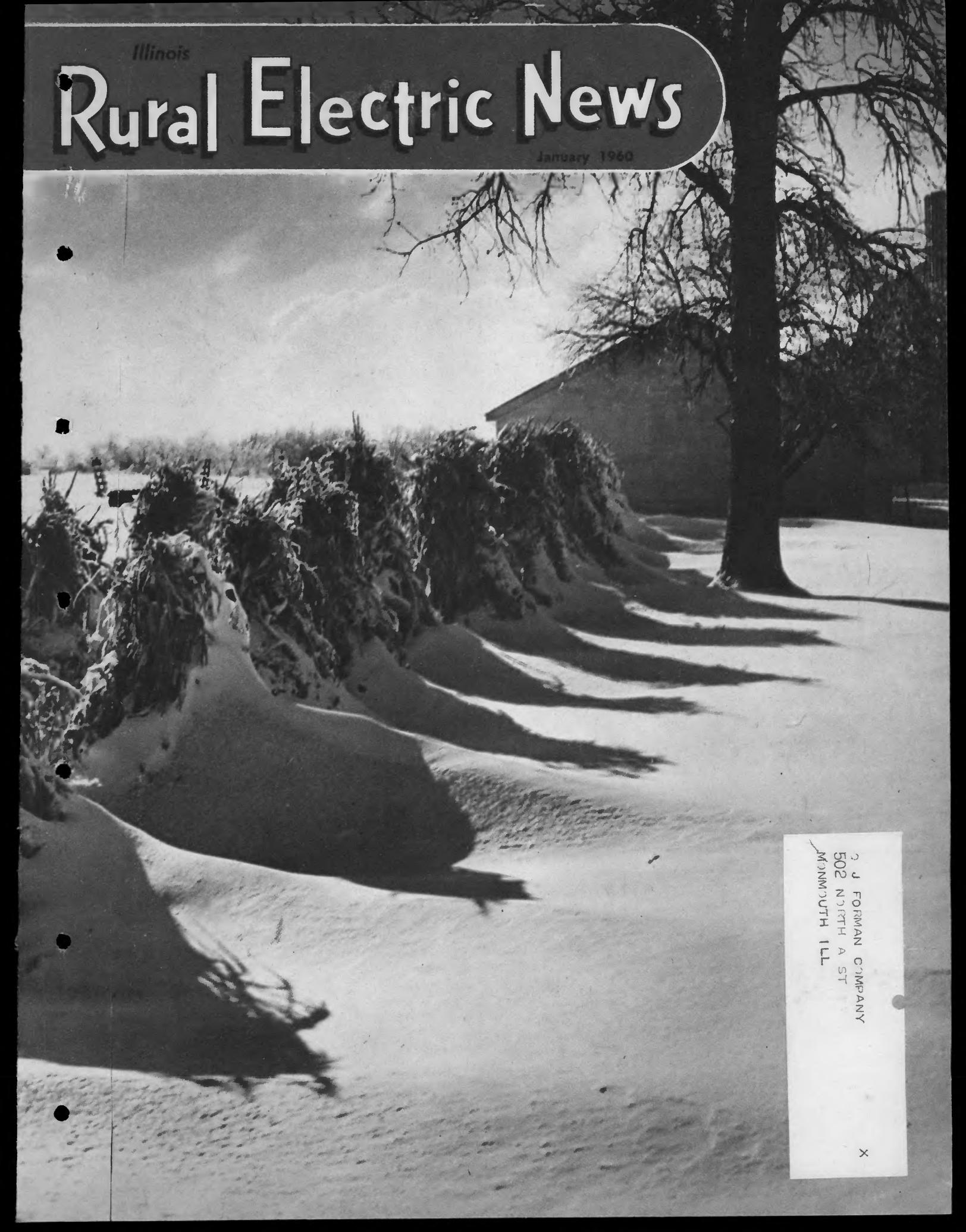


Illinois

# Rural Electric News

January 1960



J J FORMAN COMPANY  
502 NORTH A ST  
MOUNTAIN LILL

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 Association of Illinois Electric  
 Cooperatives

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## Contents

### ARTICLES

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Power Companies Seeking To Make Nine Co-ops Pay 60% More For Electricity | 3  |
| This Deaf Couple Has Dedicated Themselves To Working For God             | 4  |
| Hobbies—Good Antidote To Life's Tensions                                 | 6  |
| Jesus, The Light Of The World  | 8  |
| Sixty-Five Years Of Marriage   | 9  |
| Why Prescriptions Cost So Much: Conclusion                               | 14 |
| Co-op Employee Club Helps Needy Families At Christmas                    | 16 |
| It Started With A Monkey—Now Look!                                       | 17 |
| Ways With Pork   | 18 |
| Electric Blankets Launder Well   | 20 |

### FEATURES

|                                    |    |
|------------------------------------|----|
| Editorial: Must Have Other Sources | 2  |
| Smile Awhile                       | 10 |
| Washington Roundup                 | 11 |
| News From Your Co-op               | 12 |
| What's New                         | 16 |
| Free Patterns                      | 21 |
| Pen Pals                           | 22 |

# Must Have Other Sources

**N**ine of the 25 rural electric cooperatives in Illinois, which are served by the Central Illinois Public Service Company, and/or the Illinois Power Company, refused to sign new, 10 year, power supply contracts with these companies when their old contracts expired December 31. These co-ops based their refusal on certain restrictive clauses in the agreements to which they objected vigorously and with good reason.

Other co-ops, besides the nine, also disliked the restrictions, but went ahead and signed anyway. They felt that they had no other choice since the two power companies are, for all practical purposes, the only source of wholesale electricity for the co-ops.

Then, too, the power companies in order "to encourage" the co-ops to sign the new contracts before the December 31 deadline, informed the co-ops last month that they would charge them 13.5 mills (1.35 cents) per kilowatt-hour if they didn't sign. This is a 60 per cent increase over the 8.5 mill rate which the co-ops had been buying power for during the past 10 years.

While the co-ops in the state negotiated the new 10 year contract with the power companies, they could do little except take the terms laid down by the power companies. They realized that they had no other source to get electricity from for their members, and that they were at the mercy of the power companies. Their only consolation was that "things might have been worse."

Few, if any of the co-ops objected to the rate increase in the new power supply agreements. It is said to be between 4 and 10 per cent higher than the rate co-ops have been paying.

Presently the non-signing co-ops are paying the exorbitant rate of 13.5 mills for their wholesale electricity. This is a temporary rate set by the Illinois Commerce Commission pending the outcome of a hearing of the matter. Such a rate, if continued, would bankrupt most co-ops in the state unless they increased their rates to their members by 60 per cent. The nine co-ops have 47,000 members.

No one knows what the outcome of this disagreeable problem will be, although it should appear painfully clear to all of the electric co-ops in Illinois that their future hinges on their ability to develop their own supplies of electricity. If at the end of the present 10 year contract in 1970, Illinois co-ops have no alternate power source, they will be in very grave danger of being forced out of business.

The current struggle in the state between the co-ops and the power companies is for big stakes. It emphasizes the critical need for the development of co-op owned generating and transmission facilities to free the co-ops from complete dependence on the dictates of unsympathetic power companies.

## Our Cover

One has to look long and hard to find a scene like this anymore. Principal value of corn shocks these days is pictorial. Their photographic popularity is not limited to Halloween and Thanksgiving "shots" either, as this combination of snow and shocks so graphically emphasizes. Most of our readers should recall this winter scene, once so typical.

Photo By John Gajda, FPG

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# Power Companies Seeking to Make Nine Illinois Co-ops Pay 60% More for Electricity

**Request Illinois Commerce Commission to approve rate hike after nine Illinois co-ops refuse to sign new 10 year power supply contracts**

Nine rural electric cooperatives in Illinois last month refused to sign 10 year contracts with their power company suppliers. As a result, the power companies filed petitions with the Illinois Commerce Commission requesting approval of a 60 per cent rate increase.

The Commerce Commission denied the petitions of the power companies involved — Illinois Power Co. and Central Illinois Public Service Co.—but approved a temporary rate of 13.5 mills (1.35 cents) per kilowatt-hour pending the outcome of a hearing of the matter set for January 21, in Springfield. This rate averages 60 per cent higher than the 8.5 mill per kwh. the co-ops have been paying the companies for wholesale electricity.

The two utilities serve 25 of the 27 rural electric systems in Illinois. Both power companies are seeking to have the 13.5 mill rate continued. If they are successful, it will cost the nine co-ops, serving 47,000 rural families, over \$1¼-million more a year.

According to Tom Clevenger, manager of the largest of the objecting co-ops—Southeastern Illinois Electric of Eldorado—and a spokesman for the group, the new rate is “unrealistic and retaliatory. It would mean that the nine co-ops would be forced to increase their retail rates to members by 60 per cent or be forced out of business.”

The two utilities petitioned the Commerce Commission to approve the 13.5 mill rate when it became apparent that the nine co-ops and some others, were not going to sign the new supply contracts to replace those that expired December 31.

Besides asking for the 60% increase, Illinois Power Co. in its petition asked: “That in the event

any such cooperative shall fail or refuse for any reason to accept service in such a manner as to become obligated under such unilateral contracts for the sale of electric energy upon the termination of their existing contracts with Illinois Power, Illinois Power be authorized and directed to terminate service to such electric cooperative on five days' prior written notice, a copy of which is to be delivered to the Commission.”

At present, 16 of the electric co-ops have signed the contracts submitted by the power companies, some after they received notice from the power companies as to their planned petitions calling for a 13.5 mill rate.

Those co-ops holding out are doing so mainly because they object to the restrictions in the new supply contracts, and not because of the increase in rate, averaging six per cent over the 8.5 mill rate the co-ops have been paying for the last 10 years, Clevenger said.

He added that despite the fact that a committee of co-op representatives along with power company representatives negotiated the new contracts, several co-ops have been opposed to certain restrictions in the terms. Some of these co-ops signed the contracts, however, because there was no other source of electricity available to them except from the two power companies. They could do nothing else except sign.

Others, specifically the nine non-signers, have elected to fight in an attempt to have the restrictive clauses eliminated from the agreements, he said.

According to Clevenger, who served as a co-op representative on the negotiating committee, “The power companies made it

clear that we'd have to agree to certain restrictions to get a reasonable electric rate from them. However, they never told us what the consequences would be until December.”

The restrictions in the new contract to which the co-ops object include one that prohibits a co-op from charging a new industrial customer less than the rate charged by the power companies in the same area.

“This is price fixing of the most obvious sort,” Clevenger said, “and our advice has been that it would be a subject of legal controversy. In giving general approval to the contract terms, the Rural Electrification Administration in Washington added an ‘escape clause’ which says that if this section is knocked out, it would not affect the other terms of the agreement.”

Another clause restricts the size of industrial customers that co-ops can serve, Clevenger pointed out. It provides that co-ops must have written permission of the power companies to serve any load over 200 kilowatts.

Another objection is to the length of the contract, Clevenger pointed out. “We don't want to be tied down to a 10 year contract. All of the objecting co-ops want a three-year agreement with the exception of one co-op which desires a one-year agreement.”

The three cooperatives in the most southern part of the state—Southeastern Illinois Electric, Southern Illinois Electric of Dongola, and Egyptian Electric of Steeleville — have an additional reason for opposing the 10 year term.

Those three co-ops have submitted an application to REA for a \$26-million loan to build their own generation and transmission system to serve their own electricity requirements. They believe that they can have this plant completed within three years if REA grants the loan.

In addition to the three southern rural electric systems, the other electric co-ops who have refused to sign the new power contracts are: Adams Electrical of Camp Point; Coles Moultrie of Mattoon; McDonough Power of Macomb; Rural Electric Convenience of Auburn; Shelby Electric of Shelbyville; and Western Illinois Electrical of Carthage.



BERT KUYDENDALL AND HIS WIFE, PHYLLIS, ARE DEAF, BUT 3-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER JOY, HAS NORMAL HEARING.

## This Deaf Couple Themselves To Working

## *Farmer Bert Kuykendall is studying to be a minister so that he can bring the Word of God into the soundless world of the deaf*

**B**ert Kuykendall and his attractive wife, Phyllis, both deaf from early childhood, have dedicated their lives to bringing the Word of God into the soundless world of those people who are similarly afflicted. Bert, a husky, handsome young man of 32, is studying to be a minister, while his wife is preparing to be his assistant.

A farmer by occupation, Bert says the decision to become a minister to the deaf came to him on April 11, 1954. "It was Palm Sunday morning. My wife and I were attending missionary services. It was then that for the first time I realized my purpose in life. I wanted to become a minister too. It was a moment I'll never forget. I hadn't really lived until then."

However, Bert with only a high school education, realized that years of training would be required of him before he could be an ordained minister. Yet, this didn't deter him from his new-found purpose.

Kuykendall is enrolled in the Methodist's "Conference Course of Study," or more commonly referred to as in-service training. It will take five years for him to complete the course, after which he expects to be ordained by authority of the Southern Illinois Methodist Conference.

Meanwhile, to gain experience in his chosen field, Bert has begun to preach to deaf people in four churches in his area, near his home at McLeansboro. He remembers vividly his first public discourse. "It was at a funeral. The father of a deaf woman had died. Her pastor asked me to interpret his message of comfort to the bereaved daughter. I welcomed the opportunity." He delivers his sermons simultaneously by speech and sign language.

By chance, there were several other deaf persons in the crowd that day. They also "heard" Kuykendall's version of the funeral message, relayed to them in the sign language. Their words of appreciation were enough to convince both Bert and his wife that they had truly found their place in the world, for the first time.

"Only the handicapped can fully understand the feelings of those similarly afflicted," says Bert. "We don't want sympathy, just understanding. Yet, many handicapped people, especially those in small communities like ours have been denied the privilege of hearing the Gospel because of inadequate communications with them. Phyllis and I intend to satisfy this need."

At present the couple hold church services for the deaf in the towns of Mount Vernon, Harrisburg, Mount Carmel and Benton on alternating Sunday afternoons. The congregations range from eight to 20 persons. "No group is too small to preach to," says Bert.

Phyllis accompanies her husband on his weekly circuit, and leads the "singing," done in sign language. Mrs. Kuykendall "sings" a stanza in the sign language, after which the congregation repeats it with their hands and fingers. "When it comes to singing, we are like Quakers," quips Bert. "We don't need any musical accompaniment."

Kuykendall was born on a farm near Crossville in White County. He lost his hearing when he was less than a year old. He thinks a childhood disease caused him to lose his hearing.

However, Bert could still hear sounds, and with the help of his mother and grade school teacher he became an expert at lip-reading at an early age. "I sat in the front row, and the teacher paid special attention to me. I have always been grateful for her consideration."

Phyllis was born in Rockford and suffered the loss of her hearing when only 10 months old. She studied at a special school for handicapped children, and then later went to the Illinois School for Deaf, at Jacksonville. It was at this school that Phyllis and Bert meet and fell in love. They were both graduated with a high school diploma in 1942. They married in 1945.

"When I got out of school, I found there just weren't many jobs available for handicapped persons like myself," Bert says. "So, I went into farming with my father." Bert still farms with his father, since it supplements his income while he's studying for the ministry. But, once ordained, he intends to concentrate full-time on the work of a minister.

The well-built young man, who could be easily mistaken for an athlete, has regained some of his hearing and now is only 55 per cent deaf. With the aid of a hearing device, he says he can understand most people. His wife is 80 per cent deaf. But, like Bert, she also gets help from a hearing device, and she speaks English well, too.

Besides undertaking a life of preaching God's Word, the couple's greatest worldly comfort came three years ago. That's when they were blessed with a daughter — Christine Joy. Unlike her parents, though, Joy has perfect hearing. Yet despite this natural barrier between child and parents, they understand each other.

"My wife and I were a little worried at first about the baby," Bert remembers. "We were afraid we wouldn't hear her at night, if she started to cry." They solved that very simply by placing the head of their bed right next to their baby daughter's crib.

When she cried, her crib vibrated and conducted the vibration to her parents' bed, waking them up. "We are more sensitive to motions than normal people," Bert explains.

The Kuykendalls are members of Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative, Fairfield.

# He Has Dedicated Himself For God

Mrs. Walter Masters preserves baby shoes, coating them with bronze and pearl paints.



## Hobbies—good antidote to life's tensions

That's what this co-op  
homemaker finds; she  
has seven of them



"A hobby helps you to relax and to keep life from becoming monotonous." At least that's the opinion of Mrs. Walter Masters of near Canton. The rural homemaker practices what she preaches too. She has seven hobbies.

Mrs. Masters spends her leisure hours painting figurines; decorating lamp shades; preserving baby shoes and mittens with bronze and pearl paints; crocheting doilies and shawls; painting textiles; burning designs in wood; and etching aluminum trays.

Explains the mother of three and grandmother of four: "It is much more interesting to have more than one hobby. You keep your enthusiasm built up since you never get tired of doing the same, thing over and over."

Mrs. Masters got started in hobby work in 1948. "I almost had a nervous breakdown and my doctor told me to find something else to do besides housework."

In her search for an interesting pastime, Mrs. Masters came upon a booklet describing the art of preserving baby shoes. "I thought I would enjoy something like that." She sent for a kit, and for a time busied herself with bronzing infant shoes brought to her by friends and relatives. Later, she added the other hobbies.

But, the first hobby still remains the one she enjoys the most. "Though it takes more time to do than any of the others," says Mrs. Masters. "I get a big thrill out of seeing the joy the preserved baby shoes bring out in the mothers when I give them the finished shoes."

The process of either bronzing or pearlizing the tiny infant wear is relatively simple. If the shoes are too dirty, Mrs. Masters first uses a lacquer thinner to wipe them off. Next, she submerges the shoes in a banana oil solution for 20 minutes, then lifts them out and lets them dry. This solution helps to stiffen the shoes.

They are dipped two to three times more. "They must be good and stiff to hold their shape," Mrs. Masters points out. The shoes are stuffed with waxed paper and aluminum foil. Another coating of the stiffening solution is painted on the outside of the shoes. Dried again, the shoes are dipped twice more in the solution.

Plaster of Paris is next poured into the shoes, filling them to within one-inch of the top. It is allowed to set for one hour. Once more, the shoes are dipped in the banana oil stiffener. Finally, they are ready for the bronze or pearl coatings.

Mrs. Masters handpaints the final coatings. She uses a sable brush, which does not leave telltale hairs. Some shoes are coated seven times with the pearl paints before Mrs. Masters is satisfied with the results. Bronze is more easily applied. It usually only takes four coatings to adequately cover a shoe.

Mrs. Masters does this work evenings after supper. She works from 7 p.m. until midnight. She says that if she keeps busy, she can finish a pair of baby shoes in four or five evenings. The Masters are members of Spoon River Electric Cooperative, Canton.

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The Trinity Lutheran Church, near Bluffs, in Scott County, was organized in 1870. The present edifice was erected in 1900 to replace the original building. It serves some 240 adult members and 92 children. Average Sunday attendance is over 200. Rev. Marvin Matzke has been serving as vacancy pastor since the death of Rev. John Detering last March who had been pastor of the church during his entire ministry of 43 years. Reverend Matzke is resident pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church of Chapin. Illinois Rural Electric Co. of Winchester serves the church.



## Sermonette

# Jesus, the Light of the World



By Rev. Marvin Matzke, Pastor

"Then Jesus spoke again unto them, saying, 'I am the light of the world; he that followeth Me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life.'" St. John 8,12.

People are, "walking in darkness," in more than one sense of that word. We are in the dark when it comes to many of the mysteries of nature, some terrible diseases, economic matters, and international politics. But even in greater darkness are people in matters of their spiritual life.

Jesus says, "I am the light of the world." This statement is true in the fullest sense.

The cause for the spiritual darkness in the human soul is sin. Jesus came into this world to suffer and die on the Cross for the forgiveness of sins. Through Jesus, God's love can once again shine into our hearts and we can once

more see the forgiving love and mercy of our heavenly Father.

Jesus is the light of the world because the forgiveness of sins which he earned was for all people in the world. "God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him shall not perish, but have everlasting life."

Jesus is the light of the world because He also lights a path for us to follow in our daily living. Through the teaching of the Word of God and Jesus' example, we can well learn the way to walk, think, speak. Jesus shows us the way to love God and love one another.

Jesus is the light of the world because through Him we are guided through this life to our heavenly home. Through Him our eyes can pierce the gloom and darkness of a world cursed by sin and look forward to the certain goal of the joy and peace of an eternity in heaven.

## Sixty-five years of marriage

■ Sixty-five years ago last September, then 22-year-old Ed Gibson and his 17-year-old bride, went directly from their wedding to their new farm home near Wakefield, Richland County. They have lived there ever since, raising two daughters and tending a 200-acre farm.

Retired now, but not inactive, Gibson still finds time to cultivate the soil. Each Spring he puts out a small garden, where he spends his time during the summer. His wife, as agile as her husband, helps with the gardening in addition to spending several days each year canning the harvest.

"I've never fully retired," the elder Gibson says. "A man can't sit down when he can't afford to." That's also the reason the couple didn't go on a honeymoon, and instead went right to farming. "My wife brought me my lunch out in the field the day after we were married," Gibson recalls. "We were busy with the harvest."

Gibson says that when he farmed, it was much harder than it is today. For one thing, he didn't have electricity to help him. "We had to do most of our chores before dusk, or try to see with the flickering light of a lantern."

Today's farmer can practically turn night into day with electric lights, he comments. Besides, electric power saves labor and many aching backs, a commonplace ailment in Gibson's day.

Gibson remembers the time when he walked all day behind the plow only to spend another three or four hours in the barn feeding the livestock. "In winter, we usually cleared more land and cut logs for firewood. The land around here was heavily timbered."

According to Gibson, probably the most fatiguing day's work he ever put in was when he and two neighbors loaded 1,000 bushels of wheat on a wagon, then hauled it to the barn, where they unloaded the wheat.

Gibson, 87-years-old now, is still enjoying good health. He credits



Mr. and Mrs. Ed Gibson have spent their entire married life on the same 200-acre grain farm.



Wedding picture of the Gibsons, taken 65 yrs. ago.

it all to those difficult tasks he did in his younger days. "I didn't have much schooling," he says. "Just enough to know how to read, write and count, then I started farming."

Mrs. Gibson, 82-years-old, started

homemaking on an old wood and coal range. But, now she cooks all her meals on an electric hot plate. "We don't eat much so we don't need a big range," she explains. "It's very easy to make a meal on the hot plate."

In their lifetime, the Gibsons have never had a car. They also don't have a television set. They say they get more enjoyment out of listening to the radio. They are members of Norris Electric Co-op of Newton.

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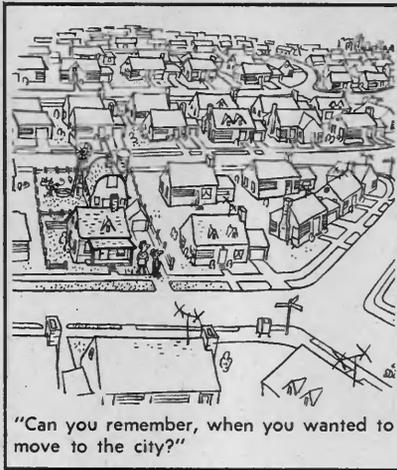


**MUM'S THE WORD**

The nervous hostess, checking on final arrangements for the big party, approached the maid: "Now Mary, when you wait on my guests tonight, be careful not to spill anything." Mary replied: "Oh, no, ma'am, I won't say a word!"

**COVERED**

At lunch the other day the wife of the owner of a just-washed foreign car was seen to turn to her husband as it began to sprinkle and say: "Dear, run out and put your coat over the car so it won't get spotted."



**MALE INTUITION**

Tearfully disgusted wife: "Oh, I'll never go anywhere with you again in my life!"

Puzzled Hubby: "What did I do?"

His wife exploded: "You asked Mrs. Smith how her husband was standing the heat, and he's been dead two months."

**INNOCENCE OF YOUTH**

Six-year-old Nell, when she complained of a stomach ache, was told by her mother: "That's because your stomach is empty. You would feel better if you had something in it." That afternoon the pastor visited for tea, mentioned he had been suffering all day with a headache. Promptly spoke up li'l Nell: "That's because it's empty. You'd feel better if you had something in it."

**WHOA!**

The old farmer was driving home from town after having imbibed rather freely. In descending a hill, the horse stumbled and fell. Either it could not, or would not get to its feet again. At last the farmer bawled savagely, "Gol darn your hide! Get up thar or I'll drive right smack over ye!"

**OUTLOOK**

Two Americans were cast ashore on a desert island for several years. One day they stepped to the shore and spotted a bottle being washed ashore. It was one of those new king-sized Coke bottles. They looked at it, then suddenly, a frightening realization crossed one of the men's minds. "Joe," he shrieked, "we've shrunk!"

**GOOD SHOOTING**

A mountaineer, seeing his first motorcycle on the road, raised his rifle and shot away.

"Did you get that varmint?" his wife asked.

"Hit it, but didn't kill it," he said. "I can still hear it growlin'—but I shore made it turn that poor man loose!"

**ACT YOUR AGE**

The playful middle-aged wolf sidled up to the pretty blonde. "Where have you been all my life?" he asked. She looked at him coolly and replied: "Well, for the first half of it, I wasn't born!"

## AN OLD FRIEND GETS A NEW NAME

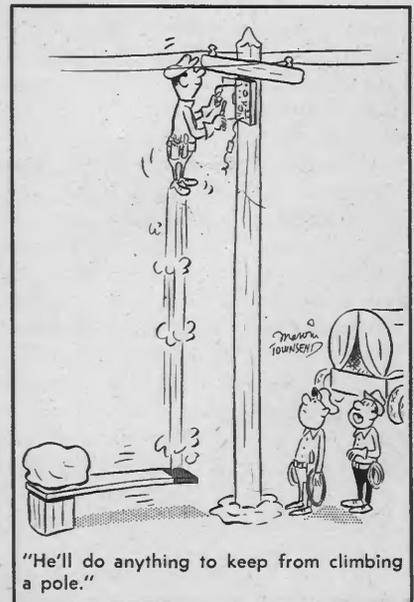
**YES, We've Changed Our Name!**

As a farmer you will be interested to know that we changed the name of our local offices to Federal Land Bank Associations on January 1, 1960.

We believe the new name will more closely identify local associations with the Federal Land Bank System.

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| CHARLESTON  | HARRISBURG | MORRISON   | WATSEKA     |
| DANVILLE    |            | MT. VERNON | WOODSTOCK   |



President  
makes

no mention of rural

electrification in his

state of union message

■ President Eisenhower in his state of the union message to Congress, January 7, made no mention of rural electrification, nor of the high-interest, tight-money policy. This will probably be saved for his budget message slated for January 18.

In regard to agriculture, the President said present farm laws are woefully out-of-date. He urged Congress to enact new legislation to curb farm surpluses and to achieve a higher net farm income. However, the President gave no specific suggestions.

■ So long as co-op members take their refunds in cash, shares of stock, revolving fund certificates, debt certificates that either bear interest or have a due-date, or otherwise represent a binding obligation, they won't have much trouble with the nation's tax writers.

## Tax status of refunds

Chairman Wilbur Mills (D. Ark.) and other members of the House ways and means committee, which held hearings on tax legislation last month, discussed co-ops and their taxes with two co-op attorneys and four spokesmen for the co-op opposition. Discussion revolved almost entirely around so-called "worthless pieces of paper" as distinguished from bona fide co-op refunds.

In general, Mills and other committee members agreed with the position of Wilfrid Rumble of St. Paul and Charles Nieman of Minneapolis, each representing several co-ops. This is that a co-op's net margins belong to its members. If the co-op instead keeps these margins for itself and issues "worthless paper" to its customers, then the co-op should pay income tax on these margins.

If, however, the co-op obligates itself to refund these margins to its customers, then the co-op shouldn't pay income tax on them, whatever form they're in. Moreover, the co-op member shouldn't consider "worthless paper" as income. He should, however, consider any refunds as income and he should report it the year he gets it, whatever form it's in.

If tax agents discover a borderline case and can't decide whether a co-op has issued "worthless paper" or has obligated itself with bona fide non-cash refunds, Nieman suggested they look at the co-op's by-laws as well as at what the co-op issued. The test a few courts have used—"market value"—isn't satisfactory, Nieman said. "A co-op may have issued bona fide refunds that represent very real liabilities, it may even be paying interest on them, and yet there is no way to establish what their market value is."

Rumble offered to suggest language that Congress could write into the tax laws to define co-op refunds. "Fine," said Mills. Other witnesses, who suggested taxing co-ops on all their refunds, or on all non-cash refunds, or on all refunds from manufacturing and processing, and so forth, were largely ignored.

■ Big news began sifting out last month about a sharp change in policies of the Eisenhower Administration toward the REA program. First hint of it came at the Florida Statewide electric cooperative meeting, when REA Administrator David Hamil refrained, for the first time, from making any reference to proposed

## Change in policies?

new REA legislation. In his remarks to the rural electric leaders of the Southern state, Hamil failed to ask for an interest hike, although he did say he "anticipated some changes in the REA Act."

He also said that rural electricians have been a fine competitive influence in the electric utility business. But, he said the way to meet changing times is with change, though he didn't spell out the Administration proposals.

Later, last month, Hamil talked to the "Wall Street Journal," which reported that the Administration may be "throwing in the towel" on its private financing proposals for rural electric systems. However, a bill designed to force REA borrowers to pay high interest rates will be sponsored, the Journal article said. Hamil is quoted as saying, "Any change in the REA program that leads toward long-term independence of borrowers must be first fully discussed and digested. That might take several years." However, this turn of events still represents a departure from earlier Hamil speeches, given at NRECA regional meetings last fall, which called for higher interest rates and private financing. Hamil has come under sharp censure for these speeches from rural electric leaders.

■ The Treasury Department, seeking to butter-up commercial utilities so they'll push payroll savings plans for bond purchases, "saluted" the industry with

## Treasury goofs

a big ad sent to 250 trade magazines and also to the utilities for use in their house organs.

However, the Treasury slipped on their own "butter". The salute backfired in a howl of protest from the utilities. The governmental department had "goofed." The power dam it pictured in the ad was government-built, publicly-owned Grand Coulee—long a symbol of the public power competition so feared by the private power companies.

■ Both the Georgia and Oklahoma Farm Bureaus have fallen in line with the Missouri Farm Bureau, and the National Grange in opposing an increase in the present 2 per cent interest rate on REA loans to rural electric systems. Oklahoma Farm Bureau leaders stated that any change in the REA interest rate would "jeopardize the solvency of many rural electric cooperatives throughout the nation."

# Egyptian

Members of the Egyptian Electric Cooperative received a Christmas gift on Christmas Eve. The cooperative was notified officially by the Illinois Commerce Commission that beginning



**R. S. Holt**  
Manager

January 1 Central Illinois Public Service Company and Illinois Power would start changing the cooperative 60 per cent more for electric power. Based on the power used in 1959, Egyptian Electric Cooperative members are being asked to pay an extra \$126,000.

Egyptian, along with nine other Illinois co-ops, did not sign a power company proposed 10-year power contract, which restricted the co-ops. Co-op officials believed the proposed contracts were contrary to American principles and unconstitutional in the state of Illinois.

Upon the refusal of the cooperative to enter into the proposed contract, the power companies filed a petition with the Illinois Commerce Commission for the excessive rate, apparently in an attempt to force the cooperatives into signing a long-term contract. Co-operative attorneys and engineers have protested the petition. However, the Commission has granted the rate increase temporarily. The Commission did grant a hearing for January 21. This will be a big day for rural people in Illinois.

## Not Free Enterprise

People acquainted with power company activities will not be surprised at this turn of events. Monopoly is the greatest enemy of the American free enterprise system. Under our free enterprise system, a man can have a choice where to buy his needs. If you don't want to buy your groceries at one store, you can go to another. This gives us the element of competition. But electric power as we know it, is not free enterprise. You can't change your power supplier at will.

We are fortunate that the Rural Electrification Act which was set up in 1936, states that the cooperatives have the right to borrow funds to build their own generating plants if existing power sources refuse to provide electricity at a reasonable rate. The proposed power rate is anything but reasonable, in our opinion.

Two years ago, some cooperative directors and managers suspected we would have the present crisis. Now on some desk in the Department of Agriculture Building in Washington, D.C., is an application for a loan to build a generating plant for Egyptian and its two southern co-op neighbors.

The officials of the Eisenhower Administration now have the opportunity to grant this loan and prevent the unjust rate increase. We believe they will. You, as a cooperative member, should watch for their answer.

# News FROM

## Tri-County

### TELEPHONE NUMBERS TO USE IN CASE OF OUTAGES

**Jefferson County**  
Office—Mt. Vernon CH 4-1451 and CH 4-1452

If no answer call—Leroy Reu, Mt. Vernon CH 2-5446

If no answer call—Francis Wittenbrink, Mt. Vernon CH 2-5418

If no answer call—Max McCarty, Mt. Vernon CH 2-1836

**Marion County**  
Office—Salem 74

If no answer call—Robert Worley, Odin—Prescott 5-3982

If no answer call—Paul Poole, Salem 942-W4

**Washington County**

Call Charlie Swain—Nashville 7-8494

If no answer call—Amos Weeke, Nashville 7-3772

This is the time of year when we talk about resolutions. We feel that resolutions are for those who are not living up to their responsibilities and obligations. Actually, resolutions point



**H. G. Downey**  
Manager

out that as humans, we are weak in many respects—principally in our habits, since resolutions deal with habits. A review of our objectives is always in order at the beginning of a new year. The objective of your cooperative is to render good electric service at the lowest possible cost. Your directors and employees intend to adhere to that goal for many years to come.

## Public Relations

Have you ever been concerned about associations and relationships? The national expenditures of foreign aid (more than \$4 billion annually) is an example of what we spend to try to be thought of in a kindly manner by other countries. Each Christmas we see gift exchanges made for the same reason. Esteem is a fleeting thing. Today you have it, tomorrow it is gone.

Possibly we are overrating the importance of public relations—maybe it is not worth what we are spending when we can so easily lose our intangible gains in this field. After 10 years of trying to get along with Russia, no wonder we are over-balanced on relationships. Does anyone know what happened to Mr. Khrushchev after he left the United States. We've heard very little about him since his departure from our country. Maybe this is good!

## Be Truthful

The best public relations program that we know of need cost very little and can be described by two words—truth and service. Sales people who adhere to these two principles seem to have a way of winning out. Several so-called salesmen have used lies and half-truths in trying to discourage the installation of electric house heating

for example. But the records and facts have proved them wrong and electric heating is "going great guns."

Service too is a powerful public relation and sales tool. In days gone by, it was popular to travel 75 or 100 miles to try to save a 10 dollar bill. Today people realize the value of having a service representative close at hand.

When things go wrong, he is there to fix it or to help you. Probably even more important, he is there in your community, helping support your churches and paying taxes to run the local schools and local government. He needs you and you need him.

See you next month.

## Jo-Carroll

### TELEPHONE NUMBERS FOR OUTAGE CALLS:

Office: Monday through Fridays from 7:30-4:00 p.m. and Saturdays till NOON. Elizabeth 10.

Evenings, Sundays and Holidays:

Robert J. Wand—Mt. Carroll 7442.

Ralph J. Smuck—Elizabeth 171.

Harry W. Ehrler—Elizabeth 168.

Approximately 1150 people attended the 20th annual meeting of the Jo-Carroll Electric Cooperative, which was held at the new Savanna High School, December 5, at 10 a.m. The



**C. C. Youtzy**  
Manager

highlight of the meeting was the re-election of these three directors to new three-year terms: Clayton Dittmar, Morris Birkbeck and Earl Walker. Our other directors are Harry Hall, Mrs. Berniece Moore, Jesse McIntyre, Boyd Handel, E. L. Dauphin and Everett Read.

At the noon recess an appetizing box lunch was prepared and served by the Jacobstown Community Club. It was followed by an hour of enjoyable entertainment. Fifty attendance awards were distributed to the members.

After the closing of the annual meeting, an organization meeting was held by our directors. Harry Hall was re-elected president, Clayton Dittmar, treasurer, and Mrs. Berniece Moore, secretary.

## Increased kwh Usage

Manager Charles Youtzy, in his report stated that the members had increased their consumption of electricity almost 20 per cent over last year. He stated that the average monthly consumption was about 500 kwh per member, which is more than double the usage 10 years ago. He also reported on the line changes made in the past year and some of the

work which is planned for the year.

Our out-of-town members, Gray, assistant manager of Dairyland Power, Cross, Wis.; Milton and Leroy H. Electric Cooperative, Hugh R. Jo I, adviser, Elizabeth

Our personnel members, consum

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## OUTAGE

Office hours: 8 a.m. through Friday. Telephone 404—N

To report an outage call Mrs. Wilma Ware, John Tabb Newton; Francis Cloyce Johnson at

The new year comes our best wi

This time of year one for driving a due to ice or freeze year ago the cooptral and northern were practically h still when a ma by freezing rain, miles of power li sion.

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These and many other items were discussed and formulated in an emergency work program to be used in Illinois in case a major disaster strikes again. What is the reason for this program? It is simply to provide plans and procedures that will result in expediting the availability of personnel and equipment in sufficient amounts to any cooperative where such a disaster occurs. It will result in restoring service to the affected area as soon as possible. It is a highly desirable program and one that should be and must be followed up if we expect to give the service that our consumers are entitled to.

it possible for the pig to begin his life the electric way. Old farrowing houses can be easily converted to the use of heating cable in the floor.

If you are planning some improvements in the methods of caring for the livestock on your farm and want to use electricity, call your co-op power use adviser for help.

### Home Heating

Electric home heating in the cooper-

ative area has taken a big step forward in the past year. There has been a 15 per cent increase in the number of electrically heated homes just during the past four months. This includes new homes and old homes. The types of electric heaters used are: cable in the ceiling; radiant baseboard; and glass panels. We also had one heat pump installation.

Some names and pictures of these homes will appear in the February issue of our special section in the Illinois Rural Electric News. Watch for your neighbor's home in pictures. He may be heating it electrically.

## Shelby

Office Hours — 8:00 to 5:00 Monday through Friday. Telephone 1540. To report outages after 5:00, Saturday, Sunday and holidays, call Shelbyville 1227, 1038, 891, 1393, 589; Assumption 1291, 1016; Stonington 2831; Pana 4333; Mode 513.

Welcome to our first article for this new year. True, 1959 had many surprises, some good and some were not so good. However, we look forward to a better new year.



W. L. Walker  
Manager

The old 60-ampere, four-circuit load center in the house is at the breaking point. This means that if we wish to progress further and enjoy the greater possibilities available to us with new electric appliances, we must do something about our present outdated wiring. Is your wiring adequate for full house power and farm power?

### Pig Brooding

The methods of pig brooding have changed a great deal in the past few years, especially since we have had electricity on the farm. Think back to the years when we took a jug of hot water to the farrowing pen, or put the new-born pigs in a basket and brought them to the stove in the house. That method was replaced by the use of a hover and a light bulb. Then, the infra-red lamp took over and provided the heat at farrowing time.

Today there are several installations of electric heat cables in the cement floors of farrowing houses. This makes

We can now look back and realize that there have been many new and improved methods brought forward which have made life on the farm more inviting. Electricity has provided its share of improvements during the past year. There are many of our members now farming and living better electrically. There was not a single week last year when some member did not ask for help in electrical planning on the farm, or in his home.



T. M. Brady, (right) recently retired as manager of Eastern Illinois Power Co-op, Paxton, after 22 years working for the organization, is shown with D. L. Tachick, new manager.

## Brady Retires As Manager of Eastern Ill. Power Co-op

T. M. (Ted) Brady, manager of Eastern Illinois Power Cooperative, Paxton, retired December 31. Brady had worked for the co-op since 1937, soon after it had been organized. He saw it grow into one of the largest rural electrics in the state. The co-op serves over 7,000 members in a five-county area.

Dennis L. Tachick, assistant manager, succeeds Brady. Tachick has been an employee of the co-op for six years.

Brady was the first and only manager to work for the Paxton co-op. He became associated with the co-op on December 1, 1937, before any electric transmission lines had been put into service. The first power was turned on August 11, 1938, a memorable day in Brady's life, the retired manager recalls.

The cooperative now has more than 2,700 miles of line in the rural areas of the five counties of Ford, McLean, Iroquois, Livingston and Vermilion. Ninety-eight per cent of the farm homes in the counties have electricity.

Brady is a native of Decatur. He studied electrical engineering at the

University of Illinois. Before joining the electric co-op, Brady worked for 23 years with the Central Illinois Electric Public Service Company in several capacities.

He served the private power company as group superintendent at Effingham; division power salesman at Beardstown; division power and merchandise salesman for the Western Division, operating out of Springfield; and group superintendent at Pittsfield.

Brady was honored at a testimonial dinner held last month. He was praised for his outstanding contribution to rural electrification during his tenure as manager. The Board of Directors presented him with an engraved wrist watch. Co-op employees gave him an electric shaver, an electric fan, and a clock-radio.

The new manager, Tachick, is a native of Michigan. He attended George Washington University in Washington, D.C., and also Washington University in St. Louis, Mo. For 11 years he worked for REA. Prior to coming to work for the co-op Tachick was employed as office manager of a Michigan electric co-op.

## CONCLUSION

■ In varying degrees the drug makers, your physician, and the corner druggist share responsibility for the soaring cost of prescription drugs.

The drug makers are guilty of an endless multiplication of duplicating brand-name products and combinations of products. They seem intent on adding some largely irrelevant substance to last year's miracle drug so as to make it obsolete and therefore useless on the druggists' shelves.

Some of the largest drug makers have tried to hoodwink prescribing physicians with their advertising, and the whole industry is engaged in high-pressure salesmanship that violates its own code of ethics.

The physicians are guilty of succumbing to the blandishments of the drug industry and yielding up their historic prerogatives. Instead of prescribing drugs, they now prescribe products. James Cook, medical writer for the "New York Post" reports that prescription surveys show that 89 per cent of the doctors prescribe drugs by brand rather than scientific name.

## LITTLE COMPETITION

Druggists have resisted every attempt to inject competition into the retail drug industry. They have decreed that it is unethical to advertise their prescription prices, and few will even quote a price over the telephone. Their skill as compounders of prescriptions has been bypassed by drug makers and physicians, and they have taken refuge in so-called fair-trade laws to protect themselves from price competition.

What then can be done to reduce the cost of prescription drugs?

1. Can we expect the drug industry to put its own house in order? Hardly. The industry's present operating methods are fantastically profitable, and the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association code of ethics is likely to remain a dead letter.

John Lear, "Saturday Review" science editor, who has cited several violations of this code by Charles Pfizer & Company, says Pfizer "is too big and too powerful to be subject to PMA discipline. Pfizer is more likely to influence the drug industry than vice versa."

2. Can we expect the physicians to "smarten up," to be more critical of drug advertising, to cut free from their slavish dependence on the drug makers' detail men, to resist the annual flood of brand-name merchandise, and once again to prescribe drugs instead of products? Albany Medical College of Union University has introduced a course to help budding physicians steer through the pharmaceutical fog. Dr.

# Why Prescriptions

## Concluding article places blame for soaring costs of drugs on physicians, the corner druggist, and the drug manufacturers

Solomon Garb, who introduced the study, explains that the medical student is well-versed in proved drugs like morphine, digitalis, quinine, nitroglycerin, atropine, codine, insulin. "But when he opens an office, he is deluged with advertisements and salesmen who expound the special merits of their products. The old reliables are hardly ever mentioned."

## REAL SOLUTION

Such medical education is "the only real solution," Garb says, "even if it is long-range. When doctors refuse to be unduly influenced, by the drug makers, the abuses will stop." Two dozen other medical schools have written Garb for the outline of his course.

Dr. Gunnar Gunderson, American Medical Association president, may have had this in mind when he advocated in February that doctors be re-examined at regular intervals so their patients can be sure they "have kept up with significant advances."

3. Can federal agencies be given greater power to police the drug industry?

Unquestionably, the Federal Trade Commission can do a better job of policing fraudulent and misleading advertising. This year FTC officials asked Congress to restore \$230,000 earmarked for this work that the budget bureau had eliminated. Yet when Senator Warren Magnuson (D. Wash.) asked if the law should be amended to give FTC authority over false advertising sent to doctors, Commissioner Earl Kintner offered no opinion.

## MINOR EVIL

Besides, outright misrepresentation is only a minor part of the evil. For every physician misled by a drug ad, the number of those confused by the superabundance of products and influenced by extravagant pleasures is legion.

The Food and Drug Administration has power to ban drugs it finds unsafe for use under prescribed conditions. This is good as far as it goes, but it doesn't touch the thousands of brand-name prescription drugs that are ineffective or simply unnecessary. Deter-

mining efficacy and necessity is so complicated that legislative regulation seems far over the horizon.

4. Can the medical profession somehow stem the flood of ineffective and unnecessary drug products? The U.S. Public Health Service might subsidize AMA's council on drugs or its bureau of investigation to do this work. Yet AMA received \$6-million of its \$13½-million budget last year from drug advertising, and any AMA effort to police its No. 1 Santa Claus is bound to excite public suspicion.

Thus each approach to the rising cost of prescription drugs proves to be either hopeless, or only a partial answer, or such a long range solution that it can offer little comfort to the present generation of patients. Is there no alternative?

Suggestions thus far advanced for arresting the cost of prescription drugs are not encouraging.

The drug industry can hardly be expected to halt its dizzy pursuit of bonanza profits. A course to help physicians peer through the fog of pharmaceutical merchandising is now offered at only one of the nation's 85 medical schools and, though hopeful, is essentially long-range.

New laws that might halt the flow of ineffective and unnecessary prescription drugs without putting the industry and indeed the whole practice of medicine in a straight-jacket, have not yet been devised. And physicians—either as a profession or as a significant group within the profession—are unlikely to bite the hand that feeds and fondles them, the drug makers.

In such a situation, it may well be that the people who pay the prescription bill and who support the whole drug industry and the medical profession may need to take matters into their own hands.

## HELPING THEMSELVES

Through their labor unions, co-ops and community health centers, several million people have already hired physicians whose job it is to keep them well. The American Medical Association has recently given up its long and often bitter struggle to suppress

# Cost So Much

these groups, and an AMA investigating team has publicly recognized that they frequently provide their members with the highest type of medical service.

In such a group, the person who pays the prescription bill not only has a right to demand that his physician surrender none of his responsibilities to the purveyors of drugs, but he has the means at his disposal to enforce that demand.

He may require the team of physicians who serve him to prescribe drugs and not products, to reassert their responsibility for the enlightened care of their patients, and by so doing to regain for the practice of medicine its lost prestige.

## ONE WAY

Armed with the doctor's prescription for a drug, rather than a product, the fellow who's going to pay the bill can then undertake a brief shopping tour among nearby drug stores and find out who will charge the least. He is now well on his way to reducing his prescription costs.

For example, if your doctor prescribes Squibb's Rau-Sed, each druggist will probably quote the same price, thanks to the so-called fair-trade laws. Or, if your doctor calls for Merck's Roxinoid, each druggist's price will probably be identical.

On the other hand, if your physician prescribes reserpine and the druggist knows you're demanding a little competition, he can give you Rau-Sed, Roxinoid, Serpasil (Ciba), Cyrostoserpine (Smith-Dorsey), Reserpoid (Upjohn), Raurine (LD&W), Resercon (Central), Serfin (Parke-Davis), Serpanray (Panry), Serpena (Haag), or some other brand-name product, whichever is cheapest. For each of them is reserpine, which your doctor prescribed.

To save this shopping around and yet hold down prescription costs, some people have organized non-profit drug stores. Sometimes they've made them part of their health co-op. In other places, such as suburbs near Washington, D.C., and San Francisco, the people who buy prescriptions are operating their own modern pharmacies.

When they buy their prescriptions, they may pay slightly more than it costs to stock and handle the drugs, but at the end of each year they put this margin back in their own pockets through the co-op refund.

These consumer-owned drug stores in Maryland have recently figured out

how to save their customers' money, even if the doctor prescribes by brand and despite the state's fair trade law.

## NO EXTRAS

Suppose your doctor prescribes Brand X and it comes in 100-capsule bottles. If you buy 100 capsules, the law says the co-op must charge you what everyone else does. If you buy 25 capsules, the co-op will charge you one-fourth of the fair-trade price for 100, but eliminate the standard "professional fee" that nearly all druggists add for transferring pills from a big bottle to a little bottle, typing the prescription, filing it, and so forth.

Retail druggists quite naturally look on prescription buyers who serve themselves with something akin to horror. Even in the Stone Age, the Ancient Order of Grinders & Chippers of Flint threw the young warriors who made their own arrowheads into the volcano. The druggists can be expected to strenuously oppose consumer-owned drug stores and dispensaries.

To survive, the co-ops would need to find their own sources of raw materials. They would probably find themselves kicked into drug making—just as they found themselves kicked into oil refining, crude oil production, generation of electricity, phosphate mining, and nitrate production.

This is where Celco Laboratories may come in handy.

In 1948, several health co-op leaders asked Harry Abrahamson to find out whether they could benefit by pooling their needs for drugs and vitamins they dispensed to their members.

Abrahamson was running the chemical products division of National Cooperatives, and they felt this might be expanded into pharmaceuticals.

## DRUGS FOR LESS

After a two-year investigation, Abrahamson reported to directors of Co-operative Health Federation of America, (since merged into Group Health Association of America), that they could get their drugs considerably cheaper if they would buy them direct.

Meanwhile, National Cooperatives underwent a retrenchment that eliminated the chemical division, and Abrahamson was free to organize the drug co-op with CHFA help. He and an assistant moved from Chicago to Celco, North Carolina—one of the nation's idyllic spots—and there founded Celco Laboratories.

The two men agreed to run the co-op and pay themselves \$250 a month. They knew the co-op would have no money at all for salaries while they were building the business and acquiring an inventory. This proved to be correct, and at first the two men and their families depended entirely on other resources.

Such was the promise of Celco Laboratories, however, that Tom Lea, a successful and retired businessman living in Celco, joined the staff on the same salaries-when-we-can basis.

Today the co-op is more than making ends meet and has repaid most of the back salaries it owes Abrahamson and Lea.

Since 1950, the nature of the business has undergone considerable change. Health co-ops that helped establish it are buying only a small part of their needs through Celco Laboratories.

## CATCHING ON

Instead, co-op supermarkets and pharmacies across the country find that Celco's low-priced vitamins, minerals, apirin, anti-histamine, and cold pills meet their members' needs. As a result, health co-ops now account for eight per cent of Celco's sales and co-op supermarkets and drug stores for 60 per cent.

Also, Celco has slowly built up a sizeable mail order business—all by one satisfied customer's telling his neighbor. Today more than 4,000 families regularly write Celco for vitamins and drugs they want. This is nearly a third of the co-op's sales.

The co-op doesn't recommend that anyone take vitamins. It does say that if you do, you can probably buy them cheaper from Celco.

Whether people need extra vitamins is a much debated question. No one argues with American Medical Association when it says, "No vitamin-mineral preparation even remotely begins to compare with good, wholesome food." From this, however, AMA concludes: "If you're well nourished, you need no extra vitamins. If you're not, you need medical advice."

## VIEWPOINTS DIFFER

From this viewpoint, there is sharp dissent. Some doctors believe many people who aren't in the best health suffer borderline vitamin deficiencies that won't show up in a clinical examination.

Compared with others, Celco's vitamins are clearly a bargain. Under the labels of Squibb, Parke-Davis, or Eli Lilly, 100 Vitamine A capsules, each with 25,000 standards units, cost \$4.10. The same capsules under the Co-op label cost 75c.

Squibb's Theragran cost \$9.45 for 100 capsules, whereas Co-op Hi-Potency Vitamin with exactly the same formula costs \$3.60 for 100 capsules. Eli Lilly's Cevalin costs \$1.98 for 100 tablets, whereas Co-op Vitamin C costs 65c for 100 identical tablets. Upjohn's Unicaps sell for \$3.11 a hundred, and Co-op Multiple Vitamin for \$1.50.

For its mail order customers and co-op supermarkets, Celco handles only 34 standard products. For co-op pharmacies and dispensaries, it handles a considerably larger number, including several injections.

As in so many co-ops, there's no waste or lost motion, nothing that approaches the "hard sell," and no mumbo-jumbo about the way Celco operates.



Harry Livesay, area serviceman for Southeastern Illinois Electric Co-op, received help from John H. 'Santa Claus' Dial, in distributing food and gifts at Christmas. Co-op club sponsored project.

## Co-op Employee Club Helps Needy Families At Christmas

■ It was a Merry Christmas for 25 co-op families on the lines of Southeastern Illinois Electric Cooperative of Eldorado, because of the efforts of that co-op's employee club. A year ago, the club, to which all the employees of

Southeastern Illinois Electric belong, decided to take on as its project, helping needy families along the co-op lines. The club enlisted the support of its two wholesale suppliers, Hollander and Company of St. Louis, distributors of Kelvinator appliances, and Barnes Manufacturing Company of Mansfield, Ohio, pump manufacturers.

A few weeks before Christmas, the club had \$900 in its fund to help the needy. Then it took up a collection among all of the employees asking them to donate useful clothing and toys. Grocers in the area sold them food at wholesale and others donated groceries. The co-op's directors also contributed to the project.

A large amount of credit for getting the employees interested in the project goes to Harry Livesay, who is the serviceman in Franklin County. Two years ago, Harry on his own decided to help two or three needy families with the money he would normally spend on Christmas cards. He also solicited donations of toys and food from merchants. The project increased in scope the following year and when some of the co-op employees heard about it, they wanted to help too. Another serviceman, Otis Hickey of the Saline and Gallatin area, decided to do the same in his area as Harry had been doing. And then the employees' club decided to take the project for the entire co-op area. The needy families are selected by the servicemen in the different service areas.

The grocers who cooperated with the club in its project included: Coca Cola Bottling Co., Royal Crown Bottling Co., Midwest Dairy, Dairy Brand Dairy, Mt. Vernon Produce Co., Curtis Candy Co., Lewis Bros. Bakery, Pankeys Bakery, Honey Krust Bakery, Petroff Packing Co., and Jeans Market of Akin.

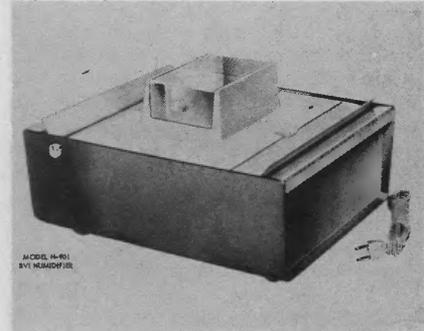
## What's New?

### ● LIGHTNING ARRESTER

New, low-cost lightning arrester, for application on 120/240 volt secondary circuits, is now available from General Electric. The unit sells for less than \$10 and can be quickly and easily installed by an expert. It can be attached to conduit, the side of a building or hung from the service lines. It offers protection of circuits and appliances against excessive voltages. Made by GE, Schenectady 5, New York.



### ● PORTABLE HUMIDIFIER



As necessary to good living in winter as air conditioning in the summer is the electric humidifier. This portable model holds one and one-half gallons of water, enough for 12 hours of operation. The operation is quiet. Adjustable fins deliver moisture where needed. The humidifier sells for \$34.95 and is made by Burgess Vibrocrafters, Inc., Graylake, Ill.

### ● PHONE LAMP

Don't dial in the dark. Attach a Dialite to your telephone. It is made of clear plexiglass, with an attractive gold tinted fibreglass shade. It will illuminate the phone from any outlet. Easy to install without tools, it will not scratch or mar phone. The lamp sells for \$3.95, postpaid from Dialite, Mfg., P.O. Box 12155, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. The lamp makes a practical gift item.



### KILL POWER FAILURE with your TRACTOR!

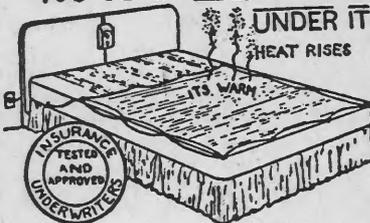
Protect your farm and family against power failure NOW with a Tractor-Driven Generator. No extra engine to buy. Operates from tractor or gas engine. Supplies power for lights, heating system, water pump, milker, brooder, milk cooler, etc.

LOWEST IN COST 20 YEAR WARRANTY

WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER TODAY! **WIN POWER** NEWTON, IOWA.

### ELECTRO-WARMTH Automatic Bed Warmer

YOU SLEEP ON IT - NOT UNDER IT  
HEAT RISES



Do not confuse Electro-Warmth with ordinary electric blankets or small heating pads. Electro-Warmth is a superior full-width bed warmer, with adjustable but automatic comfort control for year round sleep. 5-year warranty. Either double or single bed. Postpaid

\$24.95

The Electro-Warmth Co.  
4115-E Aspen St., Washington 15, D.C.

The Opal Christisons call their 20-acre farm near Naples in Scott County, Petland. The name appropriately describes the place. Situated on three sides of their small home are rows of pens, each occupied by a different kind of animal.

Pet fanciers, the Christisons have monkeys, wolves, mice, raccoons, pigeons, chickens, guinea pigs, white rats, rabbits, foxes, goats, squirrels, birds, and one coyote. As to just how many pets they have on the place, Mrs. Christison shrugs her shoulders and replies: "I don't know. I never counted them."

She and her husband have been collecting wild and domesticated animals since 1954. They started off by buying a monkey. Then someone gave them a wolf. Their "zoo" has been expanded over the years with gifts of animals caught by trappers, and through additional purchases.

"The coyote came from a trapper. It is one of our most prized animals," Mrs. Christison declares. "To my knowledge it's the only one of its breed that has ever been trapped in Illinois." Other unusual animals in the farm-menagerie are a black raccoon and a silver fox, both of which are rare.

Though the couple has no other reason for collecting animals than that they merely enjoy doing it as a hobby, they do open their place to visitors once a year, in the summer. They charge a small fee for admittance, which helps to defray part of the expenses in caring for the animals. Without this financial help, the Christisons would probably have to part with some of their collection.

Their farm is small and unsuited for cultivation. Their main source of income is from the sale of milk from a 20-head goat herd, which is hardly enough income to support two humans and the numerous animals too.

However, with the 25-cent per person admission charge, Mrs. Christison says they manage to buy some feed for the animals and pay for the state licenses which they need to operate the zoo. "In addition, we are able to keep the zoo open for the children in this area, who ordinarily don't get to see these animals in larger zoos," she comments.

Besides feeding the animals daily and caring for them, Mrs. Christison also finds time to train some of them to do tricks. She taught one monkey to ride on the back of her pet German Shepherd, King.

She trained King to round up the goats, to help her control the animals, and to get the morning's mail from the postman. He listens for the mailman's car, then runs down to the mailbox, where the postman gives him the mail, which he carries in his mouth to his mistress.

According to the rural zoo keeper, it isn't difficult to train animals. "But you have to let them know who is boss. Then it's merely a matter of repeating and repeating what you want them to do. This, of course, takes a lot of patience," Mrs. Christison points out. "But you can never entirely trust a wild animal. He may attack you if you turn your back on him. They never lose their treacherous instincts."

Mrs. Christison eventually hopes to add a lion to Petland. She says, "I would like to try to train one. I think it would be quite a challenge." Then too, she hopes to get a few deer for the zoo. Then the zoo will be complete, she believes. The Christisons are members of Illinois Rural Electric Company, Winchester.

*It started  
with a monkey—*

**NOW LOOK!**



This coyote is most prized animal in the Opal Christison farm zoo since it's believed to be the only one ever caught in Illinois.

Mrs. Christison holds monkey that started her and her husband on hobby of collecting animals.



# for the homemakers

By Judy Parker

Pork and sauerkraut make the best of partners. Apples give the combination even better flavor.



Many little pigs have gone to market, but a lot have stayed home, too. With hog prices what they are, pork is an inexpensive and tasty main dish—economical whether you use home-grown meat or go to the store. If your “smoke-house” is empty you’ll find the meat counter with pork aplenty—tender pork steaks, hocks, spare-ribs, and lean shoulder roasts. Look for bargains in smoked cuts, too, like shoulder butt or picnic.

Remember, fresh pork can’t be rushed in the cooking, so allow plenty of time. Pork has its fullest flavor when cooked to the well-done stage—that means no pink when cut. Slow cooking develops the good, rich flavor that makes pork such a favorite and gives it a delectable golden brown. Some larger, chunkier cuts need to cook 45 minutes per pound.

Keep out of a meal-planning rut with a pork cut that’s new to you. Include traditional go-withs like apples, squash, and sweet potatoes, with zippy mustard and pickles for contrast.

Why not serve pork often the next few months? It’s good for you—a protein food with a big healthy bonus of thiamin (one of the B-vitamin clan.). What’s more, your piggy bank will smile delight when you serve pork these delicious ways.

## BUSY DAY DISH

- 1 pound pork sausage
- 1/2 cup chopped onion
- 2 cups cooked rice
- 2 cups canned tomatoes
- 2 tablespoons catsup

Fry sausage and onions brown. Pour off drippings. Add rice, tomatoes, catsup. Cover, cook slowly 30 minutes. Season to taste.

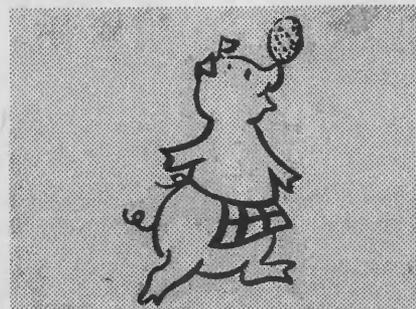
## BARBECUED SPARERIBS

- 4 lbs. spareribs
- 1 cup chopped onion
- 2 tablespoons butter or margarine
- 2 tablespoons vinegar
- 4 tablespoons lemon juice
- 2 tablespoons brown sugar
- 1/2 teaspoon cayenne
- 1 cup catsup
- 2 tablespoons Worcestershire
- 2 tablespoons dry mustard
- 1 cup water
- 1/2 cup celery, chopped fine (optional)

Cut spareribs in serving pieces. Brown in baking pan on surface heat. Brown onions in fat then add other ingredients and heat to boiling point. Pour over ribs. Cover, bake at 350 degrees one and three-quarter hours. Spoon sauce over ribs a time or two during baking. Bake uncovered 15 minutes.

## CRUSTY HAM PATTIES

- 3 cups ground cooked ham
- 1 egg
- 1 9-oz. can crushed pineapple
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/4 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1/4 teaspoon nutmeg
- 2 cups mashed sweet potatoes
- 1/4 cup cornflakes, crushed
- 1/4 cup lard or drippings

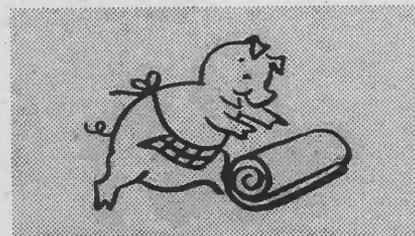


Combine ham with lightly beaten egg, well-drained pineapple, seasoning and sweet potatoes. Shape into 12 patties. Dip in cornflakes and fry in hot fat until well browned.

## BACON ROLLS

- 18 slices bacon
- 2 cups bread crumbs
- 1/2 cup minced celery
- 2 teaspoons minced green pepper
- 1 small onion, finely chopped
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/4 teaspoon pepper
- 1 egg
- 1/2 cup milk

Combine crumbs, celery, green pepper, onion and seasonings. Add beaten egg and milk to moisten. Roll each bacon slice around two tablespoons dressing and fasten ends with toothpicks. Place in shallow pan, bake at 375 degrees until bacon is crisp, 10-15 minutes. Serve hot.



## PORK 'N' CABBAGE BUNDLES

- 3/4 pound pork shoulder
- 2 tablespoons chopped onion
- 1 can cream of tomato soup
- 1/2 cup water
- 1/2 cup uncooked rice
- 1 1/2 teaspoons salt
- 1/4 teaspoon pepper
- 8 large cabbage leaves

Trim off excess fat, cut pork in one-half-inch cubes. Heat fat trimmings in skillet, add onions, stir until brown. Pour off drippings, add tomato soup and water, simmer five minutes. Add rice, then mix with pork and seasonings. Pour boiling water over cabbage leaves, let stand five minutes. Drain and lay leaves flat. Put one-third cup of mixture on each leaf and fold and wrap cabbage around



# WAYS WITH

# Pork

meat. Place in baking dish. Pour hot tomato soup over. Cover, bake at 350 degrees one and one-half hours.

## PORK AND APPLE CURRY

- 1 lb. diced pork shoulder
- 1/2 cup chopped onion
- 2 tart apples, diced
- 1 teaspoon curry powder
- 1/4 teaspoon ginger
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 2 cups bouillon
- 2 teaspoons lemon juice
- 1 7-oz. pkg. cooked noodles

Brown pork in two tablespoons fat; add onions to brown. Add apples and seasonings. Stir in bouillon made by dissolving two bouillon cubes in two cups hot water. Cover, simmer 45 minutes. Add lemon juice. Taste, add more curry if desired. Thicken with four tablespoons flour mixed to a paste with cold water. Serve on hot noodles.

## CRANBERRY HAM BALLS

- 2 cups ground cooked ham
- 2/3 cup fine bread crumbs
- 1 egg, slightly beaten
- 2 tablespoons milk
- 1/4 teaspoon allspice
- 1/8 teaspoon pepper
- Dash cloves
- 1 can jellied cranberry sauce
- 1 teaspoon vinegar

Combine all ingredients except sauce and vinegar. Shape into eight balls. Brown on all sides in two tablespoons fat. Heat



cranberry sauce, add vinegar. Pour over ham balls. Cover and cook slowly 20 minutes.

## HAM SHANK AND BEANS

- 1 ham shank
- 2 cups navy beans
- 1 onion, sliced
- 1/4 cup molasses
- 2 teaspoons dry mustard

Cover ham shank with water, bring to boil, simmer two and one-half hours or until ham falls off bone. Cover beans with warm water. Soak two and one-half hours, drain. Cover with ham broth and boil 10 minutes. Add diced ham and onion. Mix mustard and molasses with ham broth, add to beans. Simmer slowly or bake at 325 degrees an hour. (one-quarter cup chili sauce or catsup may be added before baking.)



## PORK CHOP APPLE-KRAUT DINNER

- 4 pork chops or shoulder steaks
- 1 No. 2 can sauerkraut (2 1/2 cups)
- 1 teaspoon caraway seed
- 1/2 cup brown sugar
- 3 tablespoons chopped onion
- 2 apples

Brown chops in fat in skillet, season with salt and pepper. Remove chops, pour thoroughly. Top with chops. Cover utensil and cook an hour on low heat basting occasionally.

## CHINESE PORK SUB GUM

- 1 lb. diced pork shoulder or tenderloin (leftover pork roast will do)
- 1 bunch green onions with tops cut in inch pieces or 1 large onion, sliced

- 1 large green pepper, cut in strips
- 1/2 cup sliced mushrooms
- 1 1-lb. can chop suey vegetables or bean sprouts
- 1/2 cup broken walnuts
- 1 1/2 cups chicken stock
- 1 1/2 tablespoons cornstarch
- 1 tablespoon soy sauce
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- Speck pepper
- 1 teaspoon monosodium glutamate

Cut pork in one-half-inch cubes, removing excess fat. Melt one tablespoon shortening in skillet, add pork, saute using spatula to prevent sticking until cubes are brown. Cover skillet and cook slowly five minutes, remove pork, saute onions, pepper and mushrooms two minutes. Drain vegetables, add to with pork, nuts and stock to onion mixture. Stir cornstarch with soy sauce until smooth, add with rest ingredients to pork mixture. Bring to boil, serve immediately over canned fried noodles or rice. May be frozen.

## SAUSAGE

- 8 lbs. lean pork.
- 4 lbs. fat
- 3 tablespoons salt
- 4 tablespoons ground sage
- 1 tablespoon cayenne
- 1 tablespoon ground red pepper pod
- 1 tablespoon sugar
- 1 tablespoon black pepper

Put all this through meat grinder at least twice to mix well.

Pork is prized for its fine flavor among other qualities. With careful treatment it can be held in freezers as long as eight months. But many homemakers have learned, through unhappy experience, that pork flavor changes with longer frozen storage.

It's very important to use the best freezer wrapping material, one that is air-tight and moisture resistant. Press wrapping close to the meat to keep out as much air as possible and make a tight seal according to directions. Researchers recommend freezing and storing pork at 0°F. or lower.

Trim much of the exterior fat from pork cuts before freezing them. For family use, it's generally convenient to package meat in one-meal size portions.

Pork may be frozen either raw or precooked. Studies comparing pork roasts that were frozen raw with those frozen precooked indicate that the roasts frozen without cooking had better flavor but slightly lower thiamine (vitamin) content.

U.S. Department of Agriculture scientists are aware of the problem of pork freezing and are studying the reaction between air and pork fat that bring about unpleasant changes in its flavor and odor. They hope that better understanding of the causes of rancidity will lead to better ways to prevent it.

Meantime, these tips should enable you to keep fresh pork up to eight months in the home freezer.

**D**o cold weather aches and pains rob you of a full night's sleep? Do you pile on the covers at bedtime, then wake up in the middle of the night with the covers kicked off and you half-frozen? Do you want just plain, warm, automatic sleeping comfort? You can find the answer to all these questions in an electric blanket.

Electric blankets give you comfort—with controls set at the temperature you desire—without a worry in the world. Under ordinary blankets your body heat just warms the spot you are lying on. Turn over and you're out in the cold again.

Automatic blankets not only warm you and keep you comfortable, they warm the entire sleeping area. They are convenient as well as economical—to buy, wash and store.

Today's electric blankets are designed with such care and tested so completely that there is no doubt about their safety. There's the famous Underwriters' Laboratories (UL) label to prove it. Heating wires and all electrical parts are built to stand up under the hardest use. Heating wires are covered with rugged waterproof insulation. They can't shock or spark because should one break—which is a thousand to one chance—the two ends will separate and break electrical contact. They can't short-circuit or spark because the tension used to weave them into the blanket pulls them apart instantly.

To win the UL stamp of safety, electric blankets are folded and flexed thousands of times—which means they will withstand more use and storage than a lifetime of ordinary use requires.

Temperature control is exact and dependable. The first sign of overheating operates an automatic cut-off switch. Getting too cold is the worst thing that can happen to you.

Cord connections are rugged and the thermostats are made for many years of use. Top quality electric blankets must even pass current-leakage tests when wet, on the off chance that some user might connect a blanket still damp from washing.

Electric blankets will last the same length of time as an ordinary blanket of similar quality. But the most important thing is, when the blanket must be discarded, it will certainly be because the fabric has worn thin, not because anything has failed in the heating system.

It's good business to read the instruction booklet that comes with your electric blanket. They shouldn't be used to cover infants or persons "insensitive to heat." Electric blankets can be washed in your washing machine. They should not be dry-cleaned because chemicals in the cleaning fluid may eat away the insulation of the heating wires.

The manufacturer's tag tells you how to care for your blanket. Whether washed by hand or in an electric washer, be sure lukewarm water and lots of suds are used.

When washing by hand, the blanket should be well soaked; suds squeezed through thoroughly for five minutes and rinsed. Then, the blanket should be gently squeezed again. It should never be wrung to remove rinse water.

In an electric washer, detergent should be dissolved in warm water before you put the blanket in machine. Soak for 10 minutes. After this washing period, the machine should be set to agitate or tumble for one minute. It should then spin two minutes, or until water has drained from tub. A thorough rinsing in warm water, plus setting it to agitate for about a minute, and a final spinning of two minutes should complete the washing process.

While most new methods have the plug stitched into the blanket, older models have free-hanging cord and plug. To protect these when washing, wrap them securely into a wash cloth.

To dry the blanket, drape it across two clothelines a foot or two apart. It is a good idea to shade the blanket.

If an automatic dryer is used, preheat the dryer. Place four or five turkish towels along with blanket to absorb moisture and buffer tumbling action. Set the machine to tumble for 10 or 20 minutes on high heat. Then, remove blanket and hang on clothesline to finish drying. It can also be plugged in to permit the blanket's own wiring to complete the drying.

Blankets can be stored in the boxes they come in. Moth balls should never be used—most of the newer blankets are made of moth-proof fabrics.

As with any other electric appliances, the best assurance of good performance, as well as safety, is the brand name of a reputable manufacturer and the tag of Underwriters' Laboratories.



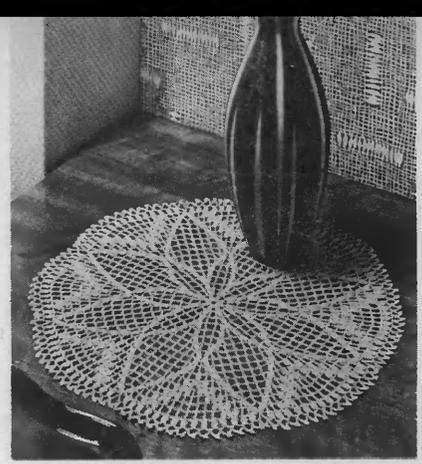
**Electric  
blankets  
launder  
well**



1. Baby's Bonnet, Bootees and Mittens



2. Ripple-Brim Hat



3. Cluster Doily

**FREE PATTERNS**

## New needlecraft patterns for 1960

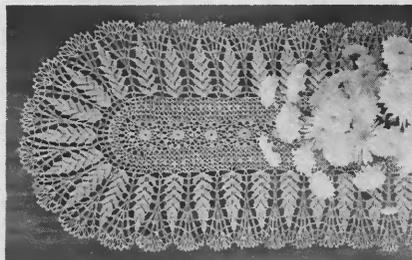
IT'S THE NEW TIME of year . . . the time for a new wardrobe, new home decorating ideas, new interest in a new (or old) hobby. If your hobby is needlecraft, we have some intriguing ideas you should have. For the youngster, there's an appealing scarecrow with bright button eyes. And crocheting a baby set is great fun, whether it's for one of your own or for the child of a friend. For you, we have a smart hat—stitches couldn't be simpler. And for the home, try the wheat runner or the unique bedspread. As usual, you may order as many patterns as you wish. However, please be sure to include a stamped, self-addressed envelope for every three patterns you request.



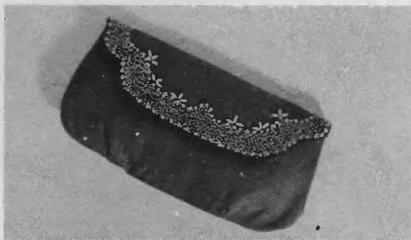
4. Sam Scarecrow



5. Rose Petals Edging



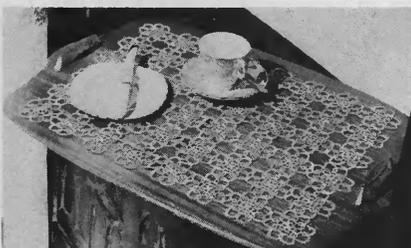
6. Ripe Wheat Runner



7. Beaded Handbag



9. Steeplechase Bedspread



8. Lazybone Tray Mat

**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):

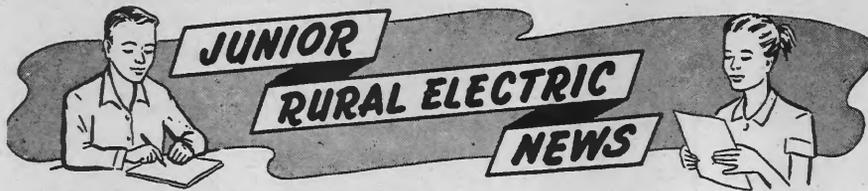
- 1. \_\_\_\_\_ Baby Set
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_ Ripple-Brim Hat
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_ Cluster Doily
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_ Sam Scarecrow
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_ Rose Petals Edging
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_ Ripe Wheat Runner
- 7. \_\_\_\_\_ Beaded Handbag
- 8. \_\_\_\_\_ Lazybone Tray Mat
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_ Steeplechase Bedspread

My name is .....

Address .....

Commend (if any) .....

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



# PEN PALS

Hi Pen Pals,

Here it is time to think about New Year's Resolutions again! How many have you made so far this new year? Did you include as one of your Resolutions to pick up your copy of Illinois Rural Electric News, turn to the Pen Pal page and find some new Pen Pals waiting to hear from you and then to sit right down and write some letters and gain some new friends? If you made that Resolution, we think that it will be one of the easiest to keep all year through. Also, don't forget to send any letters for publication to: Judy Parker, Jr. Rural Electric News, Box 1180, Springfield, Ill.

## ENJOYS SWIMMING

I am 14 years old and my birthday is September 7. I am a Freshman at Carmi High School. My hobbies are roller skating, swimming, and listening to popular music. I would like to hear from boys and girls of all ages.—Judy Aud, R. R. No. 4, Carmi, Ill.

## LIKES ROCK 'N' ROLL



Nelson, R.R. 1, Woodhull, Ill.

I am 13 years old and have blonde hair and blue eyes. My birthday is February 15. I am five feet, seven inches tall. I go to Alwood Junior High School. My hobbies are dancing, Rock 'n' Roll music, roller skating, swimming and cooking. I would like to hear from boys and girls 13 and older. — Bonnie

## Herbert Austin, Co-op Director, Is Dead

Herbert Austin, director of Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative, Fairfield, died last month at his home, near Carmi, White County. Mr. Austin, a farmer, had been a lifelong resident of that community.

He had worked hard to promote rural electrification in his community during the early days of the co-op's existence. He was elected to the Board of Directors in August, 1951, and served until his death.

## COLLECTS RECORDS

I am 13 years old. I am five feet, one inch tall. I am in the eighth grade at Coatsburg Grade School. I have brown hair and blue eyes. My hobbies are dancing, collecting records, and sewing. I sew nearly all my own clothes. I have three younger brothers. I would like to hear from boys and girls 12 to 15 years of age.—Judy Ehrhardt, R.R. No. 1, Fowler, Ill.

## LIKES TO SEW

I am nine years old. I am in the fourth grade. My hobbies are sewing and cutting. I would like to hear from boys and girls of all ages. I promise to write to everyone who writes to me.—Elaine Sheible, Cache, Ill.

## RIDES HORSES

I am 13 years old. My birthday is November 6. I am five feet, three inches tall. I have brunette hair and blue eyes. I live on a farm. I like all kinds of animals. My hobby is horseback riding. I have a horse named Flicka. I am in the eighth grade. I would like to hear from boys and girls between 13 and 16. — Carolyn Eichhols, R.R. No. 2, Carbondale, Ill.



## TRUMPET PLAYER

I am 12 years old. My birthday is April 12. I have brown hair and blue eyes. I am five feet, two inches tall. I am a cheerleader at Hoyleton Public School. I play a trumpet in the school band. My hobbies are swimming and horseback riding. I would like to hear from boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 16. I would like to receive pictures.—Shirley Emrick, R. R. No. 1, Richview, Ill.

## WATCHES TV

I am 13 years old. My birthday is September 14. My hobbies are collecting movie star pictures, sewing, cooking, and watching TV. I like to read and listen to music I'm in the eighth grade and I go to Quincy Jr. High. My hair is brown and my eyes are brown. I would like to have pictures and letters from all of you. Would like to have mailbox full of letters. — Roberta Walker, 911 Kentucky, Quincy, Ill.

## LIKES TO COOK AND SEW

I am 13 years old and have light brown hair and blue eyes. I am five feet, five inches tall. I have two brothers and one sister. My hobbies are cooking and sewing, dancing and reading. I am in the seventh grade at Easton Junior High. I would like to hear from boys and girls of all ages.—Bertha Sue Harp, R. R. No. 1, Easton, Ill.

## PLAYS CORNET

I am 12 years old. I go to Stewardson Grade School. I am five feet tall. My birthday is December 20. My hobbies are playing a cornet, cooking and listening to popular music. My favorite singer is Pat Boone. I'd like to hear from boys and girls between the ages of 11 and 14. Will answer all letters.—Ruth Prosser, Mode, Ill.

## PLAYS PIANO

I am 11 years old. I have light brown hair and blue eyes. I am four feet, 11½ inches tall. My birthday is August 21. I play the piano also the clarinet. I live on a 399-acre farm. I like to dance and ride horseback. I would like to hear from children of all ages. Send pictures, if possible.—Elaine Mundy, R. R. No. 4, Carmi, Ill.

## WATCHES TV

I am 15 years old. I have brown hair. My hobbies are watching TV and listening to Rock 'n' Roll music. My birthday is November 27. I go to Stronghurst High School and I am a Freshman. I would like to hear from boys and girls from the ages of 15 to 17. I will try to answer all letters I receive.—Katherine Waterman, c/o George Waterman, R.R. No. 2, Stronghurst, Ill.

## RICKY & ELVIS FAN

I am 15 years old. I have blonde hair, and blue eyes. I collect Elvis and Ricky's Rock 'n' Roll records, also other records too. I also like to dance and go to shows. I would like to hear from boys and girls of my age. I will answer all letters.—Joyce Williamson, R.R. No. 1, London Mills, Ill.

## PLAYS SOFTBALL

I am 13 years old and my birthday is June 25. I am in the seventh grade. I have brown hair and brown eyes. I have a dog. My hobbies are skating and playing softball. I would like to hear from boys and girls between 12 and 14 years of age. Will try to answer all letters.—Carylon Sue Dial, Shumway, Ill.

## LIKES MUSIC

I am 12 years old. My birthday is April 30. I am five feet, two inches tall. I have dark brown hair and brown eyes. I am in the seventh grade. My hobbies are listening to Rock 'n' Roll music and other kinds. I like all sports and enjoy them very much. I would like to hear from boys and girls between 12 and 16 years of age. I will answer all letters.



—Shirley Hanners, R.R. No. 3, Greenup, Ill.

## RIDES HORSES

I am 13 years old. I am in the eighth grade and go to the Fairfield Junior High School. I have brown hair and blue eyes. I like to roller skate and ride horses. I would like to hear from boys and girls from the ages of 13 and 16.—Norma Jean Wilson, R. R. No. 3, c/o Eldon Wilson, Fairfield, Ill.

# Rural Exchange

Reaching Over 430,000 Rural People Each Month

## Buyers

WE PAY \$30 for 30 Lincoln Pennies that can be found in circulation. Send \$1.00 for explanatory Album. Coin Club, 2302 Price Avenue, Charlottesville, Virginia.

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MINK RAISING information free. Complete. Lake Superior Mink Farm, Superior, E. E., Wisconsin.

NURSING HOME, an established business with 24 bed license in the best central Illinois location. Will extend credit to right party. Write Washington Realty Company, Washington, Illinois. Phone: 70.

DRIVE-INS, Hannibal, Missouri, and Kinderhook, Illinois. Established business. Cash or trade. Dale's Steaks and Shakes, New Canton, Illinois. Phone: GA 6-2961.

## Farm Machinery, Equipment

FORAGEMASTER SILO. Greater strength—silage acid proof. Write for free folder. Rowell, Inc., 752 Vandalia Street, St. Paul 14, Minnesota.

MECHANICAL FEEDING will save you time and hard work. Send for free pictures and plans. Built for years of dependable service, the proven Silo-Matic Unloader and Scru-Feed'r Bunk Conveyor will feed your cattle in a matter of minutes. Write Van Dusen and Company, Inc., Wayzata, Minnesota.

USED BULK milk tank like new. Priced right. Will move, install. J. C. Piper, Sumner, Illinois. Phone: 240F3.

FOR SALE: 88 Oliver Tractor, A-1 condition; 70 Oliver overhaul with Horn Loader and Blade; 70 Oliver with Weed Sprayer and Drops, in good shape; 3/16" plow, International Harvester; Electric Clover Seeder, good as new; Oliver manure spreader; one ZZ Briggs & Stratton, good. Russell Boeker, Tallula, Illinois.

## Rural Exchange

### Rates

Regular Rates: 30 cents per word. Minimum ad—\$5.40 for 18 words or less.

Rates for Illinois Co-op Members Only: 25 cents per word. Minimum ad—\$4.50 for 18 words or less.

Display Advertising Rates: \$1.00 per agate line, \$14.00 per inch. Minimum ad—\$7.00.

Payment must accompany all ads. Deadline is 24th of month preceding publication.

The Illinois Rural Electric News goes into 109,000 farm homes in Illinois each month—actually over 430,000 readers, representing one of the most prosperous farm markets in the nation.

Payment must accompany your order. Make checks or money orders payable to Illinois Rural Electric News. Ad will be started in earliest possible issue.

Advertisers may deduct a discount of 10% on six month orders; 15% may be deducted on 12 month orders.

Mail ad and remittance to RURAL EXCHANGE, Illinois Rural Electric News, Box 1180, Springfield, Illinois.

## Farms, Real Estate

A SQUARE Section Ford County. All tillable, well located. Only \$250 per acre. Send for a complete brochure. John C. Bradshaw & Son, Realtors, Buckley, Illinois.

140 ACRE FARM, well improved, good buildings, possession, terms. Farms, acreages up to 400 acres, some with oil production, \$60 and up. Businesses and income properties. Faye Elmer, Realtor, 604 South Cross, Robinson, Illinois.

## Livestock

REGISTERED BRAHMAN Bulls reasonable. 11 miles northwest of Shelbyville. Daytime. Call: Express 8-6669. Night: TE. 5-7428. Frank Russell, Fairland, Indiana.

WISCONSIN HIGH production and top quality Holstein and Guernsey dairy cows and heifers due to freshen soon. Also younger heifers and heifer calves—all ages. Will deliver any size order by truck to your farm subject to your inspection. Ross Blott, P. O. Box 158, Mukwonago, Wisconsin.

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REGISTERED POLLED Hereford bulls and heifers. Advanced Dornino Mischief breeding. Five miles south of Centralia, Illinois. Telephone: Chapel 8189. Harold Thurness.

6 MONTHS, \$1.00. LATEST on sheep for both beginners and experienced breeders. Shepherd Magazine, Sheffield 18, Massachusetts.

FOR SALE: Registered Polled Hereford cattle. Heifers and Bulls—Domestic Mischief Breeding—Fine Quality—Best Bloodlines. J. H. Fullerton, Hereford Farm, R.R. No. 4, Thompsonville, Illinois.

REGISTERED MILKING Shorthorns. Cows, bulls, heifers, vaccinated, certified herd. Best breeding, low prices. Laura Hughes, Hillsboro, Illinois.

## Miscellaneous

SERVICE YOUR area—Agents, Dealers, Farmers make \$125 up weekly distributing nationally advertised Campbell's Gro-Green Liquid and 100% Soluble Crystal Fertilizer Concentrates. No investment. Demonstration kit furnished. Campbell Co., (Est. 1928), Rochelle 45, Illinois.

KILL BRUSH at low cost with amazing R-H Brush Rhap. Will not injure grasses, grains; not poisonous. For free information write Reasor-Hill Corporation, Box 36E, Jacksonville, Arkansas.

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ELIJAH COMING Before Christ! World's next great Event! Wonderul Book Free. Dept. IR, Megiddo Mission, Rochester 19, New York.

## Of Interest to Women

SEW APRONS at home for stores. No charge for material to fill orders. In our fifth successful year. Write: Adco Mfg. Co., Bastrop 15, Louisiana.

STAMPED LINENS for embroidery or painting. Buy direct from manufacturer and save. Send for Free catalog. Merrilee, 16 West 19th St., Dept. 661, New York 11, New York.

\$CASH, MAKING Artificial Flowers. Free Discount Catalog. Flocraft, Farrell 17, Pennsylvania.

## Sellers

COMPLETE APPLE and peach grading equipment. Tubs, pans, loader, etc. Nellie Willoughby (Cravat), R.R. No. 5, Centralia, Illinois.

## ATTENTION FARMERS!

YOU SHOULD KNOW MORE ABOUT THE LOW COST ACCIDENT POLICY, OFFERED BY THE PIONEER LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS. DEPT. M. S. 290.

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An extremely early tomato, often ripening big red tomatoes by July 4th, has been developed at the Jung Farms in Wisconsin. You can obtain a trial packet of this tomato by sending 10c to the Jung Seed Co., Box 30, Randolph, Wis. They will not only send you this tomato seed but also a packet of the glorious Giant Hybrid Zinnias and a copy of their 53rd Catalog. America's most colorful 1960 seed catalog.

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Listed here are examples of insurance policies offered by six well-known companies. All are participating-type policies, and the cost is on a per thousand basis, before dividend, computed at age 35. Because of the extremely low cost, it is being sold only in amounts from \$10,000 to \$25,000.

|                     |         |
|---------------------|---------|
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| Company B .....     | 27.67   |
| Company C .....     | 25.61   |
| Company D .....     | 25.35   |
| Company E .....     | 25.39   |
| Company F .....     | 23.46   |
| FARM AND HOME ..... | 18.63   |

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