. "The federal government should defend and protect that right, instead of attempting to abridge it as the Republican Administration has done."

Kennedy added, "Farmers have an unqualified right to invest in their cooperatives in any way they see fit, including the savings which they realize through operation of their own cooperatives. The federal government has no moral nor legal right to single out the investments made by farmers in their own cooperatives for special restrictions and penalties," Kennedy said.

□ The Electric Companies Advertising Program came under attack last month on the editorial page of the

Refutes Power Companies

Main Line Times, a suburban Philadelphia newspaper. The editorial was based on one of the full-page advertisements in slick-paper national magazines, complaining that "federal power has cost the taxpayers more than \$5-billion" and warning against further expansion. The ad is part of the \$2-million advertising campaign conducted by the power companies annually in opposition to federal and other non-profit power programs.

In its editorial, the *Main Line Times* suggested the commercial power companies' position might have been more soundly presented in the advertisement, "if its sponsors had exhibited the candor and courage to point out that this \$5-billion . . . did not just go down the drain somewhere. This money was used to open up waste land and make it fruitful, to raise the standards of living so that millions of Americans not only acquired a decent standard of living but became more productive and useful to their country," the editorial said.

Only new Philco Ranges give you exclusive Tilt-Top design!

(They're 5 ways easier to clean!)



1 Exclusive Tilt-Top construction lets you clean all spill-overs quickly!



2 Exclusive Quick Chef second oven slides out, washes at the sink!

3 Patented "Broil-Under-Glass" unit eliminates smoke and splatter.

4 Exclusive! Clean under entire range without ever moving it!

5 Lift-off oven door lets you clean rounded oven corners easily!

No other range saves busy farm wives so much time and work!

Speedy, 1961 Philco Electric Ranges (30" and 40") all have exclusive new Tilt-Top construction! The entire top tilts up. All spill-overs are cleaned instantly — just sponge the underpanel!

Deluxe two-oven models feature exclusive radiant Quick Chef oven that cooks 7 out of 10 meals — even bakes while it broils — perfect for snacks. Stretches power, saves 1/3 the time!

Quick-Set Timer, built-in Roastmeter, Push-Button Controls (even for automatic surface unit!) are only a few of the more than 40 wonderful features of the Philco 1961 Ranges.

PHILCO®

Famous for Quality the World Over



40SS18

See them at your dealer's, or for literature and the name of your nearest authorized dealer, write Dept. 5140, Philco Corporation, C and Tioga Streets, Philadelphia 34, Pa.

What's New?

● KABOB 'N GRILL



Every guest may be a chef if you have a "Kabob 'n Grill", a new appliance with a vertical fire basket surrounded by eight electrically-rotated skewers. Advantages are: Elimination of flareups caused by grease dripping into the fire, and a large cooking space. Each guest can create a Shish Kabob to his own taste by loading the skewer with selected meats, cheeses and vegetables. The fire basket and base are black enameled steel. The drip shield is chrome-plated. The appliance sells for \$29.95. Made by West Bend Aluminum Co., West Bend, Wis., it is UL-approved.

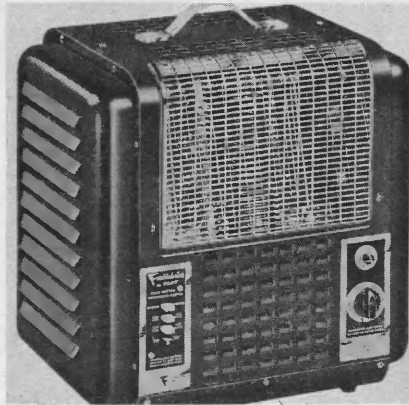
● HAND VACUUM



This is a hand vacuum cleaner with throw-away paper bags. It weighs only four pounds. Ideal for many home cleaning jobs, the small vacuum has fingertip controls. Complete with a crevice tool, upholstery nozzle and dusting brush, the Goodyear Vac-ette is priced at \$21.95 and may be purchased from the Metropolitan Vacuum Cleaner Co., Inc., 4143 Third Ave., New York 57, N.Y.

● HEATER-PURIFIER

Here is a combination heater and automatic air purifier in one appliance. The air passes over an ozone bulb and is purified, then forced back into the room. Used as a heater only, the appliance has fan-forced hi-heat or lo-heat, thermostat, push-buttons, tip-over switch, and a safety light. Weighing less than 20 pounds, the combination unit retails for \$49.95. A higher wattage model is available for \$59.95. It is made by Fresh'nd-aire, a division of Cory Corp., Chicago, Ill.

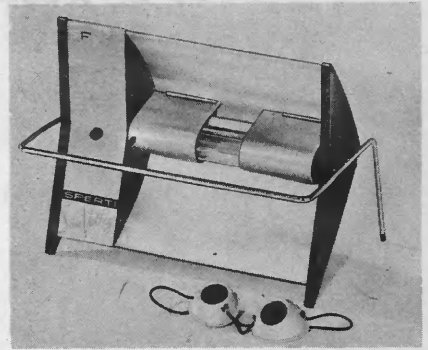


● GARDEN SPRAYER

This new garden sprayer—the Chopa Sprayer—operates on the water pressure of home systems. Enough force is generated to deliver a spray ranging from a fine mist to a stream up to a distance of 50 feet. Made by Witt Manufacturing Company, Inc., 3235 George Street, La Crosse, Wis., this sprayer sells for \$19.95. It has a tank capacity of three gallons. A root feeder attachment lists at \$1.95.

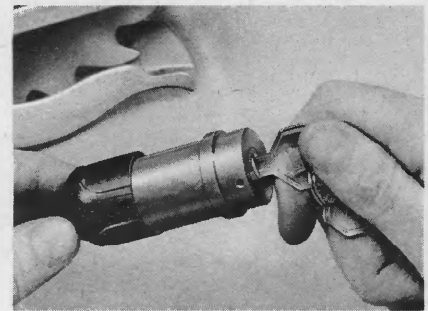


● SUN LAMP



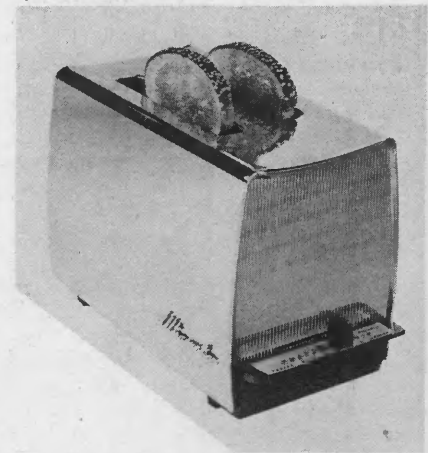
Three minutes of exposure each day at a distance of 24 inches from lamp will produce a natural healthful tan with this new mercury-vapor sun lamp. Operation is simple. The lamp is made by Sperti-Farady, Inc., Adrian, Mich., and is UL-approved. Goggles are included. The lamp retails for \$19.95.

● SAFETY LOCK



Protect power tools from children by slipping this lock on any two or three-pronged power cord. It is also useful on heaters, fans, and other appliances, hazardous to youngsters. Priced at \$1.46, the lock is made by Hurd Lock & Mfg. Co., Almont, Mich.

● AUTOMATIC TOASTER



This toaster is completely automatic, with no levers to push, it takes toast up and down. An extra-high carriage lift permits removal of toasted half-slices and English muffins. Toasts with even brownness one or two slices at a time. Priced at \$29.95, it is made by Knapp-Monarch Appliances, St. Louis, Mo.

Convenience

Twenty-five years ago electric power was just a dream for about 90 per cent of the farms in this great country of ours. Now, thanks to electric cooperatives like yours, more than 97 per cent of all farms have electricity. In this area, virtually 100 per cent of the rural homes and farms have access to electricity. Surely a great deal has been accomplished during the last 25 years.



Ralph White
Manager

Visions Fulfilled

How has all this been made possible? Farmers fought against great odds. Professionals told them it wasn't practical to have electricity on the farm. But, the farmers were not satisfied to be without electricity. Thanks to the Rural Electrification Act, a lending agency called REA was created 25 years ago for the purpose of lending money to rural cooperatives such as ours for the construction of power lines in rural areas.

These farmers organized cooperatives, hired engineers, signed up members, obtained loan funds from REA and soon electric power became available. Now, thanks to the area coverage policy, every farmer can get electricity at a price he can afford to pay. We have heard it said that according to aerodynamics, a bee can't fly. But the bee ignores science and flies because he has to in order to do his job of pollinating flowers and plants.

Well, the farmer was told it was not economically possible to extend electric power lines throughout the length and breadth of the country but, like the bee, the farmer did not accept this theory and as a result the job of electrifying the rural areas was begun.

Production Needs

When the farmer thought he wanted electricity back in the early days of cooperatives, he was probably dreaming of electric lights to do the chores by, milkers, and washers, ironers and refrigerators in the home. Little did he realize how tremendous a business he was creating.

Not only has the cooperative business improved the community but it has benefited the economy of our country. It has been estimated that for each dollar spent in electrifying rural America, the farmer has spent three dollars in putting it to work for him. This money was spent for wiring, appliances and electrical equipment for making his work easier and more productive.

Electric power has become the most efficient and economical power yet developed, and yet the surface has only been scratched. In utilizing electric power as a farm production tool, the cost per kilowatt hour of electricity on

the average farm is less now than ever before.

Lighting

Of all the important uses of electricity, lighting still ranks as one of the most important. As the days grow shorter we realize that outdoor lighting is very important for safety, convenience and creating a longer working day in many cases. Your cooperative will help you plan the lighting for your home and buildings. Why not call on it for advice on how you can make lighting work for you?

Edinburg Outages

We wish to thank Mr. and Mrs. Roger Davis for the splendid service rendered your cooperative while serving as Edinburg outage reporters. We were saddened to learn of the untimely death of Mr. Davis. Mrs. Davis has since moved from the Edinburg telephone exchange so it will not be possible for her to act as outage reporter.

We would like to have some member from that area volunteer to report outages from the members who have Edinburg telephones. It is a service to your community and to your cooperative. This is one method of reducing expense to keep your cost of power from increasing.

If you would accept this responsibility, please contact your cooperative office for details.

M.J.M. Electric

We want to invite you to your annual meeting of the M.J.M. Electric Cooperative to be held on Saturday, November 12, at the Carlinville High School Gymnasium. The meeting will convene at 10 a.m., and lunch will be served, as usual, at noon. The morning session will be devoted to business reports of the cooperative.

One of the most important functions of the business meeting will be the election of three trustees to the



Ora Snider
Manager

Board of Trustees of the cooperative to serve for terms of three years each. The nominating committee has named Carl Bloome of Carlinville, District 4; Oscar Bunte of Bunker Hill, District 5, and Louis Niemann of Litchfield, District 7, as candidates for re-election.

The principal speaker of the afternoon session will be Rev. Willey, pastor of the Christian Church of Moline. Rev. Willey has just returned from an extensive tour of countries behind the iron curtain. A noted lecturer and

News

FROM

humorist, we are sure everyone will enjoy Rev. Willey's part of our program. Other entertainment has also been planned.

At the close of the meeting, attendance awards will be made this year the same as in the past. Many valuable awards will be presented. There will be an early bird award for those who are registered by 10 a.m.

Notices of the annual meeting will soon be in the mail. If all of you who came last year will come out again and bring a neighbor, we will have a very successful meeting.

* * *

We have recently installed in the village of Hagaman, a street and security light, located directly in front of the Hagaman Town Hall. The cooperative maintains the light and replaces the bulbs for a total cost to the village of \$42 per year.

This light not only provides adequate street lighting, but is good insurance against burglary, since a well-lighted business or home is the strongest deterrent to thieves and varmints.

Don't forget: Come out to your annual meeting.

Jo-Carroll

Charles C. Youtzy, manager, Elizabeth, phone 35.

Office hours: 7:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday to Friday. Saturday 8 a.m. to 12 noon.

Outage calls after office hours, Sundays and Holidays:

Harry Ehrler, Elizabeth, Phone 168

James Riley, Galena, Phone 198

Robert Wand, Mt. Carroll, Phone 7442

We know all of our consumers are fully aware that bills must be paid on or before the 10th of each month or a 5 per cent penalty will be added to your bill. However, the number of delinquent bills is increasing each

month. We do not like to add a penalty to your bill, so please make sure that you pay your bill on time.

With 1961 just a short time away, many manufacturers are releasing their new 1961 line of products now, such as safety switches, light fixtures and heating cables. You can buy the all new heating cable to guard against frozen water pipes.

There will be no more icicles hanging from the eaves of your home if you use heating cable there. Heating cable is also good for keeping sidewalks free of ice and snow. Any member who wishes to learn more about any of these new products may come into the co-op office in Elizabeth for additional information.



C. C. Youtzy
Manager

Shelby

In writing these articles for this magazine, we try to give you, the members of Shelby Electric Cooperative, the electrical trend in our area. It is very difficult to predict the weather a month in advance as to how it will have a great deal to do with your work on or about October 20.

In the August issue of this magazine we predicted that many new pieces of grain drying equipment would go into operation this fall.



W. L. Walker
Manager

There have been several new grain bins and drying fans installed. Some are of the straight air type, while others can use heat with the air.

There have been two all-electric crop dryers installed. The new method of using electric heat for drying instead of bottled gas can be seen at the homes of Clarence Lambdin, Moweaqua, and David Dorn, south of Pana.

Modern Methods

Just one-half mile north of your cooperative office, there is an ultra-modern, 109-bed restorium under construction. By ultra-modern we mean it is all-electric, having electric heat cable in the ceiling of each room. This will mean that each room can be individually controlled by a thermostat.

Also, each room will be cooled in summertime by air conditioners. Television will be possible in each room and in the visiting lounge. As completion of this new restorium nears, you will hear more about it. It is on the cooperative's electric lines.

Church Improvements

The big demand for larger churches over the country has developed in the north and west part of the Shelby Co-op area. Just as in the schools, the churches need more and larger Sunday School classrooms.

The Zion M.E. Church members, west of Boody, have added a large area to their present church and are using electric heat in the upstairs area.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church members, west of Nokomis, are making considerable improvements on the church and have decided to use electric heat in the new areas, including two basement rooms.

Sorry, we will have to stop writing now and help a member plan an installation of electric heat cables in the floor of his new farrowing house.

If you need help, call your electric cooperative power use adviser.

Corn Belt

Your electric co-op membership is yours personally. You own a share of the cooperative. Here are a few briefs from the by-laws which each member should be familiar with. If you have any questions please contact the co-op office.

Any person, firm, corporation or body politic may, upon acceptance by the Board, become a member by:

- (a) Paying a membership fee of \$5. (Not refundable.)
- (b) Purchasing from the cooperative electric energy.
- (c) Agreeing to comply with and be bound by these by-laws and regulations adopted by the board.



T. H. Hafer
Manager

No person may own more than one membership or have more than one vote.

All members currently purchasing electric energy shall be active members and as such active members shall be permitted to vote.

The directors may expel any member who shall have violated or refused to comply with by-laws or regulations.

Membership shall not be transferable (except to spouse as provided) and upon death, cessation of existence, expulsion or withdrawal membership shall terminate.

An annual meeting of the members shall be held for the purpose of electing directors, passing upon reports and transacting such other business.

The cooperative's operations shall be so conducted that all members will, through their patronage, furnish capital for the cooperative. All amounts in excess of operating costs are received as capital and credited to the account of the individual member.



Damon Williams, Manager 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.

Few people in either city or country really have adequate lighting everywhere they need it. The old-fashioned superstition still exists that good lighting costs so much more than mediocre lighting that it is hardly worth the effort. Whether you are getting electricity for the first time or adding to your present lighting facilities in your home or farm, it is well to remember the following points:

Decide what uses are going to be made of lighting in each building or room. List the jobs which need more light to be provided by lamps or large windows. The main elements of good lighting are to put the light where it is needed, and to put enough of it there.

Most lighting engineers figure we receive about 87 per cent of our impressions through our eyes so, naturally, it is important that we have the right kind of light for our seeing tasks. Eye strain can be caused by inadequate lighting. Yet, it is easily controlled.

Buy Larger Bulbs

One of the easiest ways to get more light is to purchase larger bulbs. Remember that it takes six 25-watt bulbs to equal the light of one 100-watt bulb. You can also make better light by increasing the amount of light reflected from your walls and ceilings. Remember that dark walls or paper absorb light and light walls reflect it. Many homemakers have discovered that they can brighten up their rooms by resurfacing or repainting them in lighter colors.

A general rule to follow in ceiling fixtures is to make the diameter correspond in inches to the width of the room in feet. In a small room a single 100-watt, inside frosted bulb in an enclosed reflector or globe, or two 20-watt fluorescent tubes placed over the sink, will provide this illumination.

In the barn or hayloft it is very necessary that any light installed should be in a protected position and should be accessible for cleaning and for replacing the bulb. But, by all means it should be enclosed in a dust-type enclosure to prevent dust explosions in case of bulb breakage. These safety devices should be used in lofts, feed rooms or where exceedingly dusty conditions exist.

House Votes on Legislation Affecting

HOUSE	LEGISLATION AFFECTING																																		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
* Allen (R)	O	N	X	N	N	N	Y	N	O	N	X	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	O	O	N	Y	
Arends (R)	N	N	X	N	N	Y	P	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	
Vacant																																			
Chiperfield (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	O	O	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	O	N	O	O	Y	N	Y	O	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	
Church (R)														Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	
Collier (R)																																			
Dawson (D)	N	Y	P	Y	Y	O	O	O	O	O	Y	O	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	O	O	O	Y	N	O	Y	N	O	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Derwinski (R)																																			
Gray (D)																												Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	O
Hoffman (R)																																			
Kluczynski (D)														N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Libonati (D)																																			
Mack (D)													Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Mason (R)	N	O	O	O	N	O	Y	O	O	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	O	
Murphy (D)																																			
Michel (R)																																			
O'Brien (D)	N	O	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
O'Hara (D)												Y								Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Price (D)			Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Pucinski (D)																																			
Rostenkowski (D)																																			
Shipley (D)																																			
* Simpson (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	O	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y		
Springer (R)														Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	
Yates (D)													Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	

Senate Votes on Legislation Affecting

SENATE	LEGISLATION AFFECTING																																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
*Dirksen (R)															Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	O	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Douglas (D)											N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	O	Y	N	Y	Y	O	N	N	Y	Y

KEY

Y—YEA N—NAY
 P—Paired For X—Paired Against
 O—Not Voting

(Favorable Votes, according to NRECA policy, in **Dark Face Type**)

Rural Electrification

HOUSE	TVA Funds	Atomic Energy	Atomic Energy	Yellowtail	Glen Canyon-Trinity Funds	Public Works Authorization	Public Works Authorization	Humphrey-Price	Humphrey-Price Veto	TVA—Financing	TVA—Financing	TVA—Financing	Public Works Authorization	Public Works Authorization	Public Works Authorization	Public Works Authorization
	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Allen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Arends (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Vacant																
Chiperfield (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
Church (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Collier (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Dawson (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Derwinski (R)								N	N	Y	N	N	Y	X	O	X
Gray (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hoffman (R)								N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Kluczynski (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Libonati (D)				N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mack (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mason (R)	O	O	O	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	O	N	N
Murphy (D)								Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Michel (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	X
O'Brien (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
O'Hara (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Price (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Pucinski (D)								Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Rostenkowski (D)								O	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Shipley (D)								Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Simpson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Springer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
Yates (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Summary

DEMOCRATS

	Favorable Votes	Unfavorable Votes	Not Voting
Senate			
Douglas	40	5	3
House			
Dawson	37	2	11
Gray	17	5	1
Kluczynski	35	2	0
Libonati	12	1	0
Mack	37	1	0
Murphy	9	0	0
O'Brien	43	6	1
O'Hara	29	2	0
Price	48	0	0
Pucinski	9	0	0
Rostenkowski	8	0	1
Shipley	9	0	0
Yates	36	2	0

REPUBLICANS

	Favorable Votes	Unfavorable Votes	Not Voting
Senate			
*Dirksen	1	40	2
House			
*Allen	3	43	4
Arends	4	46	0
Chiperfield	5	39	6
Church	4	33	0
Collier	1	17	0
Derwinski	1	7	1
Hoffman	0	9	0
Mason	0	39	11
Michel	0	18	0
*Simpson	18	31	1
Springer	7	30	0

Rural Electrification

SENATE	Atomic Energy	Atomic Energy	Atomic Energy	Atomic Energy	Colorado River Storage Project	Colorado River Storage Project	Niagara	Niagara	Atomic Energy	Hells Canyon	Hells Canyon	TVA Financing	Niagara	Kuykendall	Atomic Energy	Atomic Energy	Humphrey-Price	Humphrey-Price Veto	TVA—Financing	Public Works Authorization	Public Works Authorization	Public Works Authorization
	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
Dirksen (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	P	X	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Douglas (D)	Y	N	N	X	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	O	Y

*NOTE: Representatives Allen and Mrs. Simpson are not candidates for re-election nor is Senator Dirksen. Mr. Allen and Mrs. Simpson are retiring. Mr. Dirksen's term is not expiring this year.

RECORD VOTES

The voting records as shown were compiled by the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, the national organization of the rural electric cooperatives of the nation. These record votes in the Senate and the House of Representatives on legislation affecting rural electrification according to NRECA cover a period of from 1943 through April 15, 1960. Not all votes in Congress are a matter of record. Usually record votes are called for only on contested issues.

In some cases, a YEA vote is favorable, in other cases, it is not. The same applies to NAY depending on the legislation being considered.

The issues in both the House and the Senate on which these record votes were taken, are listed on the next two pages.

Description of House Record Votes

The vote that is listed in capital letters following each item below is the favorable vote on the particular issue according to the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. This material was compiled by NRECA from the Congressional Record.

1. Vote on motion that the House reverse its action and concur in Senate amendment to H.R.2481 (Department of Agriculture Appropriations, 1944) adding \$10,000,000 to REA funds by raising appropriation from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000. June 23, 1943. YEA.
2. Vote on motion to reverse prior House action and concur in Senate amendment to H.R.2719 (Department of the Interior Appropriations, 1944) providing Bonneville Power Administration with additional \$87,000 for regional offices. July 1, 1943. YEA.
3. Vote on motion to send H.R.3123 (Department of the Interior Appropriations, 1948) back to Committee with instructions to restore substantial portion of budget request for Bonneville, Central Valley, Colorado - Big Thompson, Columbia Basin, and Missouri Valley projects. April 25, 1947. YEA.
4. Vote on motion to send H.R.3601 (Department of Agriculture Appropriations, 1948) back to Committee with instructions to restore committee cut of \$25,000,000 for REA loan funds (budget had requested \$250,000,000), and to restore two other items. May 28, 1947. YEA.
5. Vote on clear-cut motion to send Conference Report on H.R. 3601 (Department of Agriculture Appropriations, 1948) back to Committee with instructions to agree to Senate amendment "to increase the appropriation for loans for rural electrification of \$225,000,000 to \$250,000,000." July 13, 1947. YEA.
6. Vote on motion to agree to Senate amendment to H.R. 4269 (First Supplemental Appropriations, 1948) adding \$1,184,700 to Bonneville Power Administration funds, plus \$790,600 contract authorization for construction of transmission facilities in Oregon. July 26, 1947. YEA.
7. Vote on clear-cut amendment to H.R.2873, to reduce 78-year period for paying off investment in power facilities to 50 years, thus causing higher electric rates from most Bureau of Reclamation dams. January 22, 1948. NAY.
8. Vote on amendment to H.R.5525 (Urgent Deficiency Appropriations, 1948) to increase REA loan funds by \$300,000,000. February 24, 1948. YEA.
9. Vote on motion to send H.R.6055 (First Deficiency Appropriations, 1948) back to Committee with instructions to add \$100,000,000 for REA loan funds. April 1, 1948. YEA.
10. Vote on motion to send H.R.6481 (Government Corporations Appropriations, 1949) back to Committee with instructions to restore \$4,000,000 for initiating construction of TVA's proposed New Johnsonville steam plant. May 11, 1948. YEA.
11. Vote on motion to send H.R.6935 (Second Deficiency Appropriations, 1948) back to Committee with instructions to add \$450,000 administrative funds for REA fiscal 1949. June 16, 1948. YEA.
12. Vote on motion to reverse prior House action and concur with Senate amendment to H.R.6481 (Government Corporations Appropriations, 1949) to include \$4,000,000 for TVA's proposed New Johnsonville steam plant. June 19, 1948. YEA.
13. Vote on passage of H.R.2960, to amend the Rural Electrification Act to provide for rural telephones. July 13, 1949. YEA.
14. Vote on amendment to H.R.3790 (Department of the Interior Appropriations, 1952) to eliminate all funds (\$3,400,000) for construction by the Southeastern Power Administration to serve rural electric systems and others. May 2, 1951. NAY.
15. Vote on amendment to H.R.3790 (Department of the Interior Appropriations, 1952) to reduce by \$550,000 funds for construction by the Southwestern Power Administration to serve rural electric systems and others. May 2, 1951. NAY.
16. Vote on amendment to H.R.3790 (Department of the Interior Appropriations, 1952) to eliminate SPA's Western Missouri Project to serve rural electric systems and others. May 2, 1951. NAY.

17. Vote on amendment to H.R. 3790 (Department of the Interior Appropriations, 1952) to reduce by \$5,500,000 funds for Bonneville Power Administration to serve rural electric systems and others. May 2, 1951. NAY.
18. Vote on amendment to H.R.3790 (Department of the Interior Appropriations, 1952) to reduce by \$10,190,000 funds for construction by the Bureau of Reclamation to serve rural electric systems and others (amendment did not deal with power facilities alone). May 2, 1951. NAY.
19. Vote on amendment to H.R.3790 (Department of the Interior Appropriations, 1952) providing that no Bureau of Reclamation construction funds "shall be used to initiate the construction of transmission facilities within those areas covered by power wheeling service contracts which include provision for service to Federal establishments and preferred customers." May 2, 1951. NAY.
20. Vote on passage of S.97, to authorize power generation facilities at Cheatham Dam on the Cumberland River in Tennessee. June 9, 1952. YEA.
21. Vote on motion to send H.R.4828 (Department of the Interior Appropriations, 1954) back to Committee with instructions to increase by \$3,586,000 authority of SPA to use continuing fund to cover all costs in connection with purchase of electric power and energy, and Bonneville Power Administration construction funds by \$4,428,000. April 28, 1953. YEA.
22. Vote on motion to send back to Committee, for the purpose of amending, delaying, or killing, H.R.4351, to turn over the undeveloped water power of Niagara Falls to five New York power companies. July 9, 1953. YEA.
23. Vote on passage of H.R. 4351, to turn over the undeveloped water power of Niagara Falls to five New York power companies. July 9, 1953. NAY.
24. Vote on Cole amendment to H.R.9757 (Atomic Energy Act of 1954) to permit owners of patents to deny their use to others, paving the way for atomic power monopoly. July 23, 1954. NAY.
25. Vote to send back to Committee H.R.9757 (Atomic Energy Act of 1954) to be improved or shelved. The bill did not contain adequate protection of the public interest or the right of the rural electrics to participate in the atomic energy program. July 26, 1954. YEA.
26. Vote on passage of H.R.9757 (Atomic Energy Act of 1954). The bill did not contain adequate protection of the public interest or the right of the rural electrics to participate in the atomic energy program. This vote was taken before Senate amendments protecting the public interest and the rural electrics were considered in conference between the House and Senate. (Second vote on final passage was voice vote—no record.) July 26, 1954. NAY.
27. Vote on motion providing for two hours of general debate on H.R.236, to authorize construction, operation, and maintenance by the Secretary of the Interior of the Frying Pan-Arkansas Project, Colorado, including power. July 28, 1954. YEA.
28. Vote on motion to accept Conference Report on H.R.6766 (Public Works Appropriations, 1956) making appropriations for the AEC, TVA, Interior Department power agencies, and Corps of Engineers. The bill contained funds for new starts on transmission lines in the Northwest and the Missouri Basin; also provisions to reactivate the 1950 contracts between SPA and the G-T cooperatives. Acceptance of this report was vital to the rural electrification program in many areas. July 13, 1955. YEA.
29. Vote on a motion to strike the enacting clause, thereby killing, H.R.12061, authorizing \$400-million and directing the Atomic Energy Commission to speed up the atomic energy program by constructing full-scale, as well as smaller, reactors in the U.S., and by promoting development by friendly foreign nations. July 24, 1956. NAY.
30. Vote on motion to send back to Committee, for the purpose of amending, delaying, or killing H.R. 12061, authorizing \$400-million and directing the Atomic Energy Commission to speed up the atomic energy program by constructing full-scale, as well as smaller, reactors

- in the U.S., and by promoting development by friendly foreign nations. July 24, 1956. NAY.
31. Vote on resolution adopting the rule to permit consideration of S.3338 to block any power rate increases by SPA before July 1957. July 27, 1956. YEA.
 32. Vote on passage of S.3338, to block any power rate increases by SPA before July, 1957. July 27, 1956. YEA.
 33. Vote on passage of H.Res.85, to authorize and direct the Banking and Currency Committee of the House to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of the national monetary and credit policies and the financial structure of the United States. March 27, 1957. YEA.
 34. Vote on passage of H.R.8643, to authorize the issuance of a license to the New York Power Authority for development of the power at Niagara. August 1, 1957. YEA.
 35. H.R.9131, Vote on motion to send back to Committee for purpose of reducing funds for TVA from \$13,317,000 to \$3,533,000 thereby eliminating all funds for power facilities. August 7, 1957. NAY.
 36. Vote on amendment to H.R.8996 (AEC Authorization bill) which struck from the bill authorization for construction of Federal atomic power reactors of 40,000 kw and 15,000 kw. August 9, 1957. NAY.
 37. Vote on amendment to H.R.8996 (AEC Authorization bill) which provided for terms for cooperative and public atomic power projects considered less favorable than those provided in the bill as reported out of the Committee. August 9, 1957. NAY.
 38. Vote on H.J.Res.2, which authorizes payment to the Crow Indian Tribe of Montana for right-of-way for Yellowstone Dam and Reservoir Project. Thompson (R. Wyo.) motion to recommit the bill. Rejected 152-197. (D. 0-181) (R. 152-16) February 19, 1958. NAY.
 39. Vote on an amendment to the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, to appropriate \$10-million for each of the following projects: Glen Canyon Dam, Upper Colorado River project, and the Trinity River Dam, Central Valley. February 26, 1958. YEA.
 40. Vote on motion to send S.497 as amended back to Committee for the purpose of striking out projects not approved by Corps of Engineers and substituting H.R.11121. March 11, 1958. NAY.
 41. Vote on the Bill S.497, authorizing the construction, repair and preservation of certain public works on rivers, and harbors for navigation, flood control and other purposes pursuant to House Resolution 490. March 11, 1958. YEA.
 42. Vote on H.R.1321 to restore REA Administrator's loan-making authority; and retain REA in USDA. April 15, 1959. YEA.
 43. Vote to override President's veto of Humphrey-Price Bill (H.R.1321). April 30, 1959. YEA.
 44. Motion to recommit the TVA Self-financing Bill (H.R.3460), bill to committee with instructions to include six amendments. May 7, 1959. NAY.
 45. Vote to permit TVA to sell bonds for financing its power program (TVA Self-financing Bill, H.R.3460). May 7, 1959. YEA.
 46. Vote on motion to end debate and come to a vote on H.Res.326, accepting Senate amendments to TVA Self-financing Bill (H.R.3460). July 23, 1959. YEA.
 47. Vote to authorize funds for Public Works, TVA and power marketing agencies of Department of Interior (H.R.7509). June 9, 1959. YEA.
 48. Vote to override President's veto of Public Works Bill (H.R.7509). Sept. 2, 1959. YEA.
 49. Vote to authorize funds for Public Works, TVA and power marketing agencies of Department of Interior (H.R.9105). Sept. 8, 1959. YEA.
 50. Vote to override President's veto of Public Works Bill (H.R.9105). Sept. 10, 1959. YEA.

Description of Senate Record Votes

The vote that is listed in capital letters following each item below is the favorable vote on the particular issue according to the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. This material was compiled by NRECA from the Congressional Record.

1. Vote on committee amendment to H.R. 4070 (Independent Offices Appropriations, 1945) compelling TVA to make a permanent transfer of all receipts to the U.S. Treasury, thereby reducing the efficiency and flexibility of TVA's financial operation. March 24, 1944. NAY.

2. Vote on amendment to Flood Control Act of 1944, which, in effect, would have required virtually all power developed at Army Engineer-built flood-control-hydro-electric dams to be dumped to the power companies at the dams. November 24, 1944. NAY.

3. Vote on committee amendment to H.R. 5458 (Deficiency Appropriations, 1946) to restrict and virtually preclude construction of generating facilities by rural electric cooperatives. March 1, 1946. NAY.

4. Vote on committee amendment to H.R. 6335 (Department of the Interior Appropriations, 1947) to eliminate all construction funds for the Southwestern Power Administration. June 20, 1946. NAY.

5. Vote on motion to send back to committee, for the purpose of amending, delaying, or killing S.J. Res. 111 (St. Lawrence Seaway Bill), including power, which action would pigeon-hole the bill for the duration of the 80th Congress. February 27, 1948. NAY.

6. Vote on committee amendments to H.R. 6481 (Government Corporations Appropriations, 1949) to authorize \$4,000,000 funds for construction of proposed TVA New Johnsonville steam plant. June 15, 1948. YEA.

7. Vote on motion to reverse prior Senate action approving amendments to H.R. 6481 (Government Corporations Appropriations, 1949) to authorize funds for TVA New Johnsonville steam plant. June 19, 1948. NAY.

8. Vote on amendment to H.J. Res. 445 (Omnibus Appropriations, 1949) to increase by \$1,473,000 Columbia Basin funds as requested by the President to hasten the installation of generators at Grand Coulee Dam. August 7, 1948. YEA.

9. Vote on amendment to H.R. 2632 (First Deficiency Appropriations, 1949) which, in effect, would strike from the bill the funds recommended to be appropriated for initial construction of the TVA New Johnsonville steam plant. April 13, 1949. NAY.

10. Vote on motion to suspend the rules to allow for consideration of amendment to H.R. 2632 (First Deficiency Appropriations, 1949) which would provide for taxpayers suit against TVA to test constitutionality of steam plant. April 13, 1949. NAY.

11. Vote on four committee amendments to H.R. 3838 (Department of the Interior Appropriations, 1950) which would reduce funds for Southwestern Power Administration. August 23, 1949. NAY.

12. Vote on amendment to H.R. 3838 (Department of the Interior Appropriation, 1950) to include funds for construction of the Kerr-Anaconda transmission facilities (Bonneville Power Administration). August 24, 1949. YEA.

13. Vote on amendment to H.R. 9920 (Supplemental Appropriations, 1951) to provide \$1,850,000 to Southeastern Power Administration for construction of a transmission line from Buggs Island Dam (John H. Kerr Dam) to Langley Field to serve National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics laboratory and rural electric systems. January 2, 1951. YEA.

14. Vote on germaneness of committee amendment to H.R. 3790 (Department of the Interior Appropriations, 1952) restricting use of SPA and SEPA continuing funds to serve rural electric cooperatives. July 10, 1951. NAY.

15. Vote on committee amendment to H.R. 3790 (Department of the Interior Appropriations, 1952) restricting use of SPA and SEPA continuing fund to serve rural electric cooperatives. July 10, 1951. NAY.

16. Vote on amendment to H.R. 3790 (Department of the Interior Appropriations, 1952) to authorize the use of Bureau of Reclamation construction funds to "include and provide for

the construction of transmission lines in the Bureau of Reclamation's Regions 6 and 7 including Western Minnesota," to serve rural electric cooperatives in Minnesota and Iowa. July 12, 1951. YEA.

17. Vote on amendment to H.R. 7072 (Executive and Independent Offices Appropriations, 1953) to reduce Senate Committee recommendation for steam units for TVA by \$45,757,000 (cutting out a total of six steam units). June 3, 1952. NAY.

18. Vote on committee amendment to H.R. 7072 (Executive and Independent Offices Appropriations, 1953) increasing funds for steam units for TVA from \$171,270,000 to \$186,027,000. June 3, 1952. YEA.

19. Vote on motion to send back to committee, for the purpose of amending, delaying, or killing, S.J. Res. 27 (St. Lawrence Seaway Bill) for Federal development of navigation and water power. June 18, 1952. NAY.

20. Vote on committee amendment to H.R. 7268 (Army Civil Functions Appropriations, 1953) authorizing \$900,000 for engineering and economic surveys for development and utilization of waters of the Niagara River. June 19, 1952. YEA.

21. Vote on Cooper amendment to H.R. 8583 (Independent Offices Appropriations, 1955) to restore \$12,218,000 in TVA transmission funds. Amendment was an attempt to prevent Congress from forcing depletion of essential operating funds. May 19, 1954. YEA.

22. Vote on Douglas amendment to H.R. 8779 (Agriculture Appropriations, 1955) to add \$35-million to REA electric loan funds. June 2, 1954. YEA.

23. Vote to prevent reconsideration of above Douglas amendment to H.R. 8779 (Agriculture Appropriations, 1955). June 2, 1954. YEA.

24. Vote on Morse amendment to H.R. 8779 (Agriculture Appropriations, 1955) to add \$35-million to REA contingency electric loan funds, in addition to Douglas amendment above. June 2, 1954. YEA.

25. Vote on Magnuson amendment to H.R. 8664 (to authorize construction of Priest Rapids Dam by state or local public agencies) to require preference to public bodies and cooperatives in the sale of power not required by the licensee. July 12, 1954. YEA.

26. Vote on Anderson amendment to S.3690 (Atomic Energy Act of 1954) to prevent the Atomic Energy Commission from signing the Dixon-Yates and similar contracts which would permit private power companies to invade TVA and force TVA to take power at a higher cost than that for which it could be generated by TVA, thus partially destroying the TVA yardstick. July 21, 1954. YEA.

27. Vote to prevent reconsideration of Ferguson amendment to S.3690 (Atomic Energy Act of 1954) designed to legalize the Dixon-Yates and similar deals permitting the invasion of TVA by the private power companies. (There was no record vote on the amendment itself). July 21, 1954. NAY.

28. Vote on Johnson (Colo.) amendment to S.3690 (Atomic Energy Act of 1954) to add a new section 45 to permit the AEC to "produce or provide for the production of electric power and other useful forms of energy derived from nuclear fission in its own facilities or in facilities of other Federal agencies, with preference to public bodies and cooperatives in the marketing thereof." July 22, 1954. YEA.

29. Vote to prevent reconsideration of above Johnson (Colo.) amendment to S.3690 (Atomic Energy Act of 1954). July 22, 1954. YEA.

30. Vote to table, and thus kill, Humphrey amendment to S.3690 (Atomic Energy Act of 1954) which would establish a division of Civilian Power Application in the Atomic Energy Commission and give increased emphasis to the development of civilian atomic nuclear power. (A second similar Humphrey amendment passed Senate without record vote). July 22, 1954. NAY.

31. Vote to table, and thus kill, Kerr amendment to S.3690 (Atomic Energy Act of 1954) which would enable any licensee of the Atomic Energy Commission to automatically obtain the use of any patent declared by AEC to be "affected with the public interest." July 23, 1954. NAY.

32. Vote to table, and thus kill, Sparkman

amendment to S.3690 (Atomic Energy Act of 1954) to permit AEC to require any patent owner to permit its use by others up to 15 years. July 24, 1954. NAY.

33. Vote on cloture motion to limit and cut off debate on S.3690 (Atomic Energy Act of 1954). In order to be adopted, this motion would have had to receive the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the entire membership of the Senate. July 26, 1954. NAY.

34. Vote on Murray amendment to S.3690 (Atomic Energy Act of 1954) to create an Electric Power Liaison Committee (including representatives of REA and the Federal power agencies) to advise and consult on the application of civilian atomic power. July 26, 1954. YEA.

35. Vote on Humphrey amendment to S.3690 (Atomic Energy Act of 1954) subjecting licenses for production of commercial power to regulation under the Federal Power Act. July 26, 1954. YEA.

36. Vote on passage of H.R. 9757 (Atomic Energy Act of 1954) as amended by Senate. July 27, 1954. NAY.

37. Vote on motion to agree to Conference Committee Report on H.R. 9757 (Atomic Energy Act of 1954). This Conference Report had deleted virtually all of the good amendments fought for by the rural electric and adopted by the Senate. The conferees, among other things, had added language, insofar as practicable, to the preference clause, making it unenforceable in the courts. August 13, 1954. NAY.

38. Vote on final passage of H.R. 9757 (Atomic Energy Act of 1954). August 16, 1954. NAY.

39. Vote on amendment to delete the 200,000 kilowatt Echo Park Dam from S.500 (authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate and maintain the Colorado River Storage Project and participating projects. April 20, 1955. NAY.

40. Vote on final passage of S.500, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate and maintain the Colorado River Storage Project and participating projects. April 20, 1955. YEA.

41. Motion to send back to committee, for the purpose of amending, delaying, or killing S.1823, to authorize the development of 1.2-million kilowatts of low-cost power from the Niagara River by the New York State Power Authority with preference to cooperative and other non-profit electric systems in New York and nearby states. May 16, 1956. NAY.

42. Vote on final passage of S.1823, to authorize the development of 1.2-million kilowatts of low-cost power from the Niagara River by the New York State Power Authority with preference to cooperative and other non-profit electric systems in New York and nearby states. May 16, 1956. YEA.

43. Vote on passage of S.4146, authorizing \$400-million and directing the Atomic Energy Commission to speed up the atomic energy program by constructing full-scale, as well as smaller, reactors in the U.S., and by promoting development by friendly foreign nations. July 12, 1956. YEA.

44. Vote on passage of S.1333, providing for a Federal Hells Canyon Dam on the Snake River. July 19, 1956. YEA.

45. Vote on passage of S.555, to authorize the construction, operation and maintenance of the Hells Canyon Dam on the Snake River between Idaho and Oregon, and for related purposes. June 21, 1957. YEA.

46. Vote on final passage of S.1869 to permit TVA to sell bonds and thus become self-financing. August 9, 1957. YEA.

47. Vote on amendment to H.R. 8643 (Niagara) providing that the word "reasonable" should be struck out where it appeared in the phrase "reasonable economic transmission distance." August 12, 1957. YEA.

48. Vote to confirm Jerome K. Kuykendall to a second term as a member of the Federal Power Commission. August 15, 1957. NAY.

49. Vote on Amendment to H.R. 8996 (AEC Authorization bill) which would have stricken from the bill authorization for construction of

(Continued on Page 30)

Spoon River Manager Tells Of Problems of Maturity

Spoon River Electric Cooperative held its 23rd annual meeting, September 15, on the grounds of its headquarters in Canton. Manager L. C. Groat reported that: "We have come of age. We are not an infant organization anymore. We are a multi-million dollar business."

But, cautioned Groat, this maturity brings new problems. "The early enthusiasm for electric service will not continue to exist. Our younger members do not know about our early efforts to electrify the rural areas. Therefore, we have to educate them and let them know what it means to belong to an electric co-op. That is one of the problems confronting us."

Groat also pointed out that with maturity, there is also greater opposition towards the co-ops. "Many persons do not like or favor us. Some are even attempting to get legislation passed that would hamper us. We have to fight these efforts. We have to cultivate friends among our city neighbors," Groat pointed out.

The co-op manager said that efforts are also being made to interconnect the electrical systems of several co-ops in order that the co-ops may have greater bargaining power in negotiating future power contracts with private suppliers. "That way we feel sure we can maintain low rates to you members," he explained.

Co-op President Reuben E. Johnson reported on the activities of the Board of Directors during the past year. "The Board of Directors of your cooperative is the policy making body," Johnson explained. "During the year a number of new policies were estab-

Many spills and cleaning bills can be saved by providing guests with small trays when they go from one room to another or outdoors to eat.

If the wind keeps whipping the starch out of drying clothes, add salt to the starch water next time.

When planning a new kitchen, include at least 18 inches of heat-proof counter space next to the range for a convenient spot to rest hot pans.

lished and a number of existing policies required revision in order that they might adequately meet the changing conditions."

One policy established by the Board deals with electric heating installations. Anyone interested in electric heat for his home should contact the co-op office for an explanation of this policy, Johnson pointed out.

Johnson, whose term of office expires this year, expressed his appreciation for being able to serve as a co-op director for the past three years. Johnson had also served a three-year term as a director from 1949 through 1951. He said, "I cannot too strongly express my appreciation for the cooperative attitude and the complete dedication to the best interests of this cooperative of the directors who have served with me through both terms."

Three new directors were elected to serve three-year terms. They included: Lawrence E. Cook, DeLong; Ralph Hornback, Avon; and Lyle DeFord, Canton. Besides Johnson, the terms of Directors Gordon E. Turner and Leonard Hughbanks expire this year.



Mrs. Arnita Williamson, of near London Mills, brought this unusual Siamese melon which she raised, to her electric co-op's annual meeting.

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HOME and BARN



POULTRY



STOCK

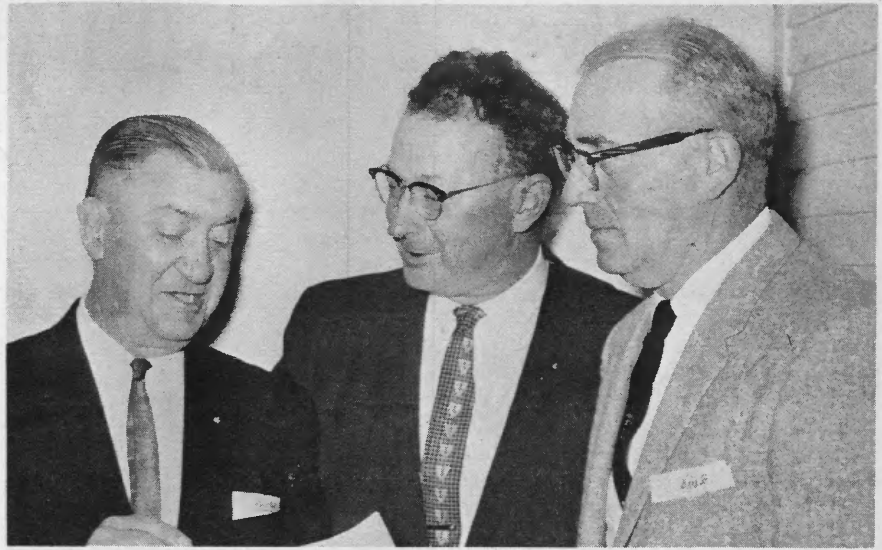
THE SMITH-GATES CORP. FARMINGTON, CONN.

Nixon's Statement on Co-op Tax Status Draws Rebuttal

When the Republican Presidential Candidate, Richard Nixon, implied in a Minneapolis press conference, last month, that consumer cooperatives enjoy "a special tax status," he drew quick rebuttal. Alker Sandback, manager of Hyde Park Cooperative Society, which operates Chicago's largest supermarket, said consumer co-ops have "no special tax status at all."

"They pay taxes on exactly the same basis as other businesses," Sandback said. "I assume the candidate was talking about our customer refunds. We don't pay taxes on them, but neither does any other business."

"A & P, or any other food chain has the right to deduct any customer refunds it makes. Many chains have customer rebates of a different sort—trading stamps—which are also free of tax."



NEWLY ELECTED officers of the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives are, left to right: Roy E. Horton of Princeton, secretary-treasurer; Robert Wagner of Burnside, president; and Walter John-

ston of Girard, vice-president. The officers were elected at the September 15 meeting of the Association board of directors held in Springfield. They will serve terms of one year.

LAND BANK LOANS ARE FIRST CHOICE OF FARMERS IN ILLINOIS

Because they provide credit on the MOST FAVORABLE TERMS AVAILABLE

Farmers today are good businessmen. One way or another they know a land-bank loan means better service, less cost, and more net income. Member-borrowers know that a land-bank loan helps their farm earn more money.

Land-bank member-borrowers have invested 40 million dollars in the capital structure of the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis, and another 7½ million dollars in their associations. This tremendous capital provides the opportunity to develop loans with terms best suited to the needs of farmers, at the lowest possible cost. When you get a land-bank loan you get these benefits immediately.

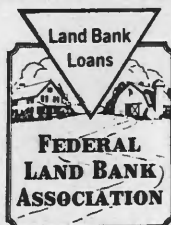
The use of these capital funds is guided by directors who are successful farmers. Their decisions are always based on what is good for farmers.

Land-bank loans have helped them and their neighbors farm more successfully. It will pay you to get the facts from the Manager of the Federal Land Bank Association in your area.



*A land-bank loan assures friendly service
and will put more money in your wallet.*

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JOLIET

KEWANEE
LINCOLN
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MONMOUTH
MORRISON
MT. VERNON
OREGON

OTTAWA
PITTSFIELD
PRINCETON
QUINCY
SPRINGFIELD
WATSEKA
WOODSTOCK

"A farmer-owned cooperative"

By Judy Parker

Frost-on-the-pumpkin

● Nothing like the brisk days of fall to inspire a flurry of cooking and baking, to make you feel like asking friends over for a homespun meal. We offer you a choice of three hearty main dishes for the hub of your supper—a whole fresh Glazed Ham with Spiced-peach Punkins; Cheese-stuffed Burgers for the wide-eyed jack-o'-lantern set; and Creamed Turkey for a crowd (perfect way to use the last of a big bird).

Nowadays turkeys are so plentiful and low in cost you can hardly afford not to serve them. Even if you're only two, turkey is an economical buy if you have freezer space. The route of the traditional roast turkey to the table is about the same as ever only faster. The newer birds cook tender more quickly than the timetables say, we've discovered—even quicker in aluminum foil at 450 degrees. But be sure your buttered turkey is wrapped properly without puncturing the foil. Enough about turkey.

Whichever you choose, everything else we give you from appetizer to dessert is a perfect companion.

HOT TOMATO COCKTAIL

Combine one can condensed tomato soup, one can condensed bouillon, and two cans water. Simmer five minutes. Add celery salt to taste. Serve immediately in mugs. This can be poured in the living room and served with a bowl of buttered popcorn or heated potato chips. This keeps everyone busy and you have a chance to put finishing touches on meal.

ROAST FRESH HAM

Place fresh ham, weighing about 10-11 pounds, on a rack in roasting pan. Bake at 325 degrees. Fresh ham should be baked 35-40 minutes per pound. If you own a meat thermometer (maybe you have one built into your electric range), insert it in thickest part of ham where it will not rest on bone. Ham is done when it reaches 185 degrees. A 10-pound ham takes about six hours. Now for the glaze:

- 1/2 cup soy sauce
- 1/4 cup honey
- 1/4 cup catsup
- 2 cloves garlic
- 2 teaspoons ginger
- 1/4 teaspoon hot pepper sauce

Mix together. One-half hour before baking time is up, cut rind off ham, score fat, remove rack from broiler pan. Place ham directly in pan, return to oven. Baste frequently with glaze until done.

Place ham on company platter and garnish, "punkin-face" peach for each person.

SPICED-PEACH PUNKINS

- 1 No. 2 1/2 can peach halves
- 1 tablespoon mixed pickling spices or 1 to 2 sticks cinnamon
- 1 teaspoon whole cloves
- 1 tablespoon vinegar
- Maraschino cherries

Combine peaches, spices and vinegar in saucepan. Simmer five minutes. Cut cherries in petal shapes and press on paper towels to drain, arrange on peaches to make faces. Serve warm or chilled.

CREAMED TURKEY

- 3/4 cup butter or margarine
- 1 1/2 cups sifted flour
- 1 tablespoon salt
- 1 quart broth
- 1 quart milk
- 2 quarts diced cooked turkey

Melt fat and blend in flour and salt. Add broth and milk (can use all milk). Cook until thickened, stirring constantly. Add turkey, heat to blend flavors. Serve with rice, waffles or toast.

CHEESE-STUFFED BURGERS

- 2 eggs
- 2 lbs. ground beef
- 2 tablespoons Worcestershire
- 1 1/2 teaspoons salt
- 1/2 teaspoon garlic salt
- Pepper
- Prepared mustard
- 1/2 cup chopped onion
- 1/2 cup finely cubed sharp American process cheese
- 1/2 cup drained pickle relish

Beat eggs slightly, add beef, Worcestershire and salts. Mix lightly. Divide meat into six parts. Place each on waxed paper and pat out to six-inch circle. Spread each circle with mustard. Mix onion, cheese and pickle relish. Divide among patties, sprinkle over mustard. Lift waxed paper and fold meat over filling. Press around edge to seal. Brush patties with melted butter. Broil six inches from heat till browned. Turn, brush with butter and broil till done.

CREAMED WHITE ONIONS

For 12 servings, peel three pounds small white onions. Cook, covered, in salted water until tender, about 25 minutes. Drain. Heat in well seasoned cream sauce made by blending together one-quarter cup butter or margarine, one-quarter cup flour; and two cups milk. Season with one-half teaspoon salt and pepper. **SHORT CUT:** Use one can condensed cream of chicken soup and one-fourth cup milk instead of white sauce.

LYONNAISE GREEN BEANS

- 1 10-ounce pkg. frozen beans or 1 lb. fresh beans
- 1 small onion, sliced thin
- 2 tablespoons butter or margarine
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- Dash pepper

Cook beans uncovered in small amount of water until tender. Drain. Saute onion in butter until golden. Add to beans; salt and pepper. Reheat and serve hot.

CANDIED YAMS

- 6 medium sweet potatoes
- 1/2 cup butter
- 1/2 cup brown sugar

- 1/2 cup pineapple juice or other fruit juice

2 tablespoons butter or margarine
Cook yams in jacket until done, not soft. Peel, cut in half lengthwise. Put into buttered two-quart casserole. Melt butter, add sugar and juice. Pour over potatoes. Dot with two tablespoons butter. Bake at 350 degrees 30 minutes. Baste with syrup while cooking.

FRUIT SALAD

- 4 red apples, diced
- 1/4 cup lemon juice
- 1/2 lb. seedless white grapes or 4 slices pineapple, diced
- 4 bananas, sliced
- 6 tablespoons Fruit Salad Dressing
- 1/2 cup heavy cream
- 1/2 cup pecans

Add lemon juice to apples and let stand while preparing other fruit. Drain apples; combine with grapes and bananas. Whip cream; fold in Fruit Salad Dressing. Serve on lettuce leaf and sprinkle with pecans. (This should not be prepared too far ahead because fruit will discolor.)

FRUIT SALAD DRESSING

- 1/2 cup orange juice
- 1/2 cup pineapple juice
- 2 tablespoons lemon juice
- 2 slightly beaten eggs
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 1 cup heavy cream, whipped

Combine all ingredients except cream, cook over medium heat three minutes. Cool, fold in whipped cream.

MOLDED VEGETABLE RELISH

- 1 pkg. lime gelatin
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 1 cup hot water
- 1/2 cup cold water
- 2 tablespoons vinegar or lemon juice
- 2 teaspoons grated onion
- Dash pepper
- 1/2 cup finely chopped cabbage
- 1/2 cup chopped celery
- 1/4 cup chopped green pepper
- 2 tablespoons diced pimento

Dissolve gelatin and salt in hot water. Add cold water, vinegar, onion and pepper. Chill. When slightly thickened, fold in vegetables. Turn into individual molds for salad or molds for relish. Chill until firm. Makes six salads or eight relishes. Double recipe for 12.

PARKER HOUSE ROLLS

- 1 cup milk, scalded
- 3 tablespoons sugar
- 3 tablespoons butter or margarine
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 cake compressed yeast
- 1/4 cup lukewarm water
- 1 egg, well beaten
- 3 1/2-4 cups sifted flour

Combine milk, sugar, butter and salt; cool to lukewarm. Soften yeast in lukewarm water; add egg and stir into milk mixture. Stir in half of flour; beat vigorously. Add remaining flour to make a soft dough. Turn onto floured board and knead until smooth and satiny. Put in greased bowl; grease surface of dough. Cover and let rise in warm place until double. Knead down; turn out on board and roll one-half inch thick. Cut with two-and-one-half inch biscuit cutter; brush surface with melted butter. Press handle of knife in center to make crease and fold over; press edges together. Place on

ideas for entertaining



lightly greased cookie sheet. Brush with melted butter and let rise until double in bulk. Bake at 400 degrees 12 to 15 minutes.

PUMPKIN PIE

- 2 cups pumpkin, cooked
- 1 cup milk
- 3 egg yolks
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon ginger
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon nutmeg
- 3 egg whites
- $\frac{1}{2}$ recipe Plain Pastry
- 1 cup heavy cream
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped nuts

Combine pumpkin and milk. Beat egg yolks until light, and blend into pumpkin mixture. Combine sugar, salt, and spices. Add to pumpkin mixture. Beat egg whites to soft peak stage and fold in. Line a nine-inch pie pan with pastry. Turn pumpkin mixture into pie pan. Bake at 450 degrees 10 minutes, then at 325 degrees 45 to 50 minutes or until done. Top with whipped cream and sprinkle with nuts. This is a fluffier pie than the standard custard.

PLAIN PASTRY

Crust for two 9-inch pie shells
or

- 10 to 12 individual shells
- 2 cups sifted flour
- 1 teaspoon salt
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening
- 4 to 6 tablespoons cold water

Sift flour and salt together. Add shortening and cut in with pastry blender until about the size of small peas. Sprinkle water slowly over mixture and stir with a fork until flour and fat mixture is moist enough to hold together. Turn out on lightly floured board and knead just enough to form a smooth compact ball. Wrap in waxed paper and chill until needed.

CHESS PIES

- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter or margarine
- 1 cup sugar
- 4 eggs
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped walnuts
- 1 cup chopped raisins
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice
- $\frac{1}{2}$ recipe Plain Pastry for 6 individual baked pie shells

Cream butter; add sugar and mix until light and fluffy. Beat the yolks of two eggs and two whole eggs together and add to the creamed sugar mixture. Add nuts and raisins to egg and sugar mixture. Add lemon juice and cook over low heat until thick and rich dark brown in color. Cool. Pour into baked shells and top with meringue. Pies should be served cold.

MERINGUE

Beat until foamy the two egg whites left from pie filling and then add four tablespoons sugar gradually and continue beating until meringue stands in soft peaks. Add one-half teaspoon vanilla. Brown in 350 degree oven.

GINGERBREAD SHORTCAKE

- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
- 1 egg
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup light molasses
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sifted flour

- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon soda
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon ginger
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cinnamon
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup boiling water
- 1 recipe Banana Fluff
- 2 medium fully ripe bananas
- Walnut halves

Stir shortening to soften. Gradually add sugar, creaming till light and fluffy. Add egg and molasses; beat thoroughly. Sift together the dry ingredients; add to molasses mixture alternately with boiling water, beating after each addition until smooth. Generously grease bottom of 8x8x2-inch pan; pour in batter. Bake at 350 degrees about 40 minutes. Serve warm. To serve, cut in squares; split each in half. Put squares together with half the Banana Fluff and the sliced bananas; top with remaining Banana Fluff and walnut halves.

BANANA FLUFF

- 2 ripe bananas, mashed
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar
- 1 egg white

With electric mixer combine ingredients with dash of salt and beat till thick and fluffy, about eight minutes.

DELUXE PEAR PIE

- Pastry
- 2 1-lb. cans pears
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup brown sugar, packed
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon cinnamon
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon nutmeg
- 2 tablespoons flour
- 2 tablespoons lemon juice
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter or margarine

Roll out half of pastry dough and line eight-inch pie pan. Roll remaining dough for lattice top. Combine sugars with next five ingredients. Place sliced drained pears on bottom crust. (Cut each pear half into five slices.) Sprinkle with sugar mixture and dot with bits of butter. Top with lattice crust. Bake at 425 degrees for 35 minutes or until crust is attractively browned. This pie is rich, but not too rich—different tasting but not too unusual for the average family's taste. The brown sugar and lemon juice bring out the very best side of the pear's sweet but modest personality.

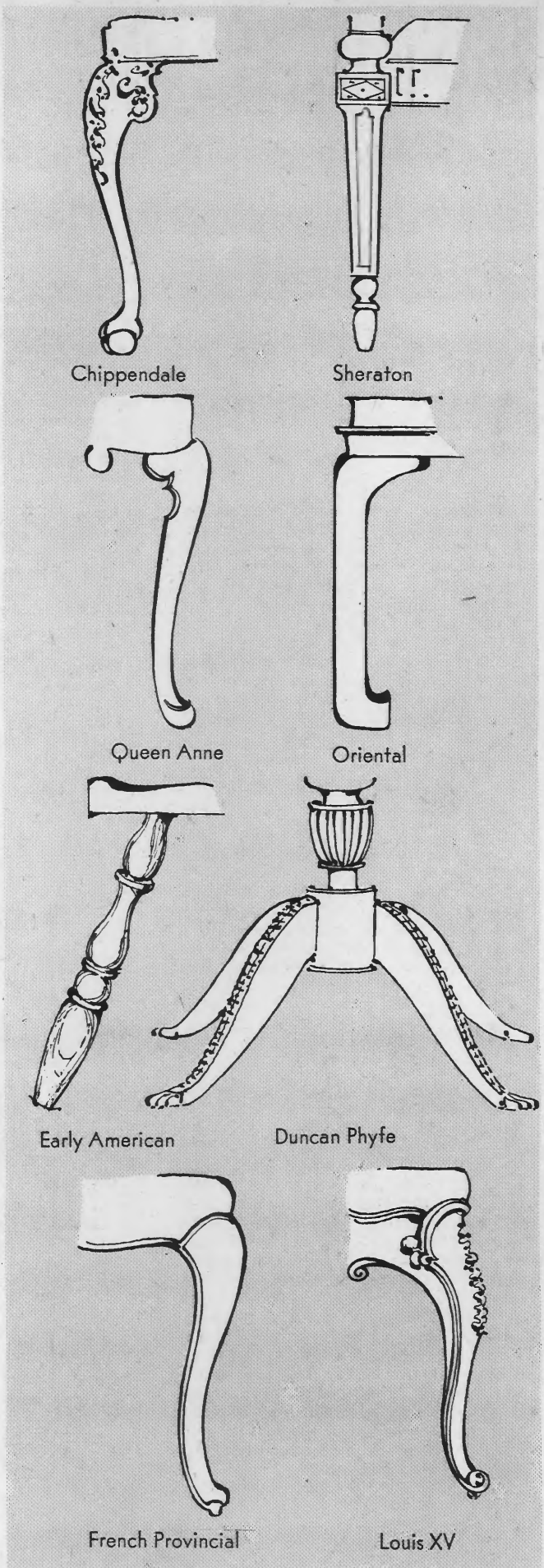
For your table centerpiece you can do no better than a fat pumpkin with clusters of autumn grapes—a prelude of the good things to come at Thanksgiving.

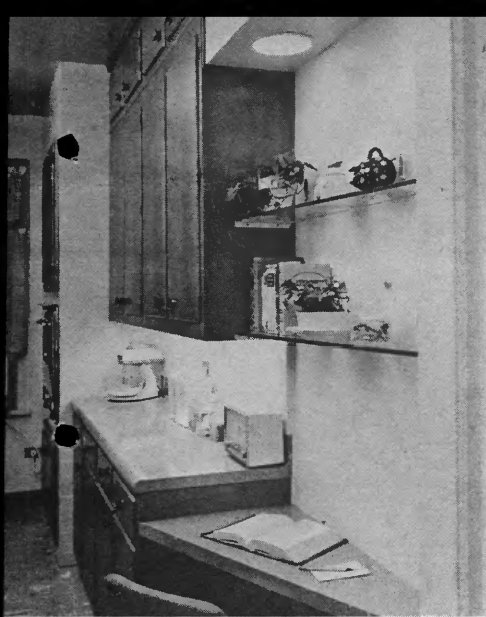




ake a short cut to recognizing furniture styles—take a look at the legs! Gateleg, spindle, spool, fluted column or ball-in-claw—every type of leg—plays a triple role in the function of furniture. Even the most delicately designed leg must be engineered properly to hold required weights and remain evenly balanced. The size, shape, wood grain and color of the leg must harmonize with the style of furniture piece and continue the overall effect of fine hardwoods used for surfaces. According to the nation's manufacturers, there are three general classifications of furniture style: traditional, provincial and contemporary. Luckily for the shopper, legs also serve as a splendid clue to the period or style the furniture represents. Take a look at the legs pictured here: Chippendale legs reveal inspiration derived from earlier English, French and Oriental designs in the softly bowed and carved cabriole leg (some straight-legged), terminated in claw-and-ball; Sheraton (he invented twin beds) preferred the delicate straight leg of mahogany or rosewood; Queen Anne's grace and simplicity of the cabriole leg permits this traditional furniture to be used with many contemporary pieces; Oriental influence on furniture design is felt through the centuries, and the crisp, geometric treatment of leg termination is typical. The next three are of Provincial design: Early American is easily identified by turned leg; Duncan Phyfe's "signature" is found in single carved pedestal or lyre design with curule feet; French Provincial is a "countryside" adaptation of court furniture, using cabriole leg with little or no decoration. Louis XV furniture in lavish designs features elaborately curved legs literally covered with carvings, gilt or other decoration. Contemporary furniture really means the design of today's manufacturers, who are creating styles to fit basic needs in the home and to fulfill each family's personal image of beauty. Most contemporary furniture features graceful, straight-lined legs, sometimes tapering to slender, unadorned feet. The finest contemporary design blends well with many period pieces. Furniture manufacturers engineer the placement of legs, slender or heavy, round or square, to perform as the life-long strength of the design. The actual design of the leg tends to keep it an integral part of the picture, lending charm without overemphasizing its role. Legs find new duties in contemporary design, sometimes doing double-duty as levers to move surfaces from coffee table to dining height and in some cases moving gracefully near to table centers to permit more comfortable sitting.

The clue is in the LEG





Light wherever it is needed, even at planning desk, makes kitchen safe and pleasant. This long, two-wall kitchen has eight-foot plastic-shielded ceiling fixture. A continuous strip of fluorescent tubing is under front edge of counters. Recessed over planning desk are two louvered downlights with 75-watt reflector bulbs.



To lighten kitchen chores calls for general illumination usually from ceiling fixtures plus local light at work counters, range and sink. General lighting here is an eight-foot shielded fixture with four 40-watt fluorescent tubes, fluorescents concealed under front edge of cabinets and two louvered downlights over cooking platform.

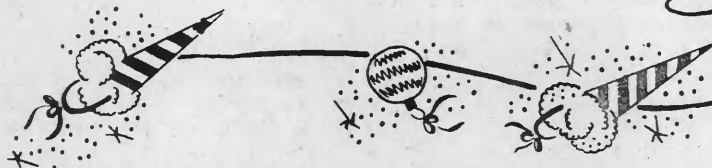
Lighten kitchen chores

do you take a dim view of the kitchen chores? If you are one of the many persons who do, your attitude may become even worse during the long winter days when breakfast and dinner must be prepared under artificial light. Not only does insufficient light in the kitchen make it the most hazardous room in the home, but working around in the shadows of a single ceiling fixture can make work irritating, tiring and frustrating for the homemaker. As the lighting level in the kitchen is increased, more energy is freed for useful work and nervous tension is sharply reduced. What is needed is individual lighting fixtures located to illuminate each work area in the kitchen. This means individual local lights over the range, sink and counters as well as a ceiling fixture to provide general lighting throughout the room. In most cases ranges will need additional lighting even though they come equipped with a built-in light. On many ranges the built-in lighting is only for the purpose of illuminating the controls and is not located so the cook can see what's cooking. When the homemaker cooks over an inadequately lighted range and cleans vegetables at a poorly lighted sink, she cannot see what she is doing. And, when she fumbles in shadowy cutlery drawers, or carves with sharp knives on dimly-lighted counter tops, she is courting danger. She can overcome these hazards and still be easy on the budget. A variety of inexpensive kitchen lighting fixtures is available to the housewife. In many cases, fluorescent and incandescent counter and range lighting fixtures can be installed as a "do-it-yourself" project. Such units usually have a cord and plug to connect into a nearby convenience outlet. In other instances new outlets and fixtures can be installed by a local electrical contractor. When installing new kitchen lighting, if fluorescent fixtures are chosen, the color of the fluorescent tube you select is particularly important. It is also a very personal matter as choice of color always is. Since the kitchen is the homemaker's workshop some will prefer white or warm white as they are the most efficient colors (give more light for the watts consumed). Some will prefer the cool white deluxe fluorescent tubes, while others the new warm white deluxe fluorescent tube. The deluxe fluorescent tubes are especially applicable for household use. While the deluxe tubes produce a light which is particularly flattering to the complexion and which brings out the natural beauty of home decorations as well as the attractiveness of foods, they give 25 per cent less light than other colors. In designing lighting for either new or remodeled kitchens in which deluxe fluorescent tubes are to be used, about 25 per cent more tubes should be specified to give the same amount of light as other colors. Specifying the tubes also calls for specifying the fixture—or fixtures—in which to install them, because fluorescent tubes of different wattages differ in length and fixtures are constructed accordingly. One caution in installing new kitchen lighting: all bulbs and fluorescent tubes should be shielded so that none shines directly into the eyes. This can be accomplished by using fixtures which have glass, plastic or metal shields over the lights, or faceboards (valances) placed in front of the lights over the sink. Many times the cabinets themselves will conceal lighting located under them. Proper kitchen lighting can prevent accidents and make meal preparation easier—and perhaps more important—the kitchen becomes a more cheerful and pleasant room in which to work.

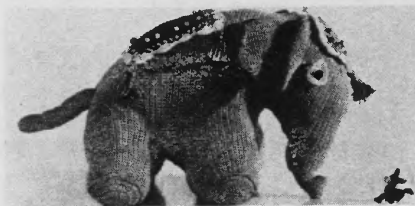
Fill Christmas stockings with handmade gifts

FREE PATTERNS

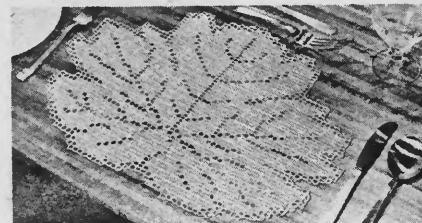
THE Christmas holiday season has a way of rushing up and catching us unawares. Although shop windows are not yet ablaze with all their holiday decorations, time is growing short for the "make-it-yourself" artists of crochet hooks. In the spirit of the coming festivities and the fun of preparing for them, we offer these suggestions for small gift items—things that can be made quickly and easily. Please order as many patterns as you wish, free of charge, but be sure to enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope for every three patterns you request.



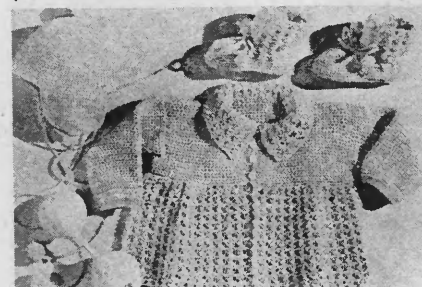
1. Collar compliments with this jeweled crochet collar fashioned from metallic cotton.



2. Is there an elephant in the house? Yes, and you'll love making him in single crochet.



3. This unusual leaf placemat will show off your china and silver to its best advantage.



4. Baby set consists of sacque, helmet and booties in single crochet and loop stitches.



5. This lion is easy to get along with, make him in double crochet with fringed yarn mane.



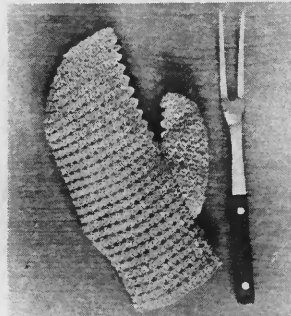
6. Slim Jim and Skinny Ginny will delight a pigtailed miss you love on Christmas morning.



7. Linen centerpiece is accented with easy-to-do crocheted motifs. It's 22½ inches square.



8. All the world loves a clown. Slip a ball in a sock, sew him a suit of washable terry cloth.



9. Crochet a lobster claw mitt for the man of the house for barbecues with rick rack trim.



10. Ideal stocking filler for small fry is this sitting santa made from a red cotton sock.

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. Collar
2. Elephant
3. Leaf Placemat
4. Baby Set
5. Toy Lion
6. Crocheted Dolls
7. Centerpiece
8. Clown Sock Doll
9. Lobster Claw Mitt
10. Little Sitting Santa

My name is

Address

Comment (if any)

This coupon expires Nov. 20, 1960. Orders must be postmarked by that date.

ILLINOIS RURAL ELECTRIC NEWS



THE WINDOW'S DOWN

"But I did so give a left turn signal," cried the indignant lady driver.

"Lady," wearily replied the unlucky male who had been following and subsequently hit her car, "your arm was out, I'll admit. But, first it was up, then down, then in circles, then straight out. That's a left turn signal?"

"Silly," came the retort, "the first two might have been wrong but didn't you see me erase them and give you the right signal?"

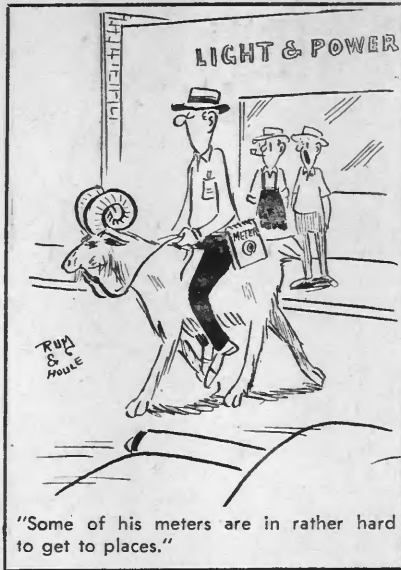
WORTH SAVING

A Scotchman stood on the bridge idly gazing at the water. A canoeist coming down the river suddenly overturned. He went down and came up gasping. The Scot looked on. Down he went again. When he came up again the Scot shouted to him, "Mon, if ye don't come up the next time, may I have your canoe?"

WRONG BUG

A philosophy professor one day lectured his class on patience and self-control. "It's all a state of mind," he said. "You must not become upset over little things. As an example, note the fly that just settled on the tip of my nose. Notice that I do not get excited. I just wait for the fly to leave on its own accord."

Suddenly the prof jumped to his feet. "Blank, blank, blank," he cried. "That was a bee!"



GOOD QUESTION

"Daddy," asked the clergyman's young daughter, as he toiled on his sermon, "does God tell you what to say?" "Of course, honey," he replied, "why do you ask?" "Oh," she said, "Then why do you scratch some of it out?"

LONG WALK

At a mental hospital in California one Sunday morning, a group of patients were being shepherded to the Catholic and Protestant chapels. One patient did not enter either chapel, but continued walking toward the main gate. When an attendant caught up with him and asked where he was going the patient replied, "I was told I could go to the church of my choice, and that is in New York."

WIFE TROUBLES

Dad returned home from a day's work to find son, Johnny sitting dejectedly on the front steps. "What's wrong, son?" he asked. "Well, Dad, to tell you the truth, and just between you and me," Johnny replied, "I simply cannot get along with your wife."

PARTY PLATFORMS

This conversation was overheard on a street corner.

"I ain't goin' to vote for that man runnin' for Mayor."

"Why not?"

"Because I don't like his platform!"

"Bill, don't you know that platforms are just like dey is on a street car-dey ain't to stand on, dey is just to get in by."

A NEW DISEASE

The middle-age man was shuffling along, bent over at the waist, as his wife helped him into the doctor's waiting room. A woman in the office viewed the scene in sympathy. "Arthritis with complications?" she asked.

The wife shook her head. "Do-it-yourself," she explained, "with concrete blocks."

THINK TWICE?

During the school lesson one afternoon, a violent thunderstorm arose, and to calm the fright of the children, the teacher began telling of the wonders of the elements.

"And now, Jimmy," she asked, "why is it that lightning never strikes twice in the same place?"

"Because," said Jimmy, confidently, "after it lits once, the same place ain't there any more."

GOT HIS GOAT

Angry man: "Why did you tax me \$8 for my goat?"

Tax adjuster: "Well, keep him out of the street. The law says, 'For private possessions bounding and a-butting on public property, \$2 a running foot.'"

SHORT PROGRAM

At a recent convention a sign had been erected near the speakers' platform. It read: "Do not photograph the speakers when they are addressing the audience. Shoot them as they approach the platform."

ROOM SERVICE

The reservation clerk of a big hotel chuckled recently when he read a letter from a prospective client, which asked, "Do you have any accommodation where I can put up with my wife?"

HAVE A GOAL

A famous athlete, who had recently escaped from behind the Iron Curtain, was asked why the Russians excelled in marathon running.

He replied: "We use the border for the finish line."

NOT COMING

The minister of a church discovered at the last minute that he hadn't invited a little old lady parishioner to come to his garden party and called her up and asked her to come out.

"It's no use," she informed him. "I've already prayed for rain."





Senate Votes

(Continued from Page 21)

Federal atomic power reactors of 15,000 kw. and 40,000 kw. August 16, 1957. NAY.

* * *
50. Vote on amendment to H.R.8996 (AEC Authorization bill) which would have provided for terms for cooperative and public atomic power projects considered less favorable than those provided in the bill as reported out of the Committee. August 16, 1957. NAY.

* * *
51. Vote on passage of S.144 to restore REA Administrator's loan-making authority; and to keep REA in USDA. April 8, 1959. YEA.

* * *
52. Vote to override President's veto of Humphrey-Price Bill (S.144) to restore REA Administrator's loan-making authority; and to keep REA in USDA. April 28, 1959. YEA.

* * *
53. Vote on S.931 to recommit, and thus kill, the TVA Self-financing Bill by returning to committee. July 9, 1959. NAY.

* * *
54. Vote on Public Works Bill (H.R.7509) to authorize funds for Public Works, TVA and power marketing agencies of Department of the Interior. July 9, 1959. YEA.

* * *
55. Vote on Public Works Bill (H.R.9105) to authorize funds for Public Works, TVA and power marketing agencies of Department of the Interior. September 8, 1959. YEA.

* * *
56. Vote to override President's veto of Public Works Bill (H.R.9105). September 10, 1959. YEA.

ENJOYS SWIMMING

I am 10 years old. My birthday is November 13. I am four feet, six inches tall. I am in the sixth grade. My eyes are gray and my hair is red. My hobby is swimming. I would like to hear from boys and girls of all ages and I will try to answer all letters.—Danny Kelly, Box 88, Opydyke, Ill.



RICKY NELSON FAN

I am 12 years old and I am in the seventh grade. My birthday is July 10. I am five feet, four inches tall and I weigh 110 pounds. I have dishwater blonde hair. I like to dance and listen to rock 'n' roll music. I like Elvis Presley and Ricky Nelson. I would like to hear from boys and girls between the ages of 13 and 16.—Sharon Schroeder, R. R. No. 1, Gibson City, Ill.



COLLECTS DOLLS

I am 10 years old. My birthday is November 26. I have two brothers and sisters. I have one dog and three cats. I attend Elkville Grade School and I am in the fifth grade. My hobby is collecting dolls. I am four feet, six inches tall. I like to skate. I would like to hear from both boys and girls from the ages of nine to 13. I will answer all letters.—Martha Ann Shephard, R.R. No. 2, Elkville, Ill.

ILLINOIS RURAL ELECTRIC NEWS

PEN PALS

Hi Pen Pals,

Here it is October again and that means Halloween with all of its fun and frolic. Got your costume all figured out for Halloween night? Better hurry as the time is growing short. Why not write your Pen Pals and exchange ideas for Halloween costumes? Here is another page of new Pen Pals. Address any letters for publication in future issues to: Judy Parker, Jr. Rural Electric News, Box 1180, Springfield, Ill.

PAT BOONE FAN

I am 13 years old. My birthday is March 25. I have light brown hair and weigh 83 pounds. I attend school at Lincoln Grade School. I am in the sixth grade. I am a Pat Boone fan, James Garner fan, and a Hugh O'Brien fan. I would like to hear from boys and girls between 13 and 16.—Sherry Lou Grant, R.R. No. 1, Box 39, Thompsonville, Ill.

LIKES FISHING



I am 10 years of age. My birthday is August 8. I have brown hair, and hazel eyes. I am four feet, five inches tall. I weigh 73 pounds. My hobbies are fishing and swimming. I would like to hear from boys and girls of all ages.—Tommy Sullivan, Star Route, Metropolis, Ill.

PLAYS PIANO

I am 12 years old. My birthday is September 29. I go to school at Carlyle Grade School and I am in the seventh grade. I have brown eyes and brown hair. I am four feet and nine inches tall. My hobbies are playing the piano, riding horses, playing basketball and going swimming. I would like to hear from boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 18. — Sharon Carter, R.R. No. 2, Shattuc, Ill.

LIKES TO PAINT

I am 13 years old and my birthday is January 22. I have light brown hair and brown eyes. I am five feet, three inches tall. My hobbies are dancing and painting. I would like to hear from boys and girls of all ages and I promise to answer all letters.—Patricia Colleen Bloodworth, 332 Carola Avenue, Creve Coeur, Ill.

ENJOYS SWIMMING

I am 10 years old and I have blonde hair and blue eyes. I go to Medora Grade School. I have one brother. I like to swim and sew. I would like to hear from boys and girls from nine to 11 years old. I will try to answer all letters I receive.—Sharon Tonsor, R. R. No. 2, Medora, Ill.

BAKES COOKIES

I am eight years old. My birthday is March 6. I go to school at Annapolis Grade School and I am in the third grade. I have dark brown hair, and blue eyes. I am three feet, 10½ inches tall. I am a cheerleader. I have one sister, Patricia Ann, and I have two brothers, Mack and Mickael. I like to write letters and watch TV. I would like to hear from boys and girls of all ages. — Connie Shonk, R.R. No. 1, Annapolis, Ill.



ENJOYS HORSEBACK RIDING

I am 12 years old. My birthday is February 16. I am four feet, three inches tall. I go to Waltonville Grade School. I am in the seventh grade. My hobbies are horseback riding, roller skating, swimming, boating, playing clarinet, cooking and playing piano. I will answer all letters I receive.—Gloria Gean Tucker, R.R. No. 2, Waltonville, Ill.

PHOTOGRAPHER

I am 15½ years old and my birthday is October 14. I am five feet, four inches tall. I have brown hair and brown eyes. My hobbies are dancing, photography and attending movies. I would like to hear from boys and girls of all ages. I promise to answer all letters.—Joy Palmer, 1405 S. Maine St., Eldorado, Ill.

MOVIE STAR FAN

I am 13 years old and have green eyes and dark brown hair. I am five feet, four inches tall. I am a Freshman at Gridley High School. My hobbies are cooking, watching TV, listening to the radio, and reading about movie stars. My favorite singers are Jimmy Rodgers, Ricky Nelson, and Frankie



Avalon. I would like to hear from girls between the ages of 13 and 16. I will try to answer all letters and would like to have a picture, if possible.—Carolyn Steinhilber, R. R. No. 1, Gridley, Ill.

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● Farms, Real Estate

FARM FOR Sale: 290 acres, 245 tillable, prairie land, on Hy. No. 1, near Robinson, to settle estate. \$42,000. Others of various sizes. Country homes. Motels and businesses for sale or trade. Elmer Realty, 604 South Cross Street, Robinson, Illinois. Phone 951.

● Livestock

JERSEY SALE: Complete Dispensal, 80 Registered Jerseys, November 25, Noon. Don Head and Meadowridge Breeding. Send your bids. We Deliver. Information write Raymond Graves, Olney, Illinois.

REGISTERED POLLED Herefords. Herd Bull W.S.F. Domestic Mischief No. 16, 5 years old, \$500.00. Young bull and 3 bred heifers, 18 months old, \$250.00 each. W. C. Anderson, McLeansboro, Illinois.

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● Miscellaneous

FREE—80 PAGE garden guide, catalog, almanac. Money making plans. All for 25c postage. Shell L-3, Southfield, Michigan.

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● Of Interest to Women

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EXECUTIVE MANAGER

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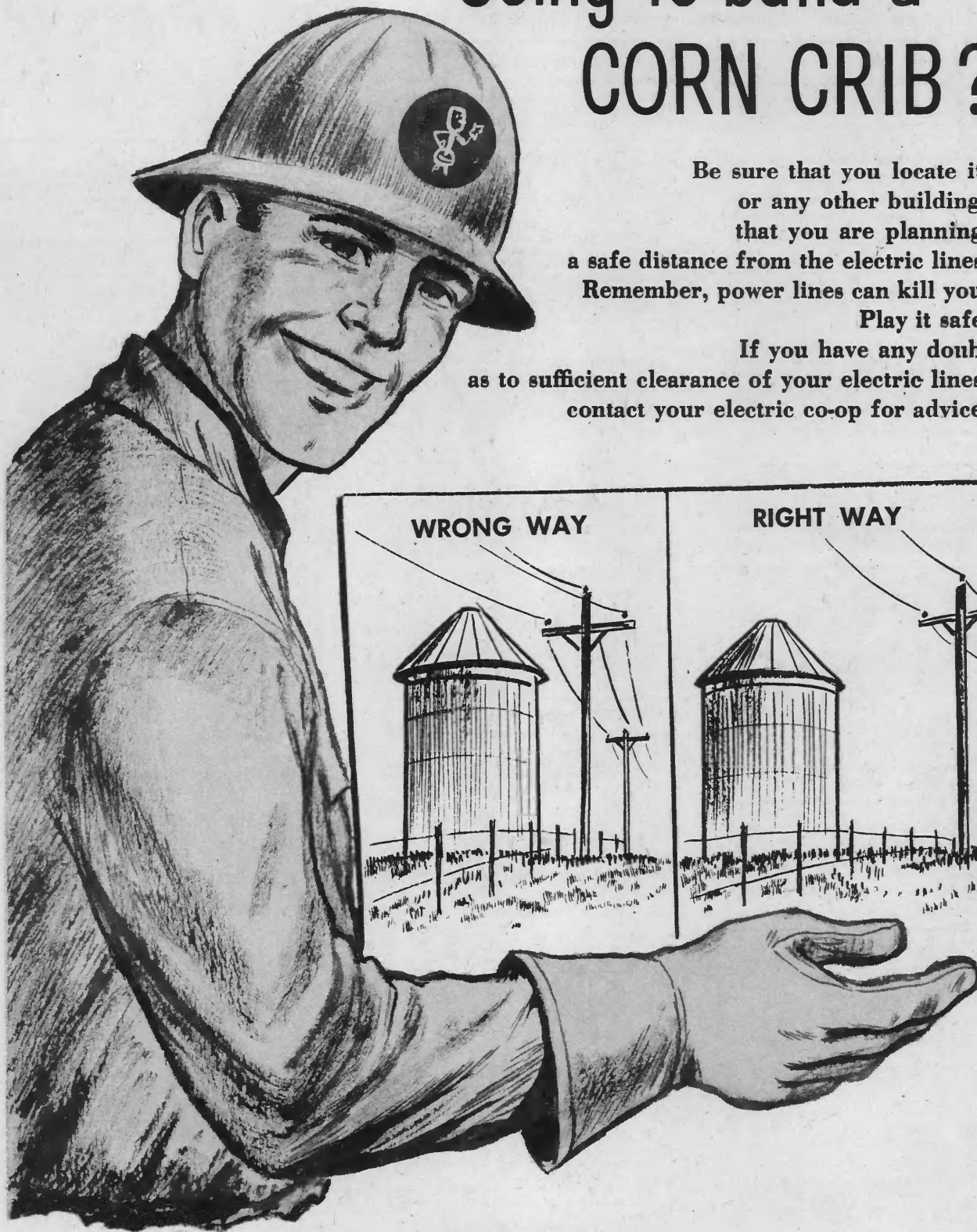
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