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Rural Electric News



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William E. Murray
 Editor

Harold G. Marx
 Field Editor

Judy Parker
 Homemaker's Editor

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Our Cover

Corn is the undisputed "king of the crops" in Illinois accounting as it does for over half of the value of total agricultural production. That may be one good reason why the corn tassel might be more appropriate as our state flower than the violet.

A by-product of great value

□ That great American President, Theodore Roosevelt led the way in establishing this nation's policy in regard to its water resources. Shortly after the turn of the century, Roosevelt vetoed a bill passed by Congress that allowed certain individuals to build a dam and power plant at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, on the Tennessee River.

In his veto message, he pointed out that navigable interstate waterways are owned by the people of the country and that the benefits from these resources, such as hydroelectric power, should not be given away for private gain.

Water power of great value is often created as a by-product of Federal river development, as President Roosevelt pointed out: "Wherever the government constructs a dam and locks for the purpose of navigation, there is water fall of great value. It does not seem right or just that this element of local value should be given away to private individuals of the vicinage, and at the same time, the people of the whole country should be taxed for the local improvement."

That great American President recognized over a half century ago that partial development of a waterway, deprives the people of the full value of their natural resources. The logic is clear and it explains why development of many of our river basins has not been limited merely to flood control or navigation, but has included also the production of electricity and irrigation. To do otherwise, would be a serious waste of resources. However, the cost of the electric power facilities in Federal river projects by law, must be repaid with interest to the Treasury so this benefit pays for itself.

The foresight and courage of

A HERITAGE TO BE THANKFUL FOR . . .



Roosevelt and other great Americans like him, have preserved for the people, a natural resource of inestimable worth, which greedy, self-interest groups have continually sought to pirate for their own profit.

Statewide plan proves its worth

□ The violent windstorms last month which played havoc with rural electric co-op lines in west central Illinois, also provided the first test of the statewide emergency aid plan devised by the state's 27 rural electric systems last year.

The plan, coordinated by the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives, provides for a systematic method by which any co-op may get assistance in a time of emergency. In its initial test, 14 co-ops sent special crews to help the seven co-ops affected by the storm. Co-op members had their electric service restored more quickly than would have been otherwise possible, demonstrating the worth of the statewide, mutual aid plan.

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FLOYD BLOUT, AN EX-FARMER, OPERATES A HALF-MILLION DOLLAR LUMBER BUSINESS FROM HIS FORMER BARNYARD.

• TURNS MISHAP INTO SUCCESS

*Optimism and two
co-ops help
former farmer to
a profitable
new career*

■ Floyd Blout of near Blyton, Fulton County, turned a personal misfortune into a resounding success, thanks to his indomitable optimism, and to two co-ops, one electric and the other, telephone.

Back in 1956, the 50-year-old, energetic Blout seriously crushed the bones of his right arm when he fell from the roof of a shed. His doctor predicted that he probably would never be able to use the arm again.

At the time, Blout made his living from his 583-acre farm. He operated a small sawmill as a sideline. He figured neither business was suitable for a one-armed man, so he sold the mill and turned the farm over to his two husky, grown sons, Allen and Aamin, and looked

around for some other way of earning a livelihood.

He decided to open up a small lumberyard despite the isolated location of his farm, which is reached by a gravel road some three miles from a highway and 15 miles from the nearest fair-sized town, Canton, where he markets much of his wares.

Blout hoped to sell enough lumber and hardware to his farm neighbors to make a modest living. Yet even his best friends thought he had lost his senses to expect to make a go of a lumberyard so far out in the country.

Had it not been for the availability of co-op electricity from Spoon River Electric, and telephone service, from Mid-Century

Telephone Co-op, both of Canton, Blout's decision might have been different. "Both of these services are absolutely essential to a business like mine," he comments.

In the short space of four years, Blout built a thriving enterprise that keeps nine people busy and that grossed over a half-million dollars last year. "This year's volume should be considerably higher," the ex-farmer points out. In addition to financial success, Blout also has regained the use of his injured arm.

Since 1956, the lumberyard has been expanded continually. Originally, a 40-foot shed held the entire stock of wood. Now there are six buildings with an inventory which includes 1½ million board feet of lumber plus about every type of building supply on the market today. Many of his customers say that the Blout yard has a more complete selection of building materials than most big city lumber dealers.

Blout would agree. He prides himself in being first to stock new items. For example, the Blout yard was the first in the territory to handle field tile. The yard was the first too to handle ceiling tile of four different companies, an almost unheard of practice. "Most yards stock only one type of ceiling tile," Blout explains.

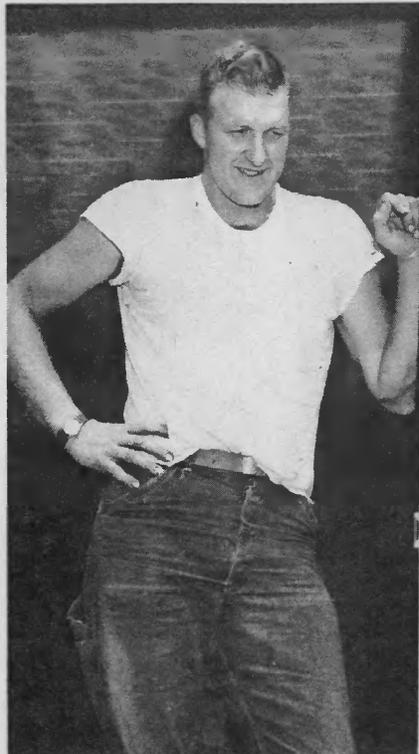
The various types and colors of ceiling tile are displayed in use over one whole ceiling in Blout's combination office and hardware room. "Our customers have a chance to compare the different brands before making a choice. I think I sell more tile as a result," Blout says.

"My motto is: 'If we don't have it and we can't get it, you don't need it.'" And even a casual look around the yard would seem to substantiate this claim.

In the tiled-ceiling room, there are also samples of the plastic and ceramic wall tiles. Cabinet hardware is displayed in one section of the room. A paint display featuring all the colors of the rainbow, occupies another part of the room.

Outside in a 120-foot long building the wood—2 x 4's, 2 x 6's, 2 x 8's, sheeting etc.—is stored. Window frames, along with aluminum doors, are stacked in this building. Insulation bats are also found in this long structure.

Nearby is a smaller building that is filled with wood paneling



Blout's two sons, Allan and Aamin, are partners in the lumberyard though they confine most of their activities at present to farming. Blout confers with his oldest son, Allan, in picture.

sheets, such as birch, mahogany, pine, and also the plasterboard imitations of the woods. Besides these paneling sheets, Blout stores paneled doors in this smaller building.

Roofing shingles are kept in another building along with pipe and plumbing fixtures. Electrical wire and switches are found in this building too. These are but a few of the almost countless products which Blout handles. He says: "Sixty different salesmen call on me. I buy materials from all of them, besides doing some buying on the phone from other companies."

During the prime building season from Spring until late Fall, Blout keeps four trucks busy delivering materials to his customers. Last year he furnished building supplies for 63 new homes, plus enough material for hundreds of other construction jobs within a 40-mile radius of his yard.

"And we never go outside of our gate to sell anything either," Blout proudly points out. What makes the phenomenal success of this rural lumberyard even more amazing is that Blout has never advertised.

How then does he explain the rapid progress of an enterprise

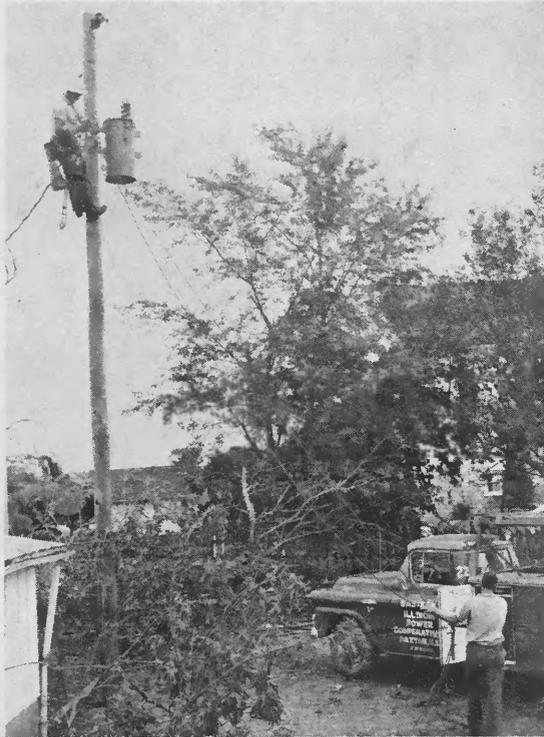
which has had to meet the competition of dozens of established lumberyards that have the advantages of extensive advertising campaigns and easily accessible locations? Blout can't really say, but he suspects that his policy of treating all customers, whether big or small buyers, equally and fairly may provide part of the answer.

"We don't pressure our customers and we don't give discounts for large orders. We only work on a 10 to 20 per cent markup, while other yards use as much as a 50 per cent or higher markup. As a result an average homeowner can save as much as 40 per cent on the cost of his building materials by buying from us," Blout says.

In discussing his business, Blout uses the pronoun "we." He explains, "Though I run the business, my sons are partners in it." In practice, though, it is the senior Blout who sets the policies and makes the decisions. The yard is his creation and at present it is a one-man enterprise.

Not one to rest on his past laurels, Blout is now in the process of building a small restaurant near his yard to serve the needs of his employees, salesmen and customers. "There aren't any restaurants near here. My wife has been cooking the meals for the help, but it is too much [Continued on page 22]

Linemen from 15 co-ops, not hit by the storm, helped to restore electric service disrupted by fallen trees, as picture at right shows. Below, crews from Eastern Illinois Power Co-op traveled from Paxton to Quincy, a distance of 185 miles, to provide assistance to Adams Electrical Co-op.



Co-op aid plan gets first test following windstorms

■ The emergency aid plan of Illinois electric co-ops, designed as a statewide means of limiting the duration of severe storm-caused outages, got its first real test on June 29. On the previous evening a violent windstorm cut a wide path of destruction through seven, west central Illinois, electric co-op areas leaving in its wake countless thousands of rural electric consumers without electric service.

However, within a few hours, help from unaffected co-ops in other parts of the state was dispatched and on the way to the stricken co-ops. Less than 24 hours later the majority of interrupted services were reconnected. The aid plan had proved its value.

The storm entered Illinois in the Western Illinois Electrical Co-op's area in Hancock County at 7:45 p.m., June 28. It cut through the west and south portions of the co-op's territory. Traveling south-eastward the storm moved through the areas of Adams Electrical Co-op, Camp Point; Illinois Rural Electric Company, Winchester; M. J. M. Electric Co-op, Carlinville; Southwestern Illinois Electric Co-op, Greenville; Clinton County Electric Co-op, Breese; and Tri-

County Electric Co-op, Mt. Vernon.

Telephone as well as electric lines were severed by fallen trees. Lack of adequate communications delayed for a time the job of restoring service since the co-ops had no immediate knowledge of the extent and area of the damage to their electrical systems. Crews in radio-equipped trucks were sent into the storm areas to survey the damage and to determine if additional help was needed. In many areas co-op members traveled miles on tree-strewn roads to reach co-op offices to report outages.

At 1:30 a.m. a call was relayed by co-op radio to the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives' office, Springfield, plan coordinator, requesting help. By 3:30 a.m. help was on its way. In all, 15 co-ops responded to the call and sent a total of 31 trucks and 62 men to the storm-affected co-ops to help restore electric service.

Co-ops which sent crews included: Corn Belt Electric, Bloomington; Spoon River Electric, Canton; Illinois Valley Electric, Princeton; Coles-Moultrie Electric, Mattoon; McDonough Power, Macomb; Eastern Illinois Power, Paxton; Norris Electric, Newton; Edgar

Electric, Paris; Rural Electric Convenience, Auburn; Menard Electric, Petersburg; Illini Electric, Champaign; Tri-County Electric, Mt. Vernon; Egyptian Electric, Steelville, and Shelby Electric, Shelbyville, all of Illinois. A co-op from Macon, Mo., also sent aid.

Much of the damage to the electric lines was caused by trees blown over by the high winds that at one time reached a velocity of 115 miles per hour. One area of M. J. M., near Bunker Hill, was struck by a tornado which broke poles and sent pieces of buildings through the co-op's lines. M. J. M. and Southwestern were again hit by high winds on the evening of June 29 and additional aid was sent to them.

Illinois' emergency aid plan lived up to its intended promise — to give members of Illinois Electric Cooperatives more reliable electric service than ever, and to minimize outages caused by storms. The cooperation of 27 rural electric systems, with their vast resources and manpower, coordinated by their trade organization, Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives, helped to take much of the sting out of one of Nature's worst onslaughts.

In recent years, the profit power companies have been putting much emphasis in their advertising and publicity on the subject of taxation, comparing what they pay to the taxes paid by non-profit systems such as rural electric cooperatives and municipally-owned plants. The essence of all their charges is something like this:

"One out of five people in the country does not pay his fair share of taxes because he gets his electricity from a non-profit utility."

Their arguments to support this stand are cleverly designed, and must appear very convincing to the average person. However, they are based on at least three false premises which should be understood by anyone attempting to form an opinion on the subject.



Robert B. Smith

First False Premise: That all taxes paid by a profit utility are a true cost of doing business.

The utility companies point with pride to the fact that 23 cents of every dollar their consumers pay for electricity goes for taxes. They readily admit that the consumer pays this tax and that the company acts only as a tax collection agency. They say that these taxes are a part of the cost of doing business, and therefore are a part of the price of their product. Before accepting this statement, it should be analyzed a little further.

Most taxes are a cost of doing business. In other words, they must be paid if the business is to function at all. Examples are: Taxes on property, business and occupation taxes based on gross sales, sales taxes on materials purchased, licenses, social security and unemployment taxes. These are taxes which both rural electric co-ops and the private utilities pay. They are actually part of the cost of doing business.

At our co-op, Inland Power & Light Company, these taxes amount to about 10 cents of every dollar our consumers pay for electricity, and they constitute our total tax bill. While figures for the private power companies in our state are not available, it is safe to assume that their consumers pay about the same percentage or less, because these taxes are applied to

Rural Electric Co-ops and Taxes

By Robert B. Smith

both types of operations on an equal basis.

If the utilities pay 23 cents per revenue dollar for their total tax bill, then 13 cents or more per dollar must then go for federal income taxes. This is a tax on profits made from their operations. Since rural electric co-ops are actually doing business on a non-profit basis and do not pay an income tax, it is not strictly correct to assume that



About the Author

Robert B. Smith has been public relations director of Inland Power & Light Co., an electric cooperative at Spokane, Wash. for the past 10 years. Previous to that he was with Bonneville Power Administration, General Electric Corp., and the U.S. Army Engineer Corps, for a period covering 15 years. He is a past president of the statewide co-op association in Washington. Presently he is director on the board of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, Washington, D.C.



a profit tax is a necessary cost of doing business.

When the utility companies complain that our consumers are not paying their fair share of taxes, in effect they are saying that we should add 13 per cent to our electric bills and turn the money over to the government so as to put our consumers on an even basis with their customers.

If this is good reasoning in the utility business, it should be good for other business, too. Let us apply it, for example, to the automobile business.

Let us say that automobile manufacturer "A" has a good year, and after totaling up his profits, finds

that he is paying 13 per cent of gross sales in federal income taxes. Automobile manufacturer "B", who also makes a good car, operates a little differently, and finds that he is paying three per cent of gross sales in income taxes.

According to the utility company theory, then, all the people who purchased car B are not carrying their fair share of the tax burden and should be charged 10 per cent more so the company can make a bigger profit and pay the same percentage of income tax as company A.

This, of course, would be ridiculous. The theory is equally ridiculous when applied to the utility business.

Second False Premise: It is wrong for people to serve themselves with electricity when a profit power company is willing to do the job.

The power companies have sought to advance this concept in a variety of ways. They have attempted to hang the tag of "socialism" and even "communism" on the consumer-owned utility systems. They have distorted the meaning of "free private enterprise" to imply that a consumer-owned power system is contrary to American tradition. They have used the label, "tax dodger" to try to sell their concept. In these and other ways they have tried to make it appear that consumers of a publicly-owned, or a consumer-owned electric system are sinful and unpatriotic.

This is an age of specialization. People are usually content to let someone else do a tough job for them, providing the other fellow will do the job well, and providing that they can afford to hire his services. If the specialist's services are too costly, or if he doesn't produce satisfaction, then we find some way to accomplish the task ourselves.

The privilege of doing things

for ourselves instead of hiring others to do them for us is, indeed, a great American tradition and an essential part of the personal freedom upon which our country is founded. We enjoy this privilege every day.

For instance, if your house needs painting, you probably consider alternatives. It's a big job and a lot of work. You don't particularly want to do it yourself so you get an estimate from a painter. After you find out his price you consider whether you can afford it and whether he will do the kind of job you want done. Perhaps you hire him to do the work, but no one considers you unpatriotic if you conclude that the price is too high or that you can do a better job than the painter can.

Probably it will never enter your mind that by doing the job yourself you will be depriving the government of the income tax the painter would pay on the profit he would make from the job.

When people join together to operate their own electric system they are exercising the same freedom of choice that you do when you decide to paint the house yourself instead of hiring a professional painter. If it is wrong to operate your own electric system, it is equally wrong to paint your own house.

Whenever you find a consumer-owned electric system you will find that the people have made the choice to "do it themselves" either because the price the profit utilities asked was too high, or because the job wasn't being done to the people's satisfaction.

Third False Premise: The federal government is losing tax revenue because rural electric co-ops do not pay income taxes.

If this premise is accepted as true, it, of course, helps to create a sense of guilt among co-op members, and perhaps makes them feel they are not carrying their fair share of the tax burden. It also helps to mold opinion against the co-ops and other consumer-owned systems in the minds of private power customers who comprise a majority of the population.

The truth is that the government hasn't lost one penny of tax revenue, but in fact has gained millions.

Before the co-ops went into business, there were practically no rural electric lines in America. Rural peo- [Continued on page 17]

By CARL HAMILTON*

Fear of big government might block birth of REA today



The air has been filled here for the last two or three months with reminiscences of how it was "away back when"—before REA! That's always part of celebrating birthdays, especially important ones.

Most of these stories have been of glowing progress, how far we have come and all that sort of thing. And, in 25 years, we have made progress—in some ways.

But at times I wonder, if today's attitudes and atmosphere had prevailed 25 years ago, whether we would ever have had rural electrification. Or, put it another way, if only 10 per cent of our farms were electrified today would we launch a Federal program to get the job done?

That's a silly question, you say. But I don't know.

Barbara Ward, writing in the *New York Times* recently, said: "Today the fear of Big Government is so widespread and so well publicized in the United States that in many circles it is enough to state that a program, however essential, involves further government action and the discussion comes to an abrupt stop."

How true. And my question, stated again, is this: "If today you were to suggest a program—even as essential as rural electrification—and forecast that within 25 years it would require \$4-billion in loan funds, and a good many millions in administrative expense, and even after 25 years was nowhere near done . . . could you get that program enacted into the law of the land?"

As a nation we have plenty for tail fins and TV and boats unlimited and vacations and luxuries beyond our dreams of not too many years ago. But at the same time we have been sold a bill of goods which says that no matter how pressing our national needs may be we haven't enough money to provide for them anymore.

And at the same time we have people going about the country making virtually a profession out of remarks which would lead their listeners to believe that anything which people try to do cooperatively—through their government—is a step toward the destruction of all that's good and fine and Christian.

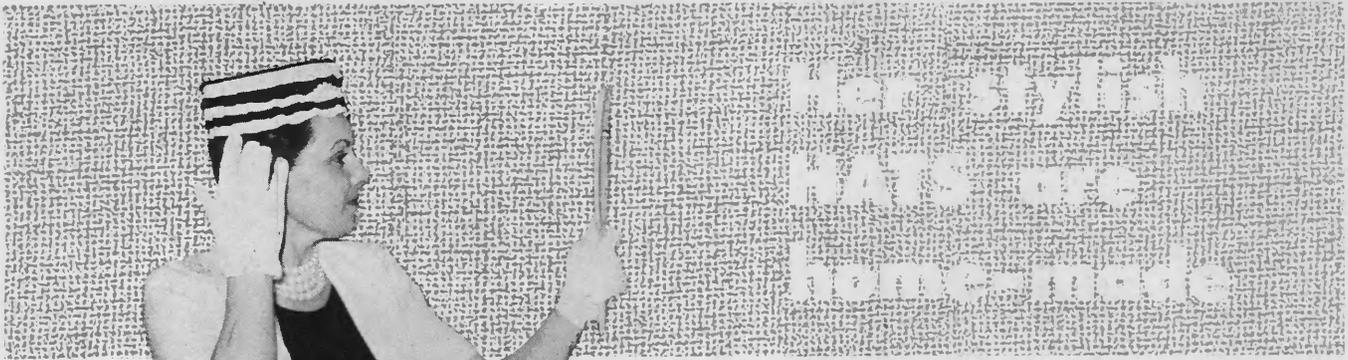
They bolster their stories with the isolated cases of mismanagement which of course exist in government—as they do in business! They may, and they do, talk about "two per cent money for these co-ops," using that as another example of the dangers of Big Government.

For my money, the activities of these folks are practically subversive. Whether they realize it or not, the import of their message is solely to undermine confidence in our government.

But to declare, categorically, that consideration of any cooperative action on the part of the people to solve obvious social problems is un-American—which is what they are saying—is so much poppycock.

Let's just remember, before we join those ranks who see socialism and regimentation and "government interference" in every suggestion that's advanced, that if such an attitude had prevailed 25 years ago we wouldn't have just celebrated an important birthday.

*Carl Hamilton was formerly assistant REA Administrator and is now editor and publisher of the *Iowa Falls (Ia.) Citizen*. His article is reprinted from *Rural Electrification Magazine*, for which he writes a monthly column.



Marge Hodge with a few of the many hats she has made. Flowered cartwheel took nearly 30 hours.



Farm wife's hobby provides her with dozens of hats and also with some extra spending money

■ Mrs. Gerald Hodge of near Milford, Iroquois County, could wear a different hat every day in the month if she chose. But fortunately for her farmer husband, her unusually large inventory of assorted chapeaux, ranging in style from elaborate cartwheels to petite, pancake-like creations, are the products of a hobby that the attractive and charming Marge Hodge has been pursuing for the past 18 months.

Furthermore, Mrs. Hodge hopes to sell most of the millinery, and more besides. She has good reason for her expectations. Many women in the neighborhood already are wearing her stylish headgear and she has actually made a little money from her hobby in addition to supplying herself with a variety of hats that any woman would envy.

"I really didn't take up hat making to make money. I wanted to learn to make hats for myself, both for the fun of it and so I could have the exact kinds of millinery

I wanted to match different outfits," Mrs. Hodge says. And she adds: "I can make several hats for the cost of a good ready-made one."

The hobby became a part-time business by accident, she explains. "One day, I wore a hat I had made to the beauty parlor I patronize in Milford. A lady liked it so well she offered me \$25 for it. It happened to be my favorite hat and I refused to part with it, but the idea that other customers of the beauty shop might be interested in buying my hats occurred to me. The owner of the shop gave me permission to display my work, and sure enough I sold quite a few."

Many of her sales have been for custom-made millinery. Some of her customers may see a picture of a hat they like in a magazine and ask her to fashion one like it. Others want a chapeau in a special color and style to match an outfit.

The talented farm wife points out that all of her hats are originals. "They're all different. None of my customers will ever be em-

barrassed by meeting another woman wearing the same hat."

Besides turning out beautiful chapeaux of a wide variety of colors, shapes, and designs, Mrs. Hodge restyles old hats that women bring to her. These are mainly braided straw millinery that may have seen a few seasons' wear. She turns them into gay, fashionable bonnets.

Restyling an old straw often entails taking it apart, wetting the straw and reshaping it, spraying it with sizing, and changing the trim completely. The charge—usually \$2.50. This service should appeal to husbands who find it particularly depressing to shell out \$10 to \$20 each Spring for a new bonnet for their wives.

Until a few months ago, Mrs. Hodge had planned to expand the commercial side of her hobby gradually and eventually, perhaps, turn it into a full-time business. But recently she accepted a part-time position and now she limits herself to making new millinery and restyling old hats only on special order.

Mrs. Hodge believes that many women could learn to make their own hats, but she cautions: "You've really got to enjoy doing it and you've got to have a lot of patience and a certain amount of imagination and creative ability."

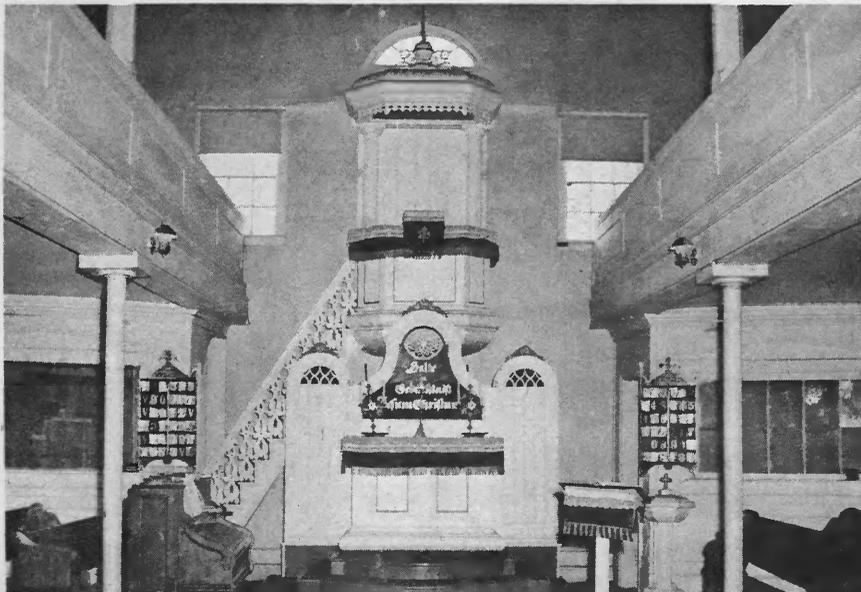
She started by taking an eight-week course. Necessary supplies, such as buckram frames, flowers, feathers, covering materials—in fact, everything needed to make any kind of a chapeau—can be purchased from wholesale millinery supply houses.

Mrs. Hodge's husband, known to most people as "Jack," is an active leader in rural electrification. He is president of the Eastern Illinois Power Cooperative of Paxton, which, naturally, serves the 400-acre Hodge farm. The couple has two sons, Dan, 17, and Deane, 16.



Kornthal Church, Union County, was built by early Lutheran immigrants 100 years ago.

Early German settlers built this church 100 years ago



JULY, 1960

■ Nestled among a grove of tall, stately trees, the little, white-framed church with its high bell tower topped with a wooden, ornate cross, stands proud and serene. This year the edifice is 100 years old. And though changes in customs and time have emptied the building, this rural church, near Jonesboro, Union County, is still alive with history and tradition. The church will soon become a state historical shrine.

Called the Kornthal Church by its founders, Austrian and German Lutherans, the religious structure was so named for the peaceful, fertile valley in which it lies in the heart of Little Egypt. The old-world immigrants' word Kornthal meant valley of grain.

These church builders had come to Southern Illinois in 1852 during the vast migration of German-speaking people to the new world. They followed the main streams of immigration of that day. They landed at New Orleans and came north by flatboat up the Mississippi to the rich farmlands and prairies of the Midwest, described by their advance scouts as similar to their homelands.

On July 4, 1852, a group of these immigrants landed near the present town of Ware, in Union County. They journeyed a few miles inland and came to Kornthal, as they later named it. Here they built their church, their homes and their businesses. Some years following they erected a parsonage and a school, which at one time had an enrollment of 50 pupils. Membership of the church reached 200 before it started to decline.

Kornthal was never incorporated as a village, but it did thrive for a time as a German-speaking settlement. There was a box factory, a grist mill, a country store and a distillery in the rural community. These buildings stood north of the church. Now all that remains, besides the church, are a few stones from one of the mills.

The 30 by 50-foot church foundation was laid in 1860. It was made of native limestone blocks, cut from nearby quarry. The original edifice had no front entrance or bell tower. The architectural style followed that of Protestant houses of prayer then common in rural areas of Europe.

This style features side entrances and spireless, white-frame church buildings. The women of the congregation entered from one side, while the men came into the church from the other entrance. The sexes didn't mix in church. The present high tower, front entrance and belfry were added many years later, just before the turn of the century.

Many of the first parishioners were skilled craftsmen and the interior of the church attests to their handiwork. The pews were hand-made of native yellow poplar. The kneelers, a piece of church furniture that has disappeared from modern Protestant churches, were also built of native lumber.

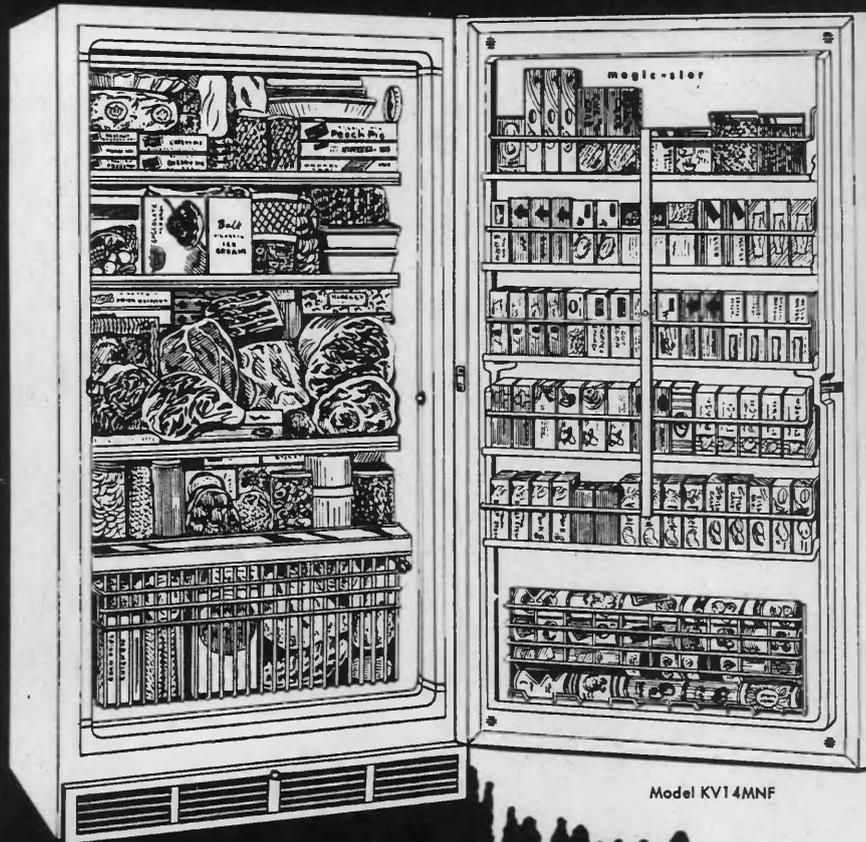
Another unusual feature of the church is its balcony which extends from the rear to the front of the church on two sides. An ornate pulpit, high above the altar, put the minister on eye-level with the part of his congregation seated in the balcony. Twelve steps, representing the 12 apostles, lead up to the pulpit, and legend has it that should any one step collapse then that fallen step symbolized Judas Iscariot.

A carved wooden canopy extends over the high pulpit. A painted human eye, in the center of this canopy, is symbolic of absolute truth. Painted on the altar, in German script, are these words: Halte Im Gedachtnis Jesum Christum, which means, Keep Jesus Christ in Memory.

One of the contributing causes to the grad- [Continued on page 17]

Interior of century-old church shows high pulpit above altar, with 12 steps leading up to it, each step said to represent one of the 12 apostles. A balcony extends on side walls of church.

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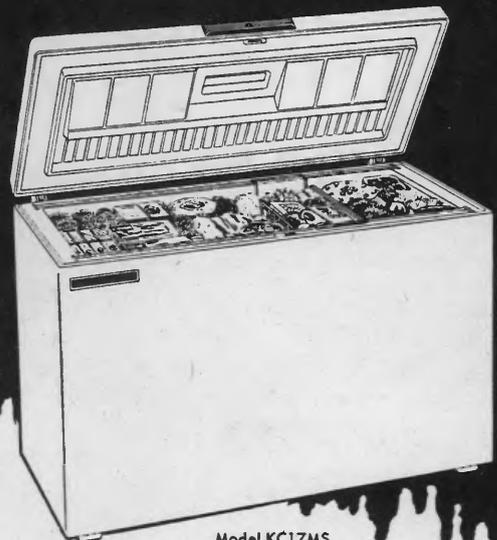
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Division of American Motors Corporation
 Detroit 32, Michigan

Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers, Dryers, Home Freezers, Disposers, Room Air Conditioners, Dishwashers, Water Heaters, Dehumidifiers

See Your Kelvinator Dealer

ALTON, ILLINOIS
Cy's Appliance

BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS
Roy Eidman Appliance

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS
Hermes Refrigeration Company

BUSHNELL, ILLINOIS
Brown Lynch Scott Company

CAIRO, ILLINOIS
Hornberger Sheet Metal Works

CAMBRIDGE, ILLINOIS
Brown Lynch Scott Company

CANTON, ILLINOIS
Brown Lynch Scott Company

CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS
B. F. Goodrich Co.

CHARLESTON, ILLINOIS
Stitts Appliance Co.

CLINTON, ILLINOIS
Norman Haley Service

DANVILLE, ILLINOIS
Daniels Furniture Company
Meis Brothers Dept. Store

DECATUR, ILLINOIS
Amber Furniture Co.
B. F. Goodrich Co.
Rusk Appliance Co.

ELDORADO, ILLINOIS
Southeastern Ill. Elec. Co-op

ELIZABETH, ILLINOIS
Elizabeth Electric

ELLIOTT, ILLINOIS
W. D. Kreitzer

FAIRFIELD, ILLINOIS
Rush Maytag Co.

FARINA, ILLINOIS
Bernhardt Plumbing & Heating

GALESBURG, ILLINOIS
Brown Lynch Scott Co.

HERRIN, ILLINOIS
Brown & Colombo

HIGHLAND, ILLINOIS
Roland Harris Furniture

HOOPESTON, ILLINOIS
Sheridan Fixture Company

JERSEYVILLE, ILLINOIS
Sponsler's North End Appliance Co.

KEWANEE, ILLINOIS
Brown Lynch Scott Co.

LEWISTOWN, ILLINOIS
Lewistown Locker and Appliance

LINCOLN, ILLINOIS
Clapper's

MACOMB, ILLINOIS
Brown Lynch Scott Co.

MATTOON, ILLINOIS
Mack's Tire Service

MONMOUTH, ILLINOIS
Brown Lynch Scott Co.

MURPHYSBORO, ILLINOIS
B & K Furniture

NASHVILLE, ILLINOIS
Wilke Refrigeration

PEORIA, ILLINOIS
Del's Service

PONTIAC, ILLINOIS
Jim Campagna Appliance

PRINCETON, ILLINOIS
Swanson Electric

RUSHVILLE, ILLINOIS
Brown Lynch Scott Co.

SAVANNA, ILLINOIS
Standard Plumbing & Heating

SIDNEY, ILLINOIS
Floyd Erb

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS
A. Dirksen & Sons
Mizerany Appliance Co.

WINCHESTER, ILLINOIS
Patterson's Home Furnishing

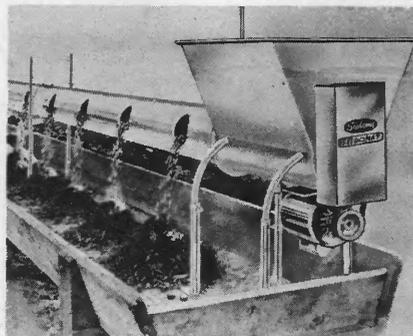
What's New?

● SPRAY SCRUBBER



This appliance attaches to the garden hose and then cleans, sweeps, washes and rinses milk parlors, hog houses, basements, or walls, in one easy operation. The scrubber is made of aluminum tubing and features a fingertip water-flow control, which permits you to select the flow of water to fit the cleaning job. The brush is 16 inches long with stiff, acid-resistant, plastic bristles. The flow of water is regulated to wet all parts of the brush evenly. The spray-scrubber sells for \$9.95 and is made by Titan Sales Corp., Dept. F-78, Buffalo 10, N.Y.

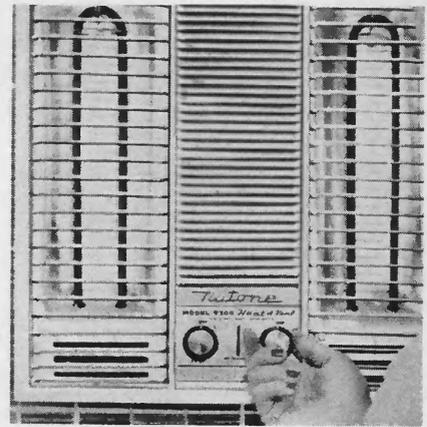
● BUNK FEEDER



The heart of this automatic feeder is the compensated auger which permits an even distribution of feed along the entire length of the bunk without necessity of tube adjustments. Clogging and waste of feed is eliminated. Available in standardized sizes, the tubes can be ordered in special diameters and capacities. Requests for additional information about Feed-O-Mat should be directed to manufacturer — Siebring Manufacturing Company, George, Iowa.

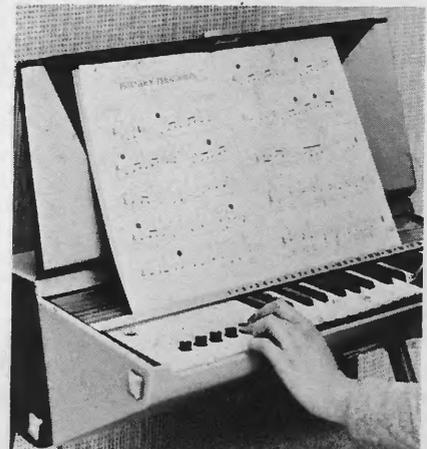
● VENTED-HEATER

The wall heater-ventilator combination may be operated simultaneously or separately, to remove damaging moisture from bathrooms. Made with two heating elements, one of which can be turned off, the unit may be wired to either 120 or 240-volt services. A spring-mounted exhaust fan provides quiet operation. Besides the bathroom, the appliance can be installed in dens, basements, or other rooms where heat and moisture removal are needed. NuTone, Inc., Cincinnati 27, Ohio, makes the unit, which sells for \$56.95.



● SUITCASE ORGAN

The Concert Companion is a self-contained spinet organ which can be carried about. The 25-pound instrument has a permanently attached handle and a special storage compartment for its legs. The organ has 12 lettered chords and 34 numbered, treble keys. Black and silver grey finished, the organ sells for \$129.95. It is made in Italy, but distributed in this country by the Organ Corporation of America, 51-02, 21st Street, Long Island City, N.Y.



Corn Belt

This has been a bad year for the co-op as far as storm trouble is concerned. There have not been any major storms in our area, but there have been several small ones. One



T. H. Hafer
Manager

blew a building through a main line, while another storm broke a dozen poles. These storms usually hit in late afternoon or early evening, when most of the employees have gone home. After a storm hits and until all main services are reconnected, our radio room is a real nerve center.

Line Superintendent Don Allen will be found standing in front of the large map of our system. He will have a radio microphone in one hand and some metal magnets in the other. He'll use the magnets to locate trouble spots on the map. Some large magnets represent trucks dispatched to troubled areas by Allen.

As the locations of storm troubles are spotted on the map, Superintendent Allen sends crews to the troubled spots. This systematized procedure helps to restore service in as short a time as possible. In an average storm, it takes from two to five hours to get all the calls taken care of.

Usually we can get a truck to a trouble spot within an hour or two after we receive the call. However, not every storm is average. Everyone is a little different.

Members Help

You members have done a fine job of helping us by reporting trouble promptly. Most of you give us the information we need to restore service. For example, we need to know: 1. Your location number which is on your meter card or bill; 2. Your name; 3. Whether your neighbors are out of service too; 4. Any damage to the line that you know of. (Never touch a downed line or allow anyone else to do it. Wait for the co-op employees).

If your place is the only one out of service, check your own fuses or breakers before calling the co-op office. You should always keep extra fuses of the proper sizes on hand for such emergencies.

Remember that if your electric service goes off we have no way of knowing it unless someone tells us. We do not turn your line off except when absolutely necessary for the safety of linemen. If your line is off longer than 30 minutes and you did not receive a notice about such an outage, you can be sure that something has happened and that the co-op should be notified.

If we plan the outage in order to work on the line, it will be between the working hours of 8 a.m. and 4

p.m., and at a time we think will least inconvenience you.

Your co-op is responsible for the care of the co-op line. All the wiring which either you or your electrician installed is yours to maintain. If you have to call us at some other place than your home, and it took you some time to make the call, let us know what time you left home. Perhaps we made the repairs and the line is now working in the time it took you to reach us.

Almost Perfect Service

A rough analysis of our outage record shows that on the average a member is only out of service eight hours a year. This means that your service is on 99.9 per cent of the time.

We believe that is pretty good service. However, we intend to improve it. Our men are continually correcting weak spots in the line. Dangerous trees are removed. You members can help by spotting potential trouble spots and by reporting such findings to us.

Jo-Carroll

Your electric co-op is now installing the golden transformers, which signify that the homes being served from these sparkling transformers are all-electric homes. When you see one of these golden transformers you may be sure that the home has electric heat, electric refrigeration, electric cooking, electric water heating, and electric clothes drying.

C. C. Youtzy
Manager

The following members are now proud possessors of golden transformers: Loyal Siedenbug, Mt. Carroll; Roy Schlighting, Apple River; Earl Furlong, Galena; John Hickman, Elizabeth; and Helmer Dittmar, Elizabeth.

Electric Heat

There are many types of electric heating systems which can be installed in your home, such as heating cable, baseboard, and heat pumps. Electric heat doesn't have to take a back seat to any form of home heating.

Electric heating is clean, healthy and as safe as the light bulb. There is no movement of dust with the ceiling cable and baseboard units. And there is no offensive odor, which some other types of heating systems leave in the air.

If you want to learn more about this most modern of heating systems

—electric—call or write your co-op office in Elizabeth. We will be glad to discuss electric home heating with you.

* * *

Miss Betty Foht, seven-years-old, our essay winner in the Mother's Day contest, passed away, June 16, at a Chicago Hospital, while undergoing a delicate heart operation. Personnel of Jo-Carroll Electric Co-op wish to express our deepest sympathy to Betty's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Foht, Hanover.

Illinois Valley

Mailing Address—RFD No. 5, Princeton, Illinois. Telephone 3-1331. Your headquarters building is located at the west edge of Princeton on U.S. Highway 6-34, one mile west of Princeton Post Office on the South Side of highway.

Office Hours—8:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M. Monday through Friday. Closed all day Saturday and Holidays.

Reporting Interruptions in Service Princeton Area—Monday through Friday 8:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M. Phone 3-1331. After hours, Milford Jontz, Manager, phone 2-2072; Floyd Christiansen, Line Supt. 3-6522; Leonard Sifford, Maintenance Foreman, 3-3753; Ralph Martin, 3-8973; William Greenback, 2-6134; and Frank Lewis, 3-6157.

Galva Area—Stanley Ballard, Webster 2-3432; and Robert Lewis, Webster 2-3693. Call local members before calling Princeton.

Ottawa Area—Jack Lewis, Hemstead 3-2987; and Farrel Brooks, Hemstead 3-0402.

CALL LOCAL MEMBERS BEFORE CALLING PRINCETON

Dear member: We hope that by now you have been able to finish your field work. Maybe the weather has improved considerably over what it has been. Reports reaching our office indicate that some of the corn is growing fast and that the prospects for a good harvest are excellent. We hope that this forecast is true.

Summer is still with us and we expect that it will bring many hot and humid days and nights. Why then put up with this uncomfortable weather when you can install an electrical air conditioner to regulate the air within your home? You can live in relaxed, cool comfort for pennies a day.

And when thinking about summer comfort, don't forget about being comfortable in the winter, too. Electric heat can provide a controlled atmosphere in your home. Come into the co-op office and let us work out an electrical house heating system for your home. This is a free service your co-op provides.

Planning any wiring changes? Why not do it now before bad fall weather

sets in? Need personnel to assist with wiring changes. Call your office with you

Outside

Outside lighting investment in rural areas is a real convenience. It keeps out intruders, who steal yards and build

The astute farmer knows that losses from outside lighting are cheap. Outside lighting is a safety for you. A path of light home and farm safety from inj

Besides the outside lighting for your family the out-of-door summer evening

Wayn

The date for has been set. It this is more th think it is time bers of this m



Owen J. Chaney
Manager

As many of REA, our bank is now celebratory. Your co-the REA, is 23 bers of the co-the days before came, how ru farmed without many of you n idea as to wh without electri

We forget t productivity is not the least electric power available to t many other r there were pe needed it and it. They organ

Elect This year eve try must produ As the popul efficiency must

YOUR CO-OP

Your co-op has you in planning into the co-oping problems.

ighting a mighty good areas. It is also a d outside light- proper against ay from lighted

essman realizes t are expensive t protection is ing also means our friends, too. and from your ildings promises

ical advantages, es it attractive friends to enjoy ring the warm

White

annual meeting ugust 23. Though months away, we inform you mem- important event, that every one you co-op mem- should attend. s is your oppor- tity to learn ut the business irts of your co- while at the e time to renew uaint ces and visit with old nds.

already know, 25 years old and s Silver Anniver- ade possible by old. Older mem- obably remember ral electrification eople lived and tricity. However, mem- s have no was like to live

oday's high farm to many things, hich is low-cost, his electricity is rms and to the dwellers because who wanted and ook action to get the electric co-op.

Hel- rmer in the coun- od for 25 people. increases, farm ease to keep pace.

Electricity can help to improve farm production and at a lower cost.

Your rural electric co-op is proud that it has demonstrated it can do the job of electrifying rural areas, a job which many in the utility business thought could not be done. Attend your co-op's annual meeting and be proud that you are part of this locally-owned and locally-operated business.

Tri-County

After many difficulties, the Kinmundy to Patoka, 69,000 volt transmission line is in operation, serving co-op members living south and east of Kinmundy and around Omega from our new Kinmundy substation.



H. G. Downey
Manager

Members living east and south of Patoka will receive service from a substation now being built east of Patoka. Completion of this substation is scheduled for August 1. This will improve service in that area.

Figures from our billing department show that the use of electricity continues to go up. Records show that during the first four months of this year, electric consumption averaged 7½ per cent above the same period last year.

Complete Survey

A survey just completed of 151 members of the cooperative who average over 1000 kilowatt-hours per month revealed some startling items.

A member using this much electricity should have a meter loop of two inches of number two copper conductor to reduce losses in his electrical system. Yet, what did most of them have? Two-thirds of those surveyed had only number six copper conductor and only one-third had number two copper wire.

It is recognized that the smaller conductor will carry enough electricity for large loads, but a high percentage of the kilowatt-hours are lost in transit or in the resistance of the smaller conductor.

The cooperative personnel will be glad to help you with your wiring problems, if you want it. We can recommend adequate electrical facilities for your present and future needs.

Sponsor Ads

Your co-op was one of the many rural electric co-ops in the Nation that helped to finance the advertisements which appeared recently in Life magazine calling attention to the role played by rural electric cooperatives

in the agricultural progress of this country. It was refreshing to read ads of this nature since for the past few years we have had to look at ads critical of the whole program of rural electrification.

Andy Bird, co-op farm electric adviser, is in charge of the electrical craft portion of the West Frankfort 4-H summer camp this year. For several years now, electric co-ops in the southern part of the state have financed and have handled this part of the camping program.

Clay Electric

Telephone Numbers
Office 8 A.M. to 12 Noon—1 P.M. to 5 P.M.
NO 2-6289 NO 2-5825 NO 2-3434
NO 2-3363 NO 2-7281 NO 2-8271

It is time again for our annual meeting. Watch for the notice from your co-op office, telling of the time and place of this year's meeting. Make plans now to attend it.



Elmo Cates
Manager

In addition to the caravan-type of meeting, this year's event will feature some added attractions. We will have Smiley Daly, the clown; Burns & White, a comedy singing and dancing couple; and Professor Merrill with his musical hall-tree. O. D. Brissenden will deliver an address on "25 Years of Progress of REA." The Clay County Home Bureau will serve the lunch.

Use Electric Heat

Now is the time to plan your heating system for next winter. If you are building or remodeling your home, please permit us to give you information on the cost of an all-electric, home heating system.

For you members of Clay Electric, we have stocked some electric ceiling heat cable. We will show it to you and will explain how to install it yourself if you wish. If interested call at the co-op office in Flora.

Have you ever heard someone say, "I don't want an air conditioner. I'd rather have fresh natural air." That's ridiculous of course. Their is nothing mysterious about the air you get from air conditioning your home. It's the same air you'd normally get, only it's cooled. The heat and high humidity have been removed and left outside.

Your air conditioner wrings the water out of the air making it cool and dry. However, cooling and drying

the air wouldn't be of much use, if the air wasn't then circulated. Your room air conditioner circulates hundreds of cubic feet of conditioned air gently every minute.

Air conditioning means better appetites, and better sleep for everybody. So, why not live better this summer by installing an air conditioner in your home? The next time you're in town, stop by your appliance dealer and let him show you the many new models of air conditioners he has.

Norris

Damon Williams, Manager

OUTAGE CALLS

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

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

Around this time of year we usually get in great number of inquiries concerning the application and use of air conditioners. We believe air conditioners do a good job and that any well-known brand model will do the same job.

The most efficient, of course, is the centrally-located air conditioner. However, window air conditioners are almost as efficient. Our advice is to be sure to buy the conditioner from a reliable dealer. Then, make sure your wiring is large enough to handle the air conditioner.

Every once in a while we hear a complaint about voltage. We want to point out that our system is protected with regulators that automatically raise or lower the voltage on our lines when the load calls for it. These regulators do not increase, or decrease the voltage in your home. The voltage trouble is probably in your own wiring.

Inadequate Wiring

Here are nine examples of symptoms of inadequate wiring:

1. Lights flickering and dimming when appliances are turned on.
 2. Appliances operating slowly or not as well as they should. Toasters, irons, warming up slow.
 3. Fuses blowing or circuit-breakers tripping too frequently.
 4. Radios fade or the sound is scratchy when an appliance is turned on.
 5. The television picture shrinks in size or "winces" when other appliances go into action.
 6. There are too few outlets and switches where you need them.
 7. There are multiple "octopus" connections for several appliances.
 8. There are long cords strung around rooms in order to connect lamps and appliances.
 9. Motors too frequently overheat.
- Any of these above signs indicate inadequate wiring and a good electrician should be called in to correct the trouble.

Tight money policy of the Administration cracks as Federal Reserve Board cuts discount rate

□ The Administration's tight money, high interest policy cracked down the middle last month when the Federal Reserve Board cut its discount rate from 4 to 3½ per cent. The discount rate is the interest the Federal Reserve charges its member banks on loans made to them. A cut in this rate is usually followed by lower commercial bank rates to businessmen and other borrowers. The cut marks the first downward trend in interest rates since the 1957-58 recession. Since that time they have been forced steadily upward by the tight money policy.

This policy hit its peak early this year when the Administration pressured Congress to remove the 4¼ per cent ceiling on interest the government can pay on long-term bonds. Rural electric systems and other consumer groups, convinced that lifting the ceiling would trigger still another series of general interest rate increases, went all-out in opposing the proposal. So did a number of influential congressmen.

As a result, the Administration retreated, the bond scheme died ignobly, and the moneylenders began accepting lower rates. In announcing the discount rate cut, the Federal Reserve admitted that "inflationary pressures" have diminished. Earlier in the year inflation was the bogey-man used to justify the tight money policy and the pressure to drive interest rates higher and higher.

The Federal Reserve action followed recent sharp drops in interest rates on short-term issues. The day the cut was announced (June 3), 13-week bills were being quoted at 2.9 per cent. Big bankers across the country showed little enthusiasm for the Federal Reserve action. Some of them indicated they would try to keep rates up despite the lower discount rate. Others said they expected a drop in their "prime" rate (the rate charged the banks' best credit risks).

In Washington, congressmen who had battled the tight money policy hailed the action as a major victory, although many charged that it was politically motivated. Senator Paul Douglas (Ill.) said the reduction "vindicated" the position of those who opposed the removal of the interest ceiling on government bonds "for which we took so much abuse."

□ The Tennessee Valley Authority has very effectively answered power company propagandists who claim the agency does not pay taxes. **Answer to TVA critics** TVA General Manager A. J. Wagner announced recently that the agency and its distributors paid more than \$16.2-million in taxes or in lieu of

taxes to states, counties and municipalities during the fiscal year which ended June 30.

He noted that this was an increase of about \$1.4-million over the previous fiscal year. TVA itself made in lieu of tax payments of \$6,312,781 to seven states and 137 counties. The power distributors' payments were estimated at \$9.9-million. The distributors include the 51 rural electric cooperatives which purchase their wholesale power from TVA.

□ What price private power? About 60 per cent higher than public power, so stated Staff Engineer Charles A. Robinson Jr. of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, at a recent hearing before the Senate Special Water Committee. Robinson pointed out that in 1958, the rural electric co-ops bought 9.1 billion kilowatt-hours of wholesale power from federal power projects, and paid \$45 million. During the same year, rural electrics bought the same amount of power—9.1 billion kilowatt-hours—from private power companies and paid \$72.5 million.

60% more expensive

Thus for each dollar spent, the non-profit co-ops get 60 per cent more power from the federal government than from private power companies, Robinson pointed out. And in addition to the \$27½ million a year direct savings, there are indirect benefits from the competitive effect of federal power projects—"manifested by lower rates in areas adjacent to centers of federal power."

Recently the American Public Power Association pointed out that the average commercial utility customer in the United States paid \$82.52 for 3101 kilowatt-hours of electricity to a private power company. The average patron of a publicly owned system paid only \$75.13 and got 4627 kilowatt-hours of electricity.

APPA says if commercial utilities had operated at as low a cost as public systems on their accounting and collecting expense, promotion and advertising, and administrative and general expense, they would have saved their customers \$155,717,650 last year.

□ Last month the powerful House Ways and Means Committee rammed through a bill that would permit power companies to deduct the cost of propaganda ads from income taxes. The measure would overthrow the Internal Revenue Service ruling that the national propaganda ads of the power companies cannot be charged off as a business expense for tax purposes. The bill is supported by power companies, the liquor industry and other business groups.

Would kill IRS ruling

However, before the bill becomes law, it must clear the House Rules Committee, be passed by the House and acted upon in the Senate. This must be done before Congress adjourns. If all this can be accomplished while important and constructive legislation is delayed until next year, it will be a tribute to the expensive pressure groups who would benefit.



LOYD WRIGHT, 74 YEARS OLD, KEEPS ACTIVE CARRYING RURAL MAIL WHICH HE HAS DONE FOR 35 YEARS.

Rural mail carrier too young to retire at 74

■ Years after most men have quit working, 74-year-old Loyd Wright of near Macedonia continues to carry the mail and to look forward to working for at least 11 more years. "Until I get old," he says. He believes 85-years-old is a good age for retirement.

Wright is a rural mail carrier. He's been carrying the mail for the past 35 years, though he hastens to point out: "For the first 18 years I was only a substitute carrier. I worked when the regular carrier was sick or went on vacation. Most of the time I farmed 70 acres."

However, Wright recalls that when he first started delivering the mail in 1925 he rode horseback around the 27-mile rural route. The roads were so bad, that only horses could get through much of the time.

The elderly mailman says it used to take him five hours to ride around the route. "We didn't have much mail to carry in those days, only a few letters and newspapers. About every family got a newspaper."

Later, Wright graduated from horse to road cart—a two-wheeled wagon pulled by two horses—when the mail load increased. "It took me longer to complete the

route. I used to leave the post office at eight in the morning and when the roads were bad I would not get back until seven in the evening."

The Model T replaced the cart and enabled Wright to carry the mail in two to three hours. "That car would pull through almost anything," Wright remembers. Sometimes the ruts were so deep that the rear axle would drag, but the old car would still go through.

True to the traditions of the postal service—the mail goes through no matter what the obstacles may be—Wright says there was never a time when he didn't finish his route. "I may have had to push the car out of the mud, or to walk part of the way, but I finished."

Today, Wright's route is only 11.1 miles long and there are 85 boxes along it. He covers it in one hour with the help of a new automobile. It's his fifth car. "I would still be using the old car except that a fellow talked me into changing the spark plugs one day. That is when my troubles started. The car had been in good shape too. It only had 109,000 miles on it," Wright remarks.

During the years Wright has carried the mail, he estimates he has traveled a distance of a third of a million miles and "all without going out of Hamilton County, too," he says. In fact, both Wright and his wife of 50 years have seldom ventured far from their home county.

"Once though, the wife and I drove down to the Ohio River and crossed the bridge into Kentucky. But, we turned right around and came back home. We are a little like chickens," Wright points out. "We always want to roost in the same place."

A member of Wayne-White Counties Electric Co-op, Wright believes rural people are living better today, thanks to electricity. "I don't have to pump water, or do things the hard way now." He remembers when he first started carrying mail, before rural electrification came to his area, he had to chop wood after he finished his route each day.

Now his home is electrified and he has a furnace with an electric stoker. And an electric water pump handles the water chore. "When I'm done with my route today, I can go home and rest if I want to."

However, Wright isn't one to sit still. If he were, he would have retired years ago. "But what would I have done?" he asks. "Probably just sit on the porch and watch the people go by. I don't think I would be alive if I had quit. A person has got to keep active."

Smile
Awhile

GOOD TEACHER

A woman who was asked by the new minister what she thought of his sermon, replied, "Very good, indeed sir. So instructive. In fact, we didn't know what sin really was until you came here."

WORKED AT IT

"Ah! So that is the oldest inhabitant?" said the city man. "A venerable figure, truly! How do you account for his having lived all these years?"

"Well," a trifle acid was the landlord's reply, "I guess it's because he's never done anything else."

TELL THE TRUTH

Two lawyers were at swords points over a question concerning the limits of certain land.

"We lie on this side, your honor," one lawyer remarked with great emphasis.

"We lie on this side, your honor," interposed the other with equal vehemence.

At which his honor leaned back and observed, "If you lie on both sides, whom am I to believe?"

BEAUTY HELPS

"It's hard to lose a beautiful daughter," said the guest sympathetically at the wedding feast.

"It's a blame sight harder to lose the homely ones," replied the father of the bride, who had several more to go.

NEEDS DEFINING

"How did you do in your exams, Tommy?" we asked our 10-year-old.

"Oh," he answered airily, "I did what George Washington did."

"What do you mean?" we inquired suspiciously.

"I went down in history!" was the triumphant reply.

INQUISITIVE

The man who had been celebrating was returning home at dawn when he saw several policemen on the shore of the park lake. "What're you looking for?" he asked. "We're looking for a drowned man," was the answer.

The citizen thought this over solemnly, and then inquired, "What d'you want one for?"

EQUAL RIGHTS

"Madam, may I ask," said the candidate, "whom you intend to support in the present campaign?"

"The same man I have always supported," returned the fair suffragist. "My husband."

MOTHER KNOWS

"Now, Tommy," said Mrs. Bull, "I want you to be good while I'm out."

"I'll be good for a nickel," replied Tommy.

"Tommy," said she, "I want you to remember that you can not be a son of mine unless you are good for nothing."

TOO SOFT

"Mary," said a mother to her quick-tempered little girl, "you must not grow angry and say naughty things. You should always give a soft answer."

When her small brother provoked her an hour afterward, Mary clenched her little fist and said, "Mush!"

NO SOAP

The man had just bought a cigar in a department store and had started to light it. "Did you notice the sign?" asked the salesgirl. "What!" exploded the customer. "You sell cigars in here, but you prohibit smoking?" "We also sell bath towels," the sales girl replied.

WRONG JUDGMENT

"What's the matter, Bobby?", mother asked the sobbing child. "Daddy was hanging up a picture and dropped it on his toe," the child wailed. "Why," said the mother, "That's nothing to cry about, you should laugh at that."

"That's the trouble," Bobby cried. "I did."

LAND BANK LOANS
are available for
PART-TIME FARMS

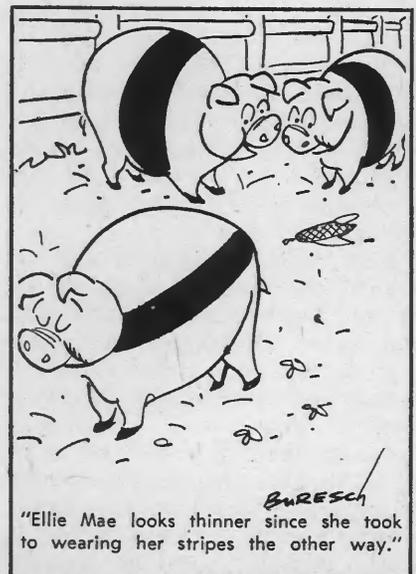


ABOUT
1/3 OF THE NATIONS FARMS ARE
PART TIME FARMS

These farms do not provide full employment chiefly because of size. Federal Land Bank loans on these properties take into account the excellent home advantages and the availability of dependable outside income.

SEE OR WRITE YOUR NEAREST FEDERAL LAND BANK ASSOCIATION

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



"Ellie Mae looks thinner since she took to wearing her stripes the other way."

Co-ops and Taxes

[Continued from page 7] ple did not have electric wiring and appliances of any kind. Farm income was low and the standard of living on farms was correspondingly low. Farmers themselves paid little, if any, income tax.

When the co-ops brought electric service to the rural areas, all this was changed. Manufacturers of poles, conductors, wiring supplies and appliances had a new market for their products. Their profits went up and their income taxes increased. This new business created new jobs in the factories for people and, as a result, additional tax revenue. The wholesalers and jobbers who handled the material, and the local merchants who sold it to the consumer, all paid greater income taxes on the increased volume of business as did the employees working for them.

A recent National Rural Electric Cooperative Association survey shows that REA co-op members have spent \$12-billion for wiring supplies and appliances alone. As these items proceeded from raw material to the finished product sold to the consumer, extra income taxes were paid all along the way.

As electricity made the job of farming easier and more profitable, farm income increased and more farmers began to pay income taxes. As his income rose, his standard of living climbed higher and he became a customer for more and more products of all types. Out of every new dollar he earned, a part of it found its way to not only the income tax collector but to the treasurers of cities and counties all over the country.

With all these taxes on newly created wealth pouring into the Treasury (wealth that didn't exist until the co-ops created it), the charge of tax loss is revealed to be insincere and misleading.

When a farmer purchases his electricity at a rate that does not include a profit tax on his supplier, it is jumping to conclusions to assume that at least some of his saving does not get to the Federal Treasury in the form of income taxes. The lower his cost of farm operations, the higher his net taxable income becomes; and the portion of his savings that does not go directly to the income tax collector is probably spent for goods

Commission Extends Co-op Rate Case Another Month

The Illinois Commerce Commission failed to reach a decision by June 30, the expiration date of the six-month period it set for hearing the rate case involving three southern Illinois electric cooperatives and their two power company, wholesale electricity suppliers.

The power companies are requesting the Commission to approve a wholesale rate to the cooperatives of 13.5 mills per kilowatt-hour, approximately 60 per cent higher than the 8.5 mill rate they had been charging the co-ops until January 1.

The cooperatives claim the rate is unreasonable and discriminatory. They point to the fact that it is about 50 per cent higher than the rate at which the two power companies sell electricity to 22 other electric co-ops in Illinois under a 10-year contract. The utility companies defend the 13.5 mill rate on the basis that there is more risk and therefore more expense in serving co-ops for shorter periods.

The three intervening co-ops cannot sign a 10-year agreement. They have received an REA loan to build their own generation and transmission system. They expect to be supplying their own electricity in three years. As an alternative, they have said they will accept a four-year contract with the power companies, containing a three-year cancellation clause.

The Commerce Commission has extended its original order until July 29, which automatically extends to seven months the temporary rate of 13.5 mills the co-ops must pay the power companies. This "temporary

and services that create taxable wealth in their production and distribution. So, all is not lost here, either.

In the strong light of critical analysis, the tax dodge criticism, like most of the other criticisms leveled by the profit power companies at our rural electric co-ops, does not stand up. There is reason to suspect that the criticisms by the commercial electric companies are motivated by fear. They may be afraid that the rural electric co-ops will show them up; that more people will discover that they can provide their own electric service better and cheaper than by "hiring" the power companies to do it, and that the competition of consumer-owned co-ops and municipal systems may threaten the monopoly they hold in the industry.

rate" was set by the commission on January 1.

At last month's hearing, June 21, Michael Drazen of St. Louis, consulting engineer, testifying on behalf of the three electric co-ops, said that the three co-ops would have paid the power companies an additional \$668,658 in 1959, if the 13.5 mill rate had been in effect then compared to an extra \$60,449 under the rate the two utilities are now charging the other 22 co-ops they serve.

Drazen said: "It would be unreasonable and discriminatory to require a customer to pay 11 times the increase which he would pay under a 10-year contract merely because he requests a contract with a four-year term instead of 10-year term . . ."

The engineer added that, in his opinion, there is no more risk involved on the part of the power companies under a four-year service agreement than under a 10-year.

The three co-ops involved are Egyptian Electric of Steeleville; Southern Illinois Electric of Dongola, and Southeastern Illinois Electric of Eldorado.

Early German

[Continued from page 9] ual decline in membership and eventual abandonment of the church was the strict adherence to the conducting of services in German, the language of the earl founders. As the years went by, third and fourth generation descendants, who had adopted the speech and customs of America, could not understand German.

The church was closed in 1949. However, in 1953, the church was reopened and since that time German services have been held four times during the summer months. Until the state takes over the church, it is being preserved by the Kornthal Congregation and Historical Society, of which Otto Finger, McClure, is president.

The doors of the church, which stand but a stone's throw from State Highway 127, are always open to visitors. Electric lights have been installed, the only sign of modernization. From all other appearances, the church is much the same as it was 100 years ago. Southern Illinois Electric Cooperative, Dongola, serves the historic building.

*for the
homemakers*

By Judy Parker

*Thanks to electric freezers
it takes no muscle
to make better ice cream
than you can buy*



Among America's favorite desserts, ice cream takes second place only to pie—and even they often go together.

Out of our past we can all conjure up memories of ice cream, whether it's a family or church gathering with the sound of the crank turning, or towering ice cream cones eaten at a Fourth of July picnic.

Today more ice cream is consumed in the United States than anywhere else in the world. Whether you like to turn your own ice cream, make it in the refrigerator or buy it at a store, these recipes should fill the bill. There are recipes for hand crank and electric freezer or refrigerator ice cream with many fine variations—and for ice cream from the store, some good sauces. Then cookies, of course; wonderful refrigerator cookies so perfect with the ice cream everybody loves.

Vanilla Ice Cream

(Crank or Electric Freezer)

- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
- 2 tablespoons cornstarch
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
- 2 eggs
- 1 quart milk
- 2 teaspoons vanilla

Mix sugar, cornstarch and salt. Add eggs and mix well. Gradually stir in milk. Cook over low heat, stirring constantly, until mixture thickens, about 10 minutes. Remove from heat, add vanilla, cool. Chill custard before freezing. With an electric freezer, follow manufacturer's direction. With a hand-turned freezer, pour chilled custard into can (not more than two-thirds full). Assemble freezer. Fill tub with alternate layers of crushed ice and rock salt, eight parts ice to one part salt. Turn crank slowly at first and increase speed until crank can no longer be turned easily. When frozen, wipe cover and remove dasher. Pack ice cream and adjust cover. Repack in ice and salt. Let stand two hours. Makes one and one-half quarts. For a richer ice cream use three cups milk and one cup light cream or evaporated milk.

CHOCOLATE ICE CREAM: Follow recipe for vanilla ice cream, adding four ounces unsweetened chocolate to egg and milk mixture before cooking. When thick, remove from heat and beat until smooth. Add vanilla and continue as above.

COFFEE ICE CREAM: Follow vanilla recipe, using one and one-half cups coffee and two and one-half cups milk instead of one quart milk.

BANANA ICE CREAM: Mix together one and one-half cups mashed bananas and one tablespoon lemon juice; add to

EVERYBODY

chilled custard mixture (as vanilla ice cream recipe above) just before freezing.

Vanilla Ice Cream (Refrigerator Method)

- 2 eggs
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1/2 cup light syrup
- 1 cup heavy cream
- 1 1/4 cups milk
- 1 1/2 teaspoons vanilla

Set refrigerator cold control for fast freezing. Beat eggs until light and frothy. Gradually add sugar, beating constantly until dissolved. Add syrup and beat until blended. Stir in cream, milk and vanilla. Pour into tray; freeze until firm, about one hour. Turn into chilled bowl and cut into pieces; then beat until smooth. Work quickly to avoid melting. Return to tray and freeze about one hour. Set cold control midway between fast freezing and normal for storage. If desired, one can (14 1/2 ounce) evaporated milk diluted with water to make two-and-one-half cups may be substituted for milk and heavy cream.

CHOCOLATE ICE CREAM: Reduce vanilla to one teaspoon. Combine one-third cup cocoa, syrup and one-half cup of the milk. Blend well, bring to full boil over medium heat, stirring constantly. Cool slightly and add to egg mixture. Proceed as above.

RASPBERRY ICE CREAM: Reduce vanilla to one teaspoon and milk to one cup. Fold in one cup crushed fresh or frozen raspberries just before freezing.

BANANA ICE CREAM: Reduce vanilla to one teaspoon and milk to one cup. Mix two teaspoons lemon juice with one cup mashed bananas; fold in just before freezing.

LEMON ICE CREAM: Increase sugar to one-half cup. Substitute one-half cup lemon juice for one-half cup milk. Substitute one teaspoon grated lemon peel for vanilla.

PINEAPPLE ICE CREAM: Reduce vanilla to one teaspoon and milk to one cup. Add one teaspoon lemon juice to one cup drained crushed pineapple; fold in just before freezing.

MAPLE WALNUT ICE CREAM: Reduce vanilla to one teaspoon and milk to one cup. Substitute light brown sugar for granulated and maple waffle syrup for light syrup. Fold in one-half cup chopped walnuts just before freezing.

BUTTER PECAN ICE CREAM: Reduce vanilla to one teaspoon and milk to one cup. Substitute one-third cup light brown sugar for granulated. Combine one-half cup chopped pecans, two tablespoons butter and one-eighth teaspoon salt in a flat pan. Toast at 350 degrees about 10 minutes stirring once or twice. Fold in pecan mixture just before freezing.

Strawberry Sauce

- 1 cup strawberries, fresh or frozen
- 1 teaspoon cornstarch
- 2 tablespoons lemon juice
- 3 tablespoons sugar

Put strawberries in saucepan; mash slightly with fork. Remove two table-

spoons strawberry juice, and mix with cornstarch to a smooth paste. Set aside. Add lemon juice and sugar to berries, cook to a boil. Stir in cornstarch mixture, cook, stirring constantly, a minute or two longer to thicken. Serve hot or cold over ice cream.

Butterscotch Sauce

- 1/2 cup butter or margarine
- 1 cup brown sugar, packed
- 2 tablespoons light syrup
- 1/2 cup heavy cream

Melt butter in saucepan over low heat. Stir in sugar, syrup, and cream, cook to boiling point. Then remove from heat and cool slightly. Serve warm over vanilla ice cream.

Quick Taffy Sauce

Put one-half cup peanut butter, either smooth or chunk kind, in mixing bowl. Gradually stir in one cup molasses until well mixed. Serve cold over ice cream. If you prefer warm sauce, set container in boiling water briefly.

Honey Sauce

Melt three tablespoons butter or margarine in saucepan. Stir in two teaspoons cornstarch smoothly. Now add two-thirds cup honey and cook over low heat, stirring constantly, for about five minutes. Serve warm or cold.

Pecan Sauce

Chop one-half cup pecans coarsely. Mix one cup maple syrup with nuts and serve over coffee ice cream.

Pineapple Sauce

- 1 can (1 pound 4 ounce) crushed pineapple
- 1 tablespoon cornstarch
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice

Drain crushed pineapple, save syrup. Mix cornstarch and sugar in saucepan. Add pineapple syrup, cook over medium heat five minutes, stirring constantly. Lower heat, cook without stirring five minutes longer—it should be like corn syrup. Remove from heat, stir in crushed pineapple and lemon juice. Chill, store in covered container. You may add nuts.

Chocolate Sauce

- 3 sq. unsweetened chocolate
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1/2 cup water
- Dash salt
- Dash cinnamon
- 1/2 teaspoon vanilla
- 1/2 cup heavy or light cream

Melt chocolate. In separate pan, mix sugar and water, cook to boiling point, continue boiling five minutes. Cool both melted chocolate and syrup to room temperature, then thoroughly stir syrup into chocolate. Add salt, cinnamon, vanilla and cream. Serve hot or cold over peppermint ice cream. To reheat, put container in hot water. If sauce gets too thick, thin with a little cream.

Ginger Sauce

- 1 cup water
- 1/2 cup sugar
- Juice of 1 lemon
- 3 tablespoons chopped candied ginger

Mix water, sugar, lemon juice in saucepan. Cook over medium heat until syrup spins a thread (230 degrees). Remove from heat, stir in ginger and bring

to boiling point again. Serve hot or cold over ice cream.

Caramel Sauce

Put two cups sugar in skillet and cook over medium heat until sugar melts into amber liquid (watch so it doesn't scorch). Dissolve two teaspoons instant coffee in one cup boiling water (or use one cup strong coffee) and stir into caramelized sugar. Cook just long enough to dissolve sugar again. To serve, cool to warm stage.

Vanilla Refrigerator Cookies

- 1 1/4 cups sifted flour
- 1/2 teaspoon soda
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 cup shortening
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 egg
- 2 teaspoons vanilla
- 1/2 cup chopped nuts (optional)

Sift together flour, soda and salt. Mix until creamy, shortening, sugar, egg, vanilla. Gradually add flour mixture, nuts; mix well. Turn dough onto waxed paper. Shape into two-inch roll. Chill several hours, overnight, or several weeks. To bake: Slice dough one-eighth to one-fourth inch thick. (Slice off only what you need; return unsliced dough to refrigerator.) Place on ungreased cookie sheet. Bake at 375 degrees about 10 minutes.

CHOCOLATE REFRIGERATOR COOKIES: Add three squares unsweetened chocolate, melted, to egg mixture (Vanilla Refrigerator Cookie Recipe) just before adding flour mixture. Decrease vanilla to one teaspoon.

Oatmeal Refrigerator Crisps

- 1 cup shortening
- 1 cup brown sugar
- 1 cup granulated sugar
- 2 eggs
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 1 1/2 cups sifted flour
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon soda
- 3 cups quick-cooking oats
- 1/2 cup chopped walnuts

Cream shortening and sugars. Add eggs and vanilla. Beat well. Sift together flour, salt, and soda; add to creamed mixture. Stir in oats and nuts. Mix well. Form dough in rolls one to one and one-half inches in diameter. Wrap in waxed paper, foil or saran wrap. Chill until ready to bake. With sharp knife, slice cookies about one-fourth inch thick. Bake on ungreased cookie sheet in 350 degree oven 10 minutes. Makes five dozen.

Lemon Refrigerator Cookies

- 2 cups sifted flour
- 1/2 teaspoon soda
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1 cup shortening
- 1/2 cup brown sugar
- 1/2 cup granulated sugar
- 1 egg, well beaten
- 1 tablespoon grated lemon rind
- 2 tablespoons lemon juice
- 1/2 cup chopped nuts

Sift flour, soda, salt. Mix shortening with sugars, then egg, lemon rind and juice until light and fluffy. Mix in flour mixture, nuts. Shape in two-inch roll; wrap in waxed paper, refrigerate. Cut cookies one-eighth to one-quarter inch when ready to bake. Place on ungreased cookie sheet. Bake 10 minutes at 400 degrees.

LOVES ICE CREAM

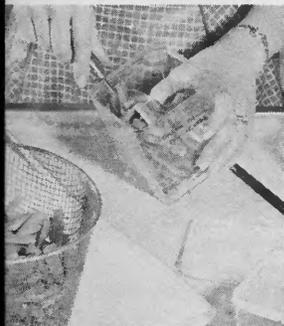


To freeze green beans, blanch three minutes, cool in ice water, drain, pack.

HOW TO FREEZE VEGETABLES



BLANCHING VEGETABLES before freezing still remains the best approach to preserve their appetizing fresh qualities in home freezers. The reminder comes at this time because of many recent inquiries as to whether preheating or "blanching" is unnecessary or out of date in modern freezing preparation of vegetables.



Although blanching will not improve the quality of vegetables, all research shows that practically every vegetable except green pepper loses fresh flavor and color as well as tender texture if frozen without preheating. Added to this is an unpleasant flavor, described as a "hay flavor" that unblanched vegetables may acquire during frozen storage.

Time-saving methods of preserving food are in great demand today, but it doesn't pay to save a little time when the result will be unappetizing and thus a waste of the vegetable and valuable freezer space. Home freezers will give full satisfaction only if you use fresh, tender, high-quality foods, prepared right and packaged in material affording a moisture-vapor-proof seal.

The reason for heating vegetables before packaging for freezing is that the heat slows or stops the natural process of maturing or aging. If vegetables are not heated enough, the aging continues in frozen storage. Then, the vegetables begin to develop off-flavors, toughness, and poor color so that within a few weeks they may be unappetizing.

To blanch with water, place vegetables in small amounts at a time in wire basket or colander and immerse in rapidly boiling water (one pound of vegetable to one gallon water). Start timing when water returns to a boil. To steam-blanch, a large kettle or steamer with tight cover should be fitted with a low rack on which vegetables in wire basket, colander or cheesecloth can rest. Small quantity of boiling water in the kettle will provide the steam. It is important to blanch all vegetables quickly and uniformly. After blanching, they should be cooled quickly in ice or cold water. Drain before packing.

In general, vegetables that are usually eaten raw, commonly known as salad greens, do not freeze satisfactorily. These include lettuce, celery, radishes, cucumber, tomatoes and onion. All other types can be frozen. Here's how:

ASPARAGUS: Wash, break off tough ends, sort according to size. Cut into pieces or leave

in spears. Heat two to four minutes depending on size. Chill, drain and pack.

BEANS, GREEN OR WAX: Prepare beans, blanch three minutes. Cool, drain, and pack.

BEANS, LIMA: Shell, sort according to size, discard overmature beans, blanch two to four minutes. Chill, drain, pack.

BEETS: Use young, tender beets, cut off tops, wash thoroughly. Cook until tender, remove skins, slice or dice if desired. Package.

BROCCOLI: Use compact dark-green heads. Wash, cut off woody stems, cut lengthwise, scald three minutes. Chill, drain, pack.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS: Trim, remove coarse, outer leaves. Wash carefully, sort. Heat three to five minutes. Chill, drain, pack tightly.

CARROTS: Scrub young tender carrots. Freeze whole, slices or strips. Blanch three minutes. Chill, drain, pack.

CORN ON THE COB: Use tender ears, husk, wash, sort for size. Heat from seven to 11 minutes. Chill, pack in cartons or wrap individually.

CORN, WHOLE KERNEL: Wash, husk, blanch four minutes. After chilling, drain, cut off kernels, package.

EGGPLANT: Choose mature (not over-ripe). Wash, pare, slice in one-third inch slices. Blanch four minutes. Cool, drain, pack.

GREENS: Wash, remove tough stems and older leaves. Heat barely two minutes. Chill, drain, chop, pack.

OKRA: Wash tender pods. Blanch one and a half minutes only. Chill quickly, drain and pack.

PEAS: Discard immature or tough peas, heat one and one-half minutes. Chill, drain, pack; or freeze on tray, then pack.

PEPPERS and PIMIENTOS: Slice, cut away seeds and blanch pimientos two minutes. Pack. Chill green peppers and freeze whole without heating.

SQUASH: Summer—wash, cut into half-inch slices. Heat three minutes, chill. Winter—wash, bake in oven or cut in pieces, steam until soft, mash. Cool, package.

PUMPKIN: Same as winter squash.

TURNIPS, RUTABAGAS: Use tender ones. Cut off tops, pare. Dice into cubes, blanch three minutes. Cool, drain and pack.



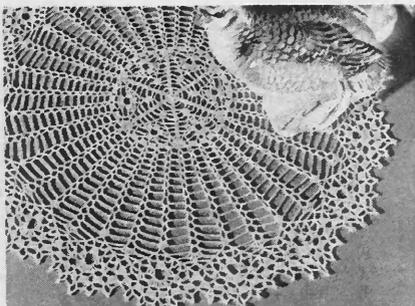
1. Baby's Bib



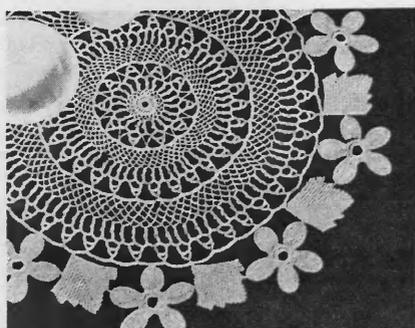
2. Crocheted Blouse



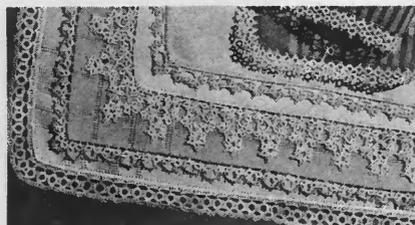
3. Crocheted Gloves



4. Spanish Fan Doily



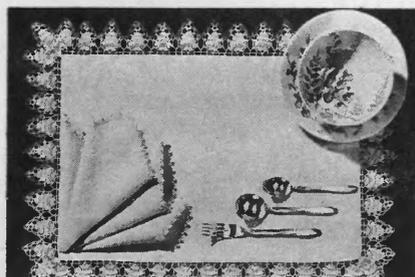
5. Rose Wreath Doily



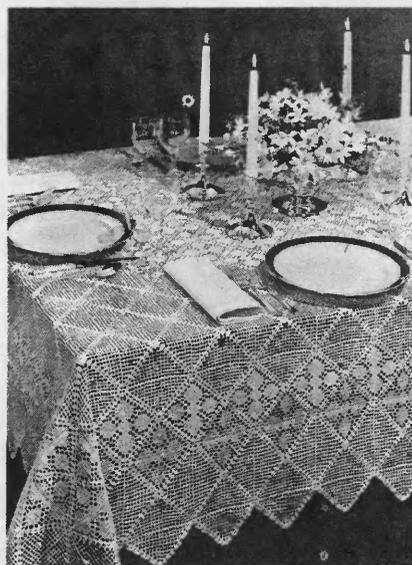
6. Handkerchief Edgings



7. Motif Edging



8. Pineapple Edgings



9. Washington Square Tablecloth

Midsummer fashions

in crochet

FREE PATTERNS

Baby's bib is crocheted in grouped stitches to form an interesting pattern. Woven completely around, a ribbon is tied in a bow.

The crocheted blouse is for year-round wear. Work the design in rows, adding bands of single crochet for yolk, collar, front band.

It's ladylike to wear crocheted gloves. V-stitches and clusters form the backs while spaces and clusters combine in palm design.

Spanish Fan is the name of this dramatic-looking doily with a foreign flavor. Fashion the spokes with easy-to-do V-stitches.

Rose Wreath Doily—A ring of posies adds real beauty to this doily in a lacy wheel design. A real conversation piece anywhere.

Tatting—most delicate of needlecraft arts—is shown here in many edgings. They represent an elegant touch for a handkerchief or linens.

Easiest way we know to collar some compliments is to crochet the floral motifs and join them together, then sew onto a collar.

Pineapples make a luscious edging for your best linen place mats and napkins, yet only easy-to-do popcorn stitch is required.

Washington Square tablecloth is in a lovely filet pattern simple to fashion for it's crocheted in squares, then joined together.

WE hope you like our Summer-time selections. Please feel free to order as many leaflets as you wish (free of charge). Simply fill in the coupon below, and enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope for every three patterns you request.

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's Bib
- 2.....Crocheted Blouse
- 3.....Crocheted Gloves
- 4.....Spanish Fan Dolly
- 5.....Rose Wreath Doily
- 6.....Handkerchief Edgings
- 7.....Motif Edging
- 8.....Pineapple Edgings
- 9.....Tablecloth

My name is

Address

Comment (if any)

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



PEN PALS

Hi Pen Pals,

Are you busy with your numerous 4-H projects now? Speaking of 4-H, that is another interesting item to write to your Pen Pals about—compare notes on how you are getting along with your garden, livestock, dress, or whatever project you might be participating in. Here is a page full of new Pen Pals waiting to hear from you too. Address any letters for publication to: Judy Parker, Jr. Rural Electric News, Box 1180, Springfield, Ill.

ENJOYS SKATING

I am 11 years old and my birthday is September 23. My hobbies are listening to Rock 'n Roll music, playing the piano and skating. I have blonde hair and brown eyes. I am in the sixth grade at Jefferson School. I would like to hear from boys and girls from 10 to 15 years of age. So come on, boys and girls, fill my mailbox. — Louise Hickey, R.R. No. 1, Marion, Ill.

WRITES LETTERS

I am 13 years old. I am five feet, one inch tall. I have brown hair and blue eyes. I like music and writing letters. I am in the seventh grade and go to Augusta Grade School. Would like to hear from girls between 12 and 16 years of age. I will answer all letters received. I like to write letters very much.—Ruth Chockley, R.R. No. 1, Augusta, Ill.

COLLECTS ROCKS

I would like to have a Pen Pal. I am 13 years old. My birthday is February 16. I have brown hair and blue eyes. My hobbies are all outdoor sports and collecting rocks. I go to school at Wolf Lake Grade School. I will answer every letter I receive. Send a picture, if possible.—Evely Morse, Wolf Lake, Ill.

LIKES TO PLAY JACKS

I am 9 years old. My birthday is January 8. I am in the fourth grade. I am four feet, nine inches tall. I have dark brown hair and blue eyes. I would like for both boys and girls to write to me. My hobbies are playing jacks and swimming. I go to the Creal Springs Grade School.—Violet Fea Segers, R.R. No. 2, Creal Springs, Ill.

LIKES TO SPELL

I am 12 years old and my birthday is December 30. I am in the seventh grade at Kane Elementary School. I live on a farm about eight miles from Kane. My favorite subject is spelling. I come from a family of 11. I would like to hear from boys and girls between 11 and 13. —June Sears, Kane, Ill.

FIFTH GRADER



I am 10 years old. My birthday is June 6. I have blue eyes and dark blonde hair. I am a fifth grader. I would like to hear from someone with the same color of eyes and hair and birth date only. — Bettie Marks, R.R. No. 6, Olney, Ill.

ENJOYS SEWING

I am nine years old and in the fourth grade at Woodland Grade School. My birthday is July 30. I have blue eyes and brown hair. My hobbies are dancing, reading and sewing. I would like to hear from children nine to 12 years of age. I will try to answer every letter I receive.—Marcia McManis, R.R. No. 1, Watseka, Ill.

AUGUST BIRTHDAY

I am 10 years old and go to New Hebron School. My birthday is August 23. Have I any twins? I will try to answer every letter, if possible. I would like to hear from boys and girls from 10 to 13 years of age.—Donna Hess, R.R. No. 3, Robinson, Ill.

WATCHES TV

I am 14 years old. I have blonde hair and green eyes. My birthday is January 6. My hobbies are listening to the radio and watching TV. I am a Freshman at the Harrisburg Township High School. Would like to hear from boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 17. — Judy Taylor, R.R. No. 3, Harrisburg, Ill.

LIKES ROCK 'N' ROLL

I am 13 years old. I have hazel eyes and brown hair. My birthday is September 8. My height is five feet, four inches. I love to dance and listen to Rock 'n' Roll music. I would like to hear from girls and boys between the ages of 13 and 16. I promise to answer all letters. — Mary Tullis, Route No. 4, Fairfield, Ill.



LIKES TO DANCE

I am 12 years old and my birthday is April 10. I am in the seventh grade at St. Barbara School. My hobbies are dancing, writing letters, watching TV and going visiting. I would like to hear from boys and girls from the ages of 12 and 16. — Marcella Fay Ziarnek, R.R. No. 1, Box 80, c/o Mrs. Theresa Ziarnek, Scheller, Ill.



DO I HAVE A TWIN

My birthday is December 12. Do I have a twin? I am eight years old. I have light hair, blue eyes and weigh 50 pounds. I go to St. Lawrence School in Penfield. I would like to hear from boys and girls of all ages. I will try to answer all letters I receive.—Mary Frichtl, R.R. No. 2, Rankin, Ill.

ENJOYS FISHING



I am 12 years old and my birthday is October 21. I have blue eyes and brown hair. My hobbies are horseback riding, fishing and playing softball. I'd like very much to hear from boys and girls between the ages of 11 and 15. — Malcolm Morris, Shawneetown, Ill.

Lumberyard

[Continued from page 4] work for her. Besides, a man with a good meal in his stomach is a better worker, and a better customer.

When asked if he plans to retire, Blout replies, "As long as I can get a good night's sleep, I see no advantage to retiring. I've worked hard all of my life. I don't drink, or smoke, and I've never been healthier. Why should I quit now?"

Blout credits his late father with instilling in him this drive for hard work. "He taught me that a person never got anything for nothing. He had to work for it. He also stressed that hard work never killed anyone either. And, my father worked until he was 74 years old," Blout proudly adds.

What then, does tomorrow hold for Blout? "Well, I would like the business to stay just where it is, but I realize that is impossible, for nothing stays the same. I never thought for one moment that the yard would be as big as it is now. I'm not against enlarging it again, if I have too."

Rural Exchange

Reaching Over 430,000 Rural People Each Month

● Auction Schools

LEARN AUCTIONEERING. Two week term, or home study. Nationally recognized, diploma. Free catalog! Missouri Auction School, Box 9252X45, Kansas City, Missouri.

LEARN AUCTIONEERING. Terms soon. 25 years world's largest school. Big free catalog. Reisch Auction School, Mason City 33, Iowa.

● Business Opportunities

CO-OP MEMBERS make extra money operating amusement rides and concessions. Full or part time. Paul Borchert, Petersburg, Illinois.

MINK FOR Early Delivery. Almost all types. Complete raising informaon free. Lake Superior Mink Farm, Superior, E E, Wisconsin.

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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.

SCRAPERS, EVERSMAN 2-3 yard for 3-4 plow tractors. Landlevelers, from \$325. World's largest sales service. Rex Farm Stores, Taylorville, Illinois.

CYLINDER HEADS Rebuilt. Trucks, tractors, Diesels. Cracks welded, pressure-tested, machined, factory guaranteed. Chapin Cylinder Head Co., in Chapin, Ill. (Morgan County) (Phone 3).

MOTORS SINGLE phase 3 horse \$87.50, 2 horse \$67.50, 1 horse \$38.50, 1/2 horse \$45.00 speed, \$15.75, 2 cylinder compressors \$22.50. Butler, 1885 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

NEW 3-POINT Tractor Hitch—Modernize your present tractor—Install new Heberlein 3-point Hitch—use any 3-point machine with older-model tractors—immediate delivery for IHC H, M, 300, 400, John Deere A, B, G, Massey-Harris 44, 444, Oliver 66, 77, 88, Moline ZB. Satisfaction guaranteed. See your local implement dealer or write Bridgeport Equipment Company, Bridgeport, Nebraska.

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

23 ACRES OF land with 900 feet of frontage on a trout stream; real setup for tree farming. Price \$2,000 with \$100 down and \$25 a month. Art Schmidt, Broker, Park Falls, Wisconsin.

80 ACRES IMPROVED land, buildings fair, two wells, cistern, pond, on all weather road. Box 122, Hoffman, Illinois.

40 ACRES, 5 ROOM house, all modern. Equipped for hogs. All buildings in A-1 condition. 1 1/2 miles off U.S. 51. W. E. Bishop Agency, Heyworth, Illinois.

FARMS FOR Sale: 160 Acres, 145 tillable, 8 room brick home, 50x80 barn, excellent fence and buildings, Quincy area, \$32,000. Terms. Other farms and acreages, some with oil production. Country homes at \$3,000, and up. Businesses, large and small. Elmer Realty, 604 South Cross, Robinson, Illinois. Phone 951.

● Livestock

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.

WISCONSIN'S FINEST Holstein and Guernsey dairy calves shipped to you on approval. Write for free price list. Otto Vanderburg, Box RE, North Prairie, Wisconsin.

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS. 10 cows, 1 bull, all Red's, age 2-8 yrs. Part have calves, others bred. Bull is son of Imp. Ranheilong Maestro. Green Acres Farm, Roy D. Hall, Iuka, Illinois.

4 REGISTERED POLLED Hereford past yearling heifers, dark color, top bloodlines. W. D. Baughman, West Union, Illinois, 10 miles south of Marshall.

REGISTERED LANDRACE serviceable age boars and open gilts with Official Test Station records. Melvin Graves, Dundas, Illinois. Phone: Express 3-5333, Olney, Illinois.

● Miscellaneous

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

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.

KILL SUBMERSED Water Weeds which foul up motor propellers, tangle fishing gear, with R-H Weed Rhap-20, Granular 2, 4-D. Inexpensive, easy to use, sure results. For free information write Reasor-Hill Corporation, Box 36E, Jacksonville, Arkansas.

KILL BITTERWEEDS, wild onions and dog fennel with R-H Weed Rhap. Low cost. Will not injure grass, grains; not poisonous. For free information write Reasor-Hill Corporation, Box 36E, Jacksonville, Arkansas.

SEPTIC TANKS, Cesspools, outdoor toilets. Keep clean and odorless with Northel Septic Tank Reactivator. Bacterial concentrate breaks up solids and grease—prevents overflow, back-up, odors. Regular use saves costly pumping or digging. Simply mix dry powder in water—flush down toilet. Non-poisonous, non-caustic. Six months supply only \$2.95, postpaid (money-back guarantee of satisfaction), or rush postcard for free details. Northel, IR-7, Box 1103, Minneapolis 40, Minnesota.

BIBLE STUDIES, 25c. Famous Young Man, 10c. Bulletin, Box 87-RE, Cathedral Station, New York 25, New York.

● Of Interest to Women

ARTIFICIAL FLOWER Materials: Buy Direct: Discount Catalog 10c. Flocraft, Farrell, Pennsylvania.

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.

\$2.00 HOURLY POSSIBLE sewing our ready cut aprons at home. Spare or full time. Experience unnecessary. Write A & B Enterprises, Caldwell 13, Arkansas.



Rates Below For Co-op Members Only

Tear Off and Mail Promptly

PLEASE PRINT CAREFULLY

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20

Figure out the proposition you want to make, whether it is something you want to buy, sell or swap.

Write the words in the spaces above. If you fill all the spaces that will be 18 words. Price for 18 words (or less) is \$4.50 for each time you want your ad run.

If your message takes more than 18 words, add 25 cents for each additional word. Remember, each initial or group of figures count as one word. (Don't forget to count your name and address in the ad.)

Fill in your name and address below, attach correct amount for ad and mail to **RURAL EXCHANGE, Illinois Rural Electric News, Box 1180, Springfield, Ill.** Your ad will appear in the earliest issue possible.

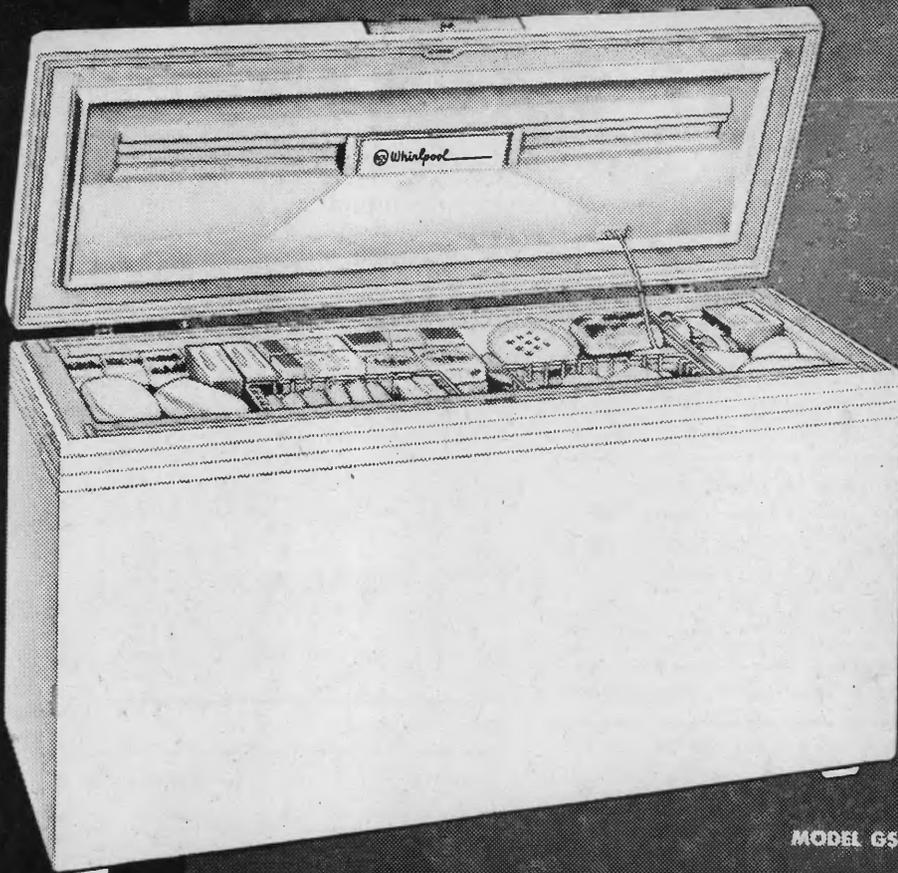
YOUR NAME _____

YOUR ADDRESS _____

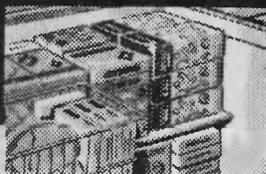
Tear Off and Mail Promptly

740

pounds
of food
held at
the peak
of flavor



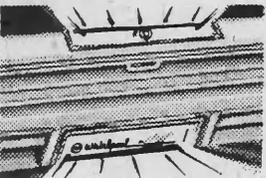
MODEL GS-21H



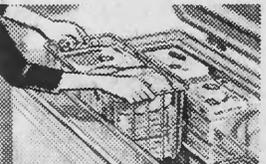
NOW FREEZE 'N STORE* SHELF: located at the rear of the main freezing compartment, makes it easy to load and unload food.



FAST-FREEZE FAN: (Optional, slightly higher) . . . this special fan channels a blast of "zero-cold" air against food in the fast-freeze compartment to freeze it up to twice as fast as the ordinary freezer.



AUTOMATIC EXTERIOR-INTERIOR LIGHTS: Interior light, located in the lid, floods food compartment with illumination. Exterior light illuminates handle and shows at a glance whether current is off or on.



HANDY ROLL 'N STORE BASKETS: mounted on nylon wheels, these removable baskets hold 29 pounds each and roll easily on a metal track, providing easy access to food stored in main compartment.

See your Whirlpool dealer soon.
And be sure to ask him about his
free \$200 5-year frozen food
protection policy—available with all
RCA WHIRLPOOL freezers.

in the RCA WHIRLPOOL SUPER-SIZE FREEZER!

For large families (or small ones with good appetites) this 21 cubic foot RCA WHIRLPOOL counter-high freezer is ideal. It's the easiest to use chest freezer you've ever seen, because

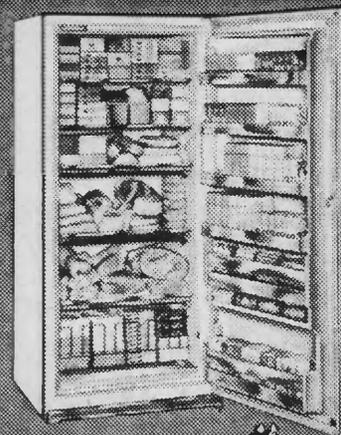
everything is stored where you can get to it without stretching, without straining. Counter-height gives you extra work surface, too!

New RCA WHIRLPOOL Upright Freezer Never Needs Defrosting... BECAUSE FROST NEVER FORMS!

Holds 661 pounds of frozen food, yet it's only 32 inches wide! Million-Magnet* door locks in cold, guards flavor. And there's no defrosting ever — because frost can't build up. Built-in styling makes it fit flat against the wall and cabinets. See it . . . and the complete line of RCA WHIRLPOOL freezers at your dealers.

©Tmk

MODEL GI-19V



Your family will love our family of home appliances



Whirlpool Corporation is the sponsor of the 4-H Frozen Foods Awards Program. Support your local 4-H Club activities — they are tomorrow's leaders of farm and industry.

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