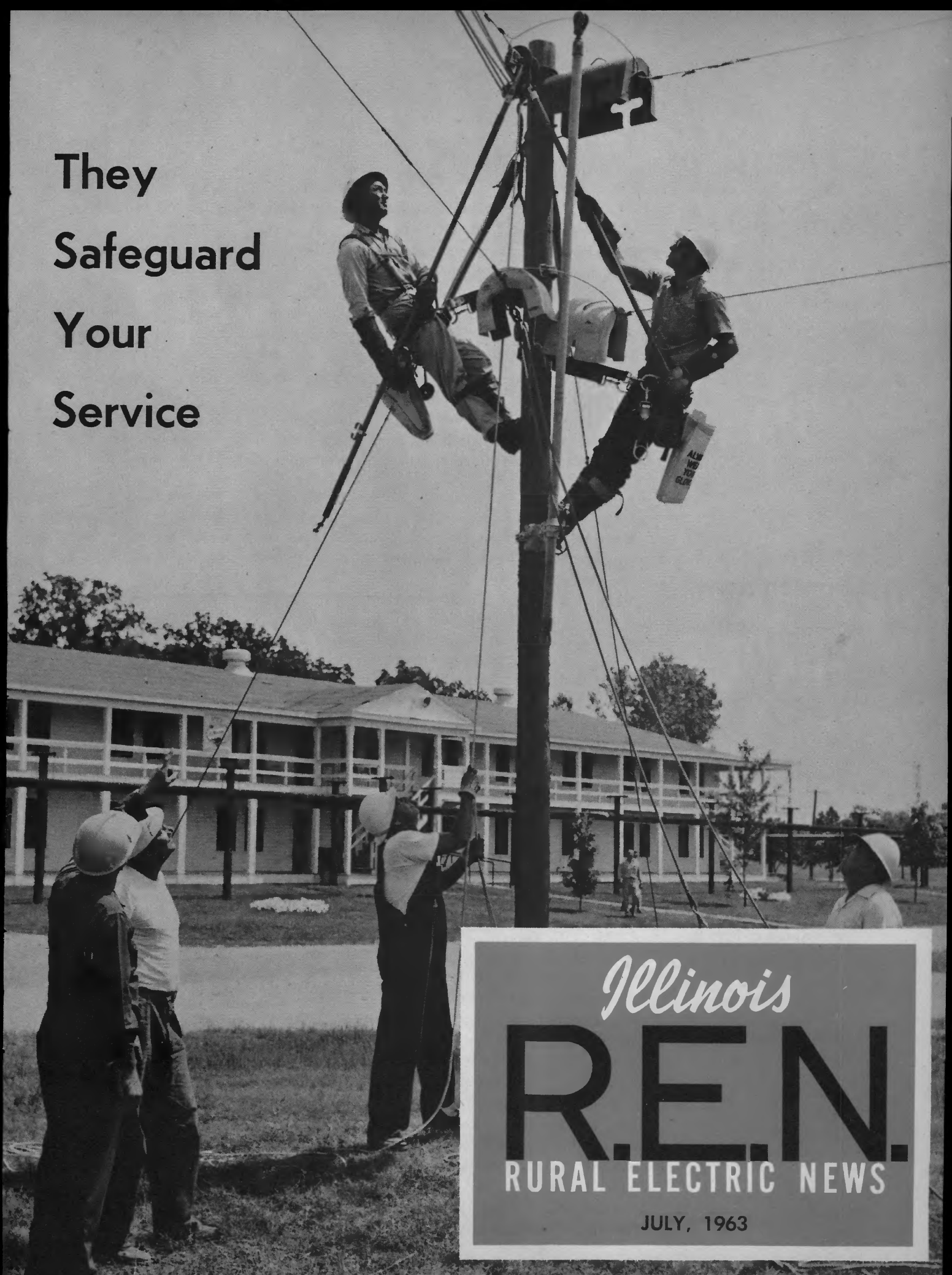


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RURAL ELECTRIC NEWS

JULY, 1963

National News Notes

Michel fights to knock out co-op G & T's

■ Rep. Robert H. Michel, Peoria, 18th Congressional District, has introduced a bill to amend the REA Act to require:

1. Public hearings by the Secretary of Agriculture on all generation and transmission loans, with full recourse to the courts.
2. A finding and certification by the Secretary of Agriculture, before any G-T loan is made; that power is not available from an existing power source, that the G-T will produce power at lower cost than any other source, and that the G-T power will be primarily used to supply rural areas.
3. An interest rate for REA G-T loans not lower than the rate paid by the treasury on issues of comparable maturity.

The Michel bill has been referred to the Agriculture Committee.

This action by Michel followed the stinging defeat of his efforts to amend the Department of Agriculture appropriations bill to reduce REA loan funds.

President calls power company ads 'ugly'

■ Private commercial utilities' advertising and propaganda campaigns have again become so vicious and ugly that the President of the United States has taken public issue with them.

In an address at Muscle Shoals, Ala., celebrating the Tennessee Valley Authority's 30th anniversary, President Kennedy said, "Yet, despite this record of success, TVA still has its skeptics and its critics. There are still those who call it 'creeping socialism'; and a particularly ugly advertising campaign even implied recently that TVA and public power were comparable to the Berlin Wall and the East Berlin police as threats to our freedom.

"But the tremendous economic growth of this region, its private income, make it clear to all that TVA is a fitting answer to socialism—and it certainly has not been creeping."

House passes electric funds, praises REA

■ National Rural Electric Cooperative Association's General Manager Clyde Ellis in a summary of his rebuttal testimony before the House appropriations Committee, challenged the power companies to "come back and make their charges under oath. Seldom has a committee of Congress been subjected to such misleading information. . . . The power company charges are false or unfounded," Mr. Ellis asserted.

The Appropriations Committee threw out many of the power company charges because they were aimed at legislation rather than appropriations.

The committee report contained this bright spot:

"The committee is proud of the record of the Rural Electrification Administration and what it has meant to, and means not only to rural America but to all America today. We believe that one of the greatest achievements of the past 30 years have been the bringing of electrical energy to the rural areas.

"It has been a major factor in enabling the relatively few people on our farms to produce the food and fiber for our 185 million consumers. It has enabled this Nation to support large international and defense costs without reducing our general standard of living."

The House approved electric funds of \$275-million, a reduction from the \$350-million NRECA request, but it raised the contingency fund to \$150-million from the \$75-million requested.

RURAL ELECTRIC NEWS

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JULY, 1963

Now, Let's Look Ahead

Illinois electric cooperative members won a resounding victory during the past legislative session despite the fact that their vitally needed protective legislation failed to pass.

When the session started, confident commercial utility representatives introduced House Bill 1189 that would have placed cooperatives unjustly under control of the Illinois Commerce Commission. The measure would have meant ultimate destruction of the cooperatives.

Commercial utility spokesmen said they could "pass the bill any time we're ready."

They believed it. And they could have if it had not been for stalwart friends of electric cooperatives and valiant support of the cooperatives by their own members.

As this ground swell of determined, protective support rolled to a climax, amazed commercial utility spokesmen faltered. They never even brought their measure to a floor vote.

THE COOPERATIVES' own measure, Senate Bill 1084 ran into its expected heavy opposition, and finally died. The power company lobby demonstrated again that it had vast influence in legislative matters, an influence that has made itself felt since the days of the disgraceful Samuel Insull utility scandals of the 1920's and 1930's.

Still, Illinois political pros, impressed with the intensity, sincerity and effectiveness of cooperative support, said they could recall no other such defeat of legislation sought by the well financed, smoothly rolling commercial utility machine.

But these things are behind us. What of the future?

Cooperative members hope that attacks against their privately owned, privately operated businesses will subside. They aren't optimistic on this point, however. They stand ready to protect their rights whenever and wherever necessary.

MEANWHILE, attacks continue. United Press International reported this month from Washington:

"The Rural Electrification Administration, a New Deal agency that made good, is coming under increasing fire these days from opponents who charge that it has become an 'empire-building' loan operation."

The article, running well over a column in length, was distributed nationally. It gave prominence to the views of U. S. Representative Robert Michel of Peoria, one of the nation's most intemperate critics of electric cooperatives.

Thus attacks on the splendid services being rendered by electric cooperatives are repeated again and again. Our opponents hope that by such repetitions they can persuade readers to believe their unfounded charges.

Some people want to believe them. Some are influenced by purely selfish motives. And some are honestly confused because they do not have all the facts at hand.

But as time passes, more and more people appreciate the fact that the contributions of electric cooperatives to the welfare and prosperity of our land are far from finished, that much remains to be done and that through the unselfish efforts of cooperative member-owners the economic standards of our rural areas are being enhanced to an extent that would otherwise be impossible.

And that, we insist, is "Good for All Illinois."

OUR COVER—Improving their skills at the 9th Hot Line School on the Southern Illinois University campus this month have been 32 cooperative representatives from throughout Illinois. From left, on the ground, are Harry Simpson, Job Training and Safety instructor; Jim Percy and Ted Sliger, Southeastern Illinois Electric Cooperative, and Bill Reese, Egyptian Electric Cooperative Association. On the pole, from left, are George Butler, Southeastern, and Charles Guetersloh, Egyptian.

Illinois Co-ops Defeat Power

By John F. Temple

Illinois electric cooperatives these days look back with pride upon recent experiences in the legislative halls at Springfield—and with confidence to the future.

They successfully fought off attacks of high-powered commercial utilities, sleek, well-fed and accustomed to success. This was an unheard of performance. It both startled and impressed veteran political observers.

With power companies using every trick in the book, the cooperatives failed—this time—to obtain vitally needed "Fair Play" territorial protection legislation.

But they displayed a grass roots strength that at times flabbergasted their opponents and promises a brighter, more secure future for the 27 cooperatives their 140,000 member-owners created and nurtured until today they are a miracle of cooperative democracy in action, benefiting all of Illinois.

CLIMAX of the long legislative battle came June 19 as the General Assembly raced toward adjournment. By unanimous voice vote lawmakers:

- Killed House Bill 1189, the crippling commercial utility measure that utility spokesmen once said they could pass "any time we're ready."

- Killed twin Senate and House measures that would have set up a special commission "to study the administration of public utility regulatory acts and related problems" and report back at the next legislative session in two years.

Earlier a Senate committee killed Senate Bill 1084, the cooperative's "Fair Play" legislation. One legislator promptly told fellow Senators he was "amazed and disgusted" at this "ruthless display of public utility power."

BUT ILLINOIS' electric cooperatives emerged from the battle far ahead.

"We showed surprising strength against terrific, well entrenched opposition," said Robert R. Wagner, president of the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives. "We gained strength every day. And we are stronger and more united today than at any time within my experience."

Thomas H. Moore, association general manager, agreed.

"When the legislative session

started," he said, "most political experts were confident the power companies' lobby could and would get about anything it wanted. It always had. But it ran into opposition the like of which it had never seen.

"The power companies were stopped cold through the united efforts of the electric cooperative membership and their friends."

CHARLES C. COLE, chairman of the state association legislative committee, also praised the cooperative membership.

"We scored a major victory in the defeat of the power company legislation," he said. "We strengthened our position with legislators. Before this session many of them knew little about the electric cooperatives, their problems, their needs, of their priceless contributions to the welfare of all Illinois residents.

"Today they're better informed and more sympathetic and understanding. Our own members are better informed and more determined than ever to protect their rights.

"Legislators told me during the session that the cooperatives were doing a much better job than the commercial utilities in explaining their position and providing a wealth of helpful, informative, truthful and dependable material.

"Every cooperative took an active part in this battle and we demonstrated to our legislators and ourselves that we can be even stronger in the days ahead. We have the potential strength to achieve our goal, ultimately, if we will pay the price in work, time and effort. And we will."

JOHN SARGENT, president of Adams Electrical Co-operative and a national cooperative leader, said that before this legislative battle some cooperative members and leaders had been too complacent.

"We knew the commercial utilities were fighting us hard, but too many of us couldn't realize they were actually out to destroy us," he explained. "We all realize that now. And we'll be far more alert in the future."

So dangerous was the power company attack that Mr. Wagner said of House Bill 1189:

"I firmly believe that if this bill passes, one-half of our cooperatives will be out of business within ten

years. And within another ten years all will be gone."

This tragedy would leave cooperative members, many of them widely scattered, at the mercy of commercial cooperatives for whom profit first and service second is the watchword.

BOTH COOPERATIVE members and veteran leaders are determined that their legislative friends will not be forgotten in future elections.

Lawmakers who vote and work for cooperative legislation can readily incur the ill will of powerful utility backers, cooperative supporters point out. Legislators are willing to do this because they believe in the rightness of the cooperatives' position. But they deserve and expect cooperative support in return.

Sponsor of the cooperatives' "Fair Play" legislation during the recently ended legislative session was Senator Dwight P. Friedrich (R., Centralia.) Co-sponsors were Senators Edward C. Eberspacher (D., Shelbyville) and Robert A. Welch (D., Canton). They are among the most influential and respected members of the upper chamber.

In the showdown hearing on this legislation before the Senate Public Utilities Committee, Senator Friedrich served as spokesman for the bill and fought with great vigor and sometimes even with bitterness on its behalf.

SENATOR PAUL "RED" GRAHAM (R., Mattoon), a committee member, joined him in skilled support of the measure. He played a key role in fighting for the cooperatives.

Three other Republican committee members gave the measure their vote and support.

These are Senators William C. Harris of Pontiac, Samuel L. Martin of Watseka and John P. Meyer of Danville. Senator Donald J. O'Brien (D., Chicago) also voted for the measure.

Other members of the committee are:

Senators Lillian E. Schlagenhauf (R., Quincy), Arthur J. Bidwill (R., River Forest), A. L. Cronin (D., Chicago), George E. Drach (R., Springfield), Anthony J. De Tolve (D., Chicago), Thomas A. McGloon (D., Chicago), Fred J.

Companies' Legal Offensive

Smith (D., Chicago) and Merritt J. Little (R., Aurora).

The committee vote on this measure was never recorded but observers listed it unofficially as five for and eight against.

AS COOPERATIVE legislative strength mounted it became evident that increasing numbers of lawmakers wished at all costs to avoid a record vote for or against either the cooperatives or the power companies.

It was then that twin Senate and House measures creating a study commission were introduced. This would delay a showdown for two years. Power company representatives vehemently opposed the Senate proposal in committee and succeeded in getting it killed.

This caused raised eyebrows among many legislators. "What are they trying to hide?" some legislators asked.

Power company representatives plainly wanted no one to look into their books, to obtain a clear understanding of their financial manipulations and their true profits—or of the financial favors they gladly accepted from the government while loudly charging that cooperatives are subsidized.

Cooperatives did not oppose commission study legislation. They let it be known that they had nothing to fear from a fair, impartial and competent study of the entire problem.

The House study proposal never

came up for vote and died routinely along with many other measures in the closing days of the session.

IT WAS in the House that the dangerous public utility company legislation, House Bill 1189, finally met defeat. But when it first came up for hearing before the Public Utility Committee on May 22, Chairman Charles K. Willett (R., Dixon) seemed set to push the measure through without even giving cooperatives a chance to be heard.

"What goes on here," growled legislative friends of the cooperative. In the midst of the vote committee members changed their minds. They called for another hearing at which cooperative witnesses would testify.

During the House legislative battle the cooperative interests were ably defended by such friends as Reps. Gail Williams (R., Murphysboro), James D. Holloway (D., Sparta), and Joe W. Russell (D., Piper City), George S. Brydia (R., Prophetstown) and Dan Teefey (D., Mt. Sterling).

House Bill 1189 was sent by the committee to the House with a

"do pass" recommendation. The vote was 25 for this action and 14 against.

Other representatives voting against this action sought by the public utilities (and thus voting in support of the cooperatives) were J. Lisle Laufer (R., Hampshire), Frances J. Loughran (D., Joliet), Lillian Piotrowski (D., Chicago), Paul E. Rink (D., Rock Island), John M. Vitek (D., Chicago), Robert V. Walsh (D., Grayville), Frank C. Wolf (D., Chicago), Robert J. Welch Jr. (D., Oak Park) and, by proxy, Paul Powell (D., Vienna).

LEGISLATIVE Chairman Cole has pointed out that power companies haven't given up their efforts to take over the cream of electric cooperative territory and even to force the cooperatives out of existence.

"They'll keep trying," he said. "We must be prepared to defeat any adverse program they present. And the need for 'Fair Play' legislation continues as strong as ever."

Mr. Cole emphasized that cooperative members are increasingly

(Continued on Page 9)

Among thousands of "Fair Play" advocates who during the past legislative session urged support of measures friendly to Illinois electric cooperatives were these men displaying "Fair Play" labels. From left are C. E. Ferguson, manager of Coles-Moultrie Electric Cooperative; Robert R. Wagner, president of the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives; Lawrence C. Daily, president of Coles-Moultrie; Morris W. Birkbeck, treasurer of Jo-Carroll Electric Cooperative, Inc.; Thomas H. Moore, state association general manager, and Charles C. Cole, head of the statewide legislative committee.



Co-op Men

Rescue

Don Vaughn

"I don't like to think what would have happened if it hadn't been for the efficient action of those men from Southwestern Electric Cooperative."

Don Vaughn, 47, employe of the Greenville Ready-Mix Company, lay in a Greenville hospital bed recovering from critical injuries sustained when he was trapped recently in cement plant machinery 50 feet above ground.

He had been working alone on a tiny platform preparing to construct a guard to keep conveyor belts from slipping. A fellow-employe started the conveyor, not realizing Mr. Vaughn was overhead.

The worker was trapped. He suffered rib, lung and spine injuries plus severe injuries to his right arm.

But Mr. Vaughn managed to stop the conveyor by disengaging the belts to the motor near the platform.

He was still trapped, however, and an hour passed while a crowd helplessly watched frantic rescue efforts. Greenville fire department equipment rushed to the scene, but was unable to reach the injured man. Then a call went out to Southwestern Electric.

James Milham, Don Branch and Jerry Fisher responded with the cooperative's high-lift truck. Reach of the boom is 48 feet but by careful maneuvering, Mr. Fisher was able to get the bucket to the bottom of the 2 by 3 foot platform where Victor Albrecht, plant owner, and Joe Cline were aiding the injured man. They lowered him to Mr. Fisher's arms and the rescue was soon effected.

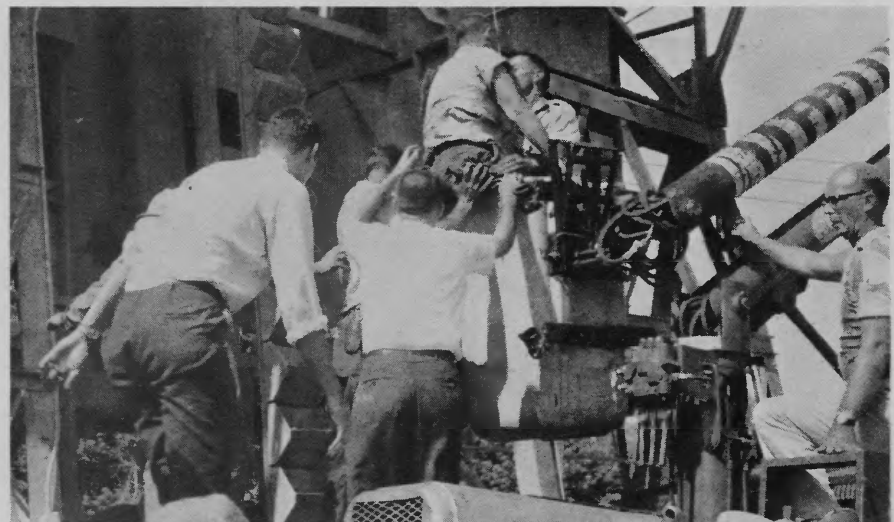
"Southwestern is thankful its men and equipment could have been of assistance," Jack Compton, cooperative manager, said later. So is Mr. Vaughn!



Safe in bucket of high lift truck, critically injured Don Vaughn, supported by Jerry Fisher, is gently lowered to ground in dramatic rescue.

Photos courtesy The Greenville Advocate

Eager hands reach to aid Don Vaughn from Southwestern Electric Cooperative's high lift truck bucket. He had spent an hour 50 feet above ground awaiting rescue after cement plant machinery badly injured him. He's recovering.



Washington Leaders Talk To Students From Illinois

"The big job of electric cooperatives today is to get service over the rural lines on the same standards as urban residents receive," Norman M. Clapp told Illinois essay contest winners recently in Washington.

Mr. Clapp, administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, was one of several leaders in Washington to address the Illinois young people.

He pointed out that even though great progress has been made through electric cooperatives, rates in rural areas generally throughout the land are about 25 per cent higher than those in cities.

"Correcting this inequity is a great challenge," Mr. Clapp continued. "Part of the answer lies in development of industries in rural areas and furnishing an abundance of electric power at reasonable prices."

MR. CLAPP related how the first REA administrator, Morris L. Cooke, appealed to private groups to take an interest in getting electricity into rural areas in the late 1930's.

"Surveys were made and private companies reported that all who needed electricity and could afford it had it," Mr. Clapp said. "The report concluded that time would take care of whatever need happened to exist."

Time did not take care of the need, but 1,000 electric cooperatives did, Mr. Clapp asserted, and they still face a great responsibility.

The administrator praised the repayment record of electric cooperatives, describing it as "one of the finest of any government loan program in all history."

JOHN BAKER, assistant United States Department of Agriculture secretary for World Development and Research, addressed the group.

He explained that President Lincoln had set up the U.S.D.A. and referred to it as the "Peoples' Department."

Today the department employs more engineers than the Army Corps. It has more scientists en-



U. S. Senator Paul H. Douglas (right), greeted the student essay winners from 16 Illinois Electric Cooperatives on the U. S. Capitol steps on their recent visit to the Nation's Capital. Senator Douglas then escorted the group into the Capitol where he served as host at breakfast.

gaged in peacetime research and improvement than any country in the world.

RICHARD M. HAUSLER, director of Rural Areas Development, told students of the need for education in special skills so young people and others can compete in today's complex and changing labor market.

"The days when the cities served as an escape valve for those leaving the farm are over," Mr. Hausler said. The demand for unskilled labor lessens from month to month. The answer is proper education or, lacking that, the creation of job opportunities and retraining of individuals so they may remain in their home areas, Mr. Hausler said.

"Above all, stay in school and get your education," the official con-

cluded. "Tell other young people in your area of the importance of getting a complete education."

THIS YEAR'S Illinois delegation of young people was chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Pendell of McDonough Power Cooperative, Macomb, and by Mr. and Mrs. Joë Gaffigan, representing the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives. All had glowing reports concerning the students.

"Electric cooperatives and all Illinois may well be proud of these prize-winning students," chaperones agreed. "They made a splendid impression wherever they went. They were well behaved and they took full advantage of the educational opportunities provided by their week-long trip."

Co-op Members Reaping Benefits

**Capital Credit
Payments Total
\$1,103,243:
More To Come**

A total of \$1,103,243 in capital credit refunds by member-owners of eight Illinois electric cooperatives has been authorized in recent months by their boards of directors.

Similar action will be taken by some other boards in the months ahead, but not all Illinois cooperatives now are in financial condition to make such refunds.

Capital credits represent the excess of cooperative income over expenditures, including reserves, taxes, interest and loan repayments, authorized in any one year.

The amount credited to the account of each member owner is in direct proportion to his use of electricity during the affected period.

About two-thirds of the presently authorized \$1,103,243 already has been paid. Distribution of the rest is in progress.

"CASH PAYMENT of capital credits is a great achievement when you realize that Illinois cooperatives serve only about three members per mile of line," Thomas H. Moore, general manager of the Association of Illinois electric cooperatives, said recently.

Such payments, he continued, reflect sound business practices and a firm determination of the member-owners to operate their electric businesses on a strictly cooperative basis.

"This is democracy in action in its finest sense," he said. "The member-owners control their own businesses, get a needed service, set assessments to be charged for the service and then return any excess revenue received from the assessments as soon as possible."

John Sargent, Rushville, president of Adams Electrical Co-operative, Camp Point, stressed the fact that local member-owners themselves receive the refunds, rather



Capital Credit payments were discussed by these cooperative managers at a recent meeting of Illinois electric cooperative managers. From left are Jack Compton, Greenville; Joseph H. Heimann, Breese; Owen Chaney, Fairfield; H. G. Downey, Mt. Vernon, and Dean Searls, Camp Point.

than stockholders scattered throughout the nation. Thus indirectly, members of the electric cooperatives create another savings for themselves in the form of lower power rates.

AT A RECENT managers' meeting in Springfield, several phases of the problems and benefits of making these refunds were discussed.

"Payment of patronage refunds made many people recognize that Tri-County Electric is living up to its true aim as a cooperative," H. G. Downey, manager of the cooperative at Mt. Vernon, said.

Checks totaling \$63,451 for 2,977 members for the years 1939 to 1942 were authorized by the Tri-County board of directors.

Manager Downey stressed that there has been difficulty in locating some former members who moved from the cooperative's lines. "With the good help of mailmen and postmasters as well as our own employes and neighbors of the former members, we expect to deliver 100 per cent of the checks authorized," he added.

"We highly recommend payment of capital credits by all electric cooperatives."

He explained that Tri-County Electric plans to refund from \$50,000 to \$100,000 each year. He pointed out that such future refunds, as in the case of all cooperatives, will depend on the continued good financial condition of the cooperative.

Directors of Adams Electrical

Co-operative have made a refund totaling \$270,000 for the years 1947 through 1954. "Our board felt that payments for a four or five year period are preferable to annual payments," Dean Searls, manager, reported.

Among the more than 7,000 checks which were given Adams Electrical members were those totaling \$1,081 for Quincy Municipal Airport and \$1,049 for radio station WGEM, Quincy.

"Efforts will be continued to reach members who have moved from the co-operative's lines," Mr. Searls said.

Manager Arthur H. Peyton, McDonough Power Cooperative, Macomb, reported patronage refund checks totaling \$47,048 were sent the cooperative's members at the time of the September, 1962, annual meeting. The 2,800 checks represented about one-fifth of \$250,000 in capital credits accumulated through the period 1957-1961. In March, 1963, 2,960 checks totaling \$25,000 were issued, representing the 1962 patronage refund.

Mr. Peyton told of sending out double postcards and first-class letters to locate former members who were entitled to refund checks.

"We have received many favorable comments and expressions of appreciation from those who received the checks," Mr. Peyton said.

Clay Electric Cooperative, Flora, made a patronage capital refund to its members last spring for the years 1949 through 1952.

"Payment of more than \$150,000

to some 2,500 members, will have a noteworthy effect on the economy of this area," William L. Stanford, Flora, r.r. 3, president of the cooperative, said at that time. "We feel that every business in this broad area will feel the beneficial effect of this cash payment."

Shelby Electric Cooperative, Shelbyville, recently issued checks totaling \$57,659, representing patronage capital credits for 1961. "Refunding this money demonstrates another advantage of being a cooperative member," Manager W. L. Walker said.

Monroe County Electric Cooperative, Waterloo, was to mail 1,672 checks totaling \$82,133 to its members in mid-July.

Clinton County Electric Cooperative, Breese, plans a like date for distribution of \$35,000 in patronage capital refunds to its members.

Eastern Illinois Power Cooperative, Paxton, will distribute \$170,000 to its members for the years 1945-1946. "Procedures are being worked out now and we hope to mail the checks by Christmas," Dennis Tachick, manager of the cooperative, said.

Several more of the Illinois cooperatives are studying the problems associated with capital credit payments.

Meanwhile, each member is being notified annually of the amount of capital credits entered on his account, as further evidence of his ownership of the business and of his success in providing himself with dependable electric power at cost by democratic cooperative ownership with his neighbors.

Capital Credits Paid Shelby Electric Members

Shelby Electric Cooperative honored Mr. and Mrs. Otis Weakley, first members to benefit from its service, at the 25th annual meeting held recently at Shelbyville.

Mr. and Mrs. Weakley, of Shelbyville, r.r.2, were presented the first capital credits check by Cooperative President LeRue Tice of Shelbyville.

A total of 5,674 checks amounting to \$57,659 was distributed. Amounts ranged from two or three cents to \$1,434 for an oil company. Amounts were based on use of electricity during 1961.

Lane Walker, cooperative manager, estimated that more than 800 attended this year's annual meeting. Members present received their checks while others were mailed.

John Van Syckel of Moweaqua and L. Eugene Boldt of Stewardson were re-elected to three-year terms on the board of directors.

At a reorganization meeting following the annual session these officers were re-elected:

Legislative Report

(Continued from Page 5)

aware of the need to support their legislative friends.

"These legislators have come to the front for us and thus have incurred the displeasure of commercial power interests," he pointed out. "If we don't support our friends, both Republicans and Democrats, who will? And if we don't support them, how can we expect them to support us in future programs?"

Mr. Tice, president; Mr. Boldt, vice-president; Wayland Bonnell, Owaneco, secretary, and Mr. Van Syckel, treasurer.

Other directors are George F. Lump, Findley; Neil E. Pistorius, Blue Mound, and Gerald White, Macon.

John L. Knuppel, Petersburg, general council of the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives, was the principal speaker.

The attorney discussed then-pending state legislation that would have a tremendous effect on the future of Shelby Electric, its members, and all residents in the area served by the cooperative.

"Commercial power companies," Mr. Knuppel said, "refused to serve most rural areas in the 1930's. Today they realize their mistake and now would confiscate the most lucrative territories which have developed in the cooperative areas."

Mr. Knuppel added that cooperatives have filled the need for economical growth in areas where population was, and often remains, too sparse and widely scattered to obtain regular service except from cooperatives that are dedicated to such coverage.

The attorney pointed out that Shelby Electric is strong today through its own independent efforts and should continue its present type of operation.

Co-op Treasurer Van Syckel in his annual report cited figures to show that Shelby Electric has operated efficiently. It paid \$59,481 interest during the past year on money loaned through the Rural Electrification Administration.

Taxes amounted to \$28,123, which included every tax paid by similar Illinois businesses. The cooperative does not pay federal income taxes because it does not make a profit.

Payment to commercial companies for wholesale power totaled \$326,494.

Cooperative Secretary Bonnell in his annual report stated that Shelby Electric is cooperating in a vigorous effort to keep cooperative member-owners informed as to various phases of the cooperative's operation.

A series of meetings held the past year to discuss with members the various problems confronting the organization were well attended and effective, the secretary said.



Congratulations! President LeRue Tice, of Shelby Electric Cooperative, congratulates Mr. and Mrs. Otis Weakley, first recipients of the cooperative's service—and first to receive a capital credits check.



Cheerful despite intense heat at Hot Line School, Southern Illinois University, are, from left, Charles Guetersloh and Bill Rees of Egyptian Electric Cooperative, Steeleville, Harry Simpson and C. M. Scott, safety and job training instructors, and L. P. Jain, engineer from India who studied Illinois cooperative methods.

Hot Liners Go to School

Nationally known for excellence, the 1963 edition of Illinois' Hot Line School on the Southern Illinois University Campus, Carbondale, will attract 32 "students" before it closes three one-week courses July 19.

One, L. P. Jain of India, visited the school to learn more about Illinois electric cooperatives and their methods of training highly skilled outside personnel. He'll return later to his native land and help train workers there.

In eight years, representatives of 25 of Illinois' 27 cooperatives have undergone special training at the school.

This, said Instructor C. M. Scott, contributes greatly to the safety and efficiency records of the cooperatives.

Crosno Heads Power Use

Twenty-three representatives of 14 Illinois electric cooperatives recently completed a three-day short course on writing, photography and layout at Southern Illinois University.

At the closing luncheon, Dr. Howard Long, chairman of the University's Department of Journalism, praised initiative of the "students" as demonstrated by their continuing efforts to sharpen their skills and do a constantly improving job for the cooperatives they represent.

Dr. Long outlined ways in which the university is helping with the economic, social and technical development of the Illinois area it serves.

He said the university has available numerous work opportunities for students wishing to study journalism. "If you know of promising, interested students," he suggested, "we'll be happy to talk to them."

Thomas H. Moore, Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives general manager, talked with power use advisers during the Power Use Section business session held in conjunction with the short course. Officers were elected.



Power Use Officers. Cy Anderson (standing), retiring president of the Power Use Section of the Illinois Electric Cooperatives, with newly elected officers (from left) Morris Deul, secretary-treasurer; Joe M. Crosno, president, and Dorland W. Smith, vice president.



Expecting?

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a product of
S.S.S. COMPANY-ATLANTA

'Keep Territory,' Shelby Co-op Member Says

Pride of ownership is most evident today among the consumer-owners of the Illinois Electric Cooperatives.

It's a warm pride these rural people have, based on their successful struggle to get electric power to their own homes.

Take Raymond Hight, 50, of Moweaqua, r.r.2, for example.

"Our Shelby Electric Cooperative went on the line with electricity in 1939," Mr. Hight said. "It didn't just happen, though. Rural people of Shelby, Macon and Moultrie counties worked together a year to get the cooperative organized and into operation.

"Today, this important local business is proof that we consumers can operate and control our own electric business."

THE REN reporter asked Mr. Hight if he felt that the electric cooperative should give up parts of its service area.

"Absolutely not," he answered. "We have been serving these areas since the early days of the cooperative. It wouldn't make good sense to give pieces of the area away. I'm sure no other business would give up valuable parts of the business."

Mr. Hight was calm as he gave his answers. But he was firm in his convictions.

"Do you favor legislation to protect the service territory of electric cooperatives and all electric power suppliers?", the reporter asked.

"Yes, I do," Mr. Hight answered. "It should be fair to the electric cooperatives as well as the commercial utility and municipal electric suppliers."

MR. HIGHT recalled that he and his neighbors got into the electric business because "we wanted electricity and the electric cooperative was the only way to get it at a reasonable price."

Since the electric cooperative involved hard work and assuming considerable debt and responsibility, it is only fair that the business should continue unhampered, he reasoned.

Mrs. Elene Hight was asked to comment on the value of electricity.

"I'd give up just about everything in the house before I'd let them take out the electricity," she said. "The electric cooperative has us spoiled, you know. Except for an ice-storm a few years ago, we have had no major power interruptions."

In her hobby of ceramics, Mrs. Hight uses an electric kiln or drying oven, to dry, harden or color-glaze the cast object. She has a considerable display of dec-



Raymond Hight places new-born pigs in tub of straw to dry with heat lamp on cold winter nights.

orative pieces, cookie jars, canister sets and other items.

As the Hights stood in the kitchen of their home chatting with the REN reporter, their full, happy life was reflected in their voices and their manner. Many things are important to them. Electricity is just one.

"IF YOU'LL excuse me, I'd better get out to the farrowing shed," Mr. Hight said. "Come on along, if you'd like," he told the reporter.

As we walked along the rows of farrowing pens, Mr. Hight responded quickly to the question of additional cost of electricity for the heat lamps for winter use hanging over each litter of pigs.

"The heat lamps do run my bill up about \$15 a month. I figure that's about the cost of one pig. Without the lamps, I'd lose several pigs so they more than pay for themselves."

He pointed out that at farrowing time he gets little sleep. He has gotten as little as six-hours sleep in a four-day stretch. "The sows insist in pigging in the wee hours," Mr. Hight grinned.

His 52 Lucy Hybrid sows range in age from eight months to six years. "Normal production span is about four years," Mr. Hight explained.

With 15 sows farrowing every two months, he ships 125 to 150 eight-week old pigs every two months to a feeder operation near Edwardsville. At this age the pigs weigh about 50 pounds and bring 80 per cent of the top per hundred pounds in the St. Louis market.

Illinois Young People Listen and Qu

"It was an experience we'll never forget."

"We can't tell you how much we appreciate the fact that our cooperative made this trip possible."

"We've learned more about history and government in this week-long trip than we did in weeks of school. I wish everyone could have won such a prize."

Thus did Illinois' cooperative essay contest winners, 33 of them, express themselves upon their recent return from a week spent in and around the nation's capitol.

Not only did they visit dozens of historic and interesting places. They also had the opportunity to dine with lawmakers, to listen to talks prepared especially for them.

And they had the opportunity to talk intimately with some of the nation's leaders, to ask them questions and receive friendly, individual answers.

They were impressed by what they saw and heard and by the lawmakers. And the lawmakers were impressed and delighted with the young people and their searching, understanding questions.

HERE'S A SAMPLE of some of the things the young people learned:

Everett R. Brown, director of North Central Office of REA, said that the national average usage for electric cooperatives grew from 218 kilowatt hours in 1951 to 532 kilowatt hours in 1961.

He reported that Illinois' electric cooperatives had repaid \$31,851,000 on loans from their banker, the REA, and had paid interest of \$18,600,000 for the use of this money. In addition the cooperatives paid \$8,500,000 in ad-

IAA President Addresses Joint Meeting of Boards

Thoughtful Illinois Agricultural Association board members met recently with members of the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives board of directors in Springfield to discuss mutual problems, as they do from time to time. IAA and AIEC membership is largely overlapping. Each seeks major improvements for Illinois' great rural areas. IAA President William J. Kuhfuss (standing) stressed that the two groups have mutual aims. AIEC President Robert R. Wagner (seated, center), suggested the need for greater understanding and cooperation. Other speakers did likewise. It was a friendly, frank and harmonious meeting.



stion Leaders

vance payments on the principal, thereby saving the payment of additional interest.

"Excellent business practices made this outstanding record possible," Mr. Brown pointed out.

NORMAN CLAPP, REA Administrator, reminded the students that much hard work has been done by member-owners in forming electric cooperatives and making them successful.

"The rural electrification program is alive and vital today," Mr. Clapp said. "The future of the program rests with you young people."

Gathered in the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association board of directors' room, the students met members of the NRECA staff.

JERRY L. ANDERSON, assistant to Clyde T. Ellis, general manager of NRECA, told the group that the electric cooperatives of the United States serve 20-million people living on $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the land mass of the nation.

"Electric cooperatives will grow in size and importance as the population moves out to cover this land mass," he said.

William S. Roberts, director of the NRECA Publications and Member Education Department, said that a Columbia University report recommends that newspapers, radio and TV stations should reflect local ownership rather than following the present trend toward corporate ownership.

"Electric cooperative newsletters and state publications fit this pattern of local ownership," Mr. Roberts pointed out.

Tom Venables of the NRECA legislative and research staff, told the group of the need for furnishing only the most accurate information to Congress. "We must never over-state or mis-state information," he said. The need for reliable information is underlined by the fact that the current session of Congress has received 7,800 legislative bills through May 27, Mr. Venables explained.

ONE OF the highlights of the

week for the group was the greeting on the Capitol steps by Senator Paul H. Douglas. Following an individual greeting to each member and the taking of a group picture, Senator Douglas escorted the students to the family dining room in the Capitol where he was joined by Congressman Melvin Price of East St. Louis.

"I hope that your visit to Washington will strengthen your faith in your government," Senator Douglas told the students.

He told of helping the first electric cooperative in the Tennessee Valley Authority to get its first REA loan. "REA was fought by private power and its friends then just as it is being fought today,"

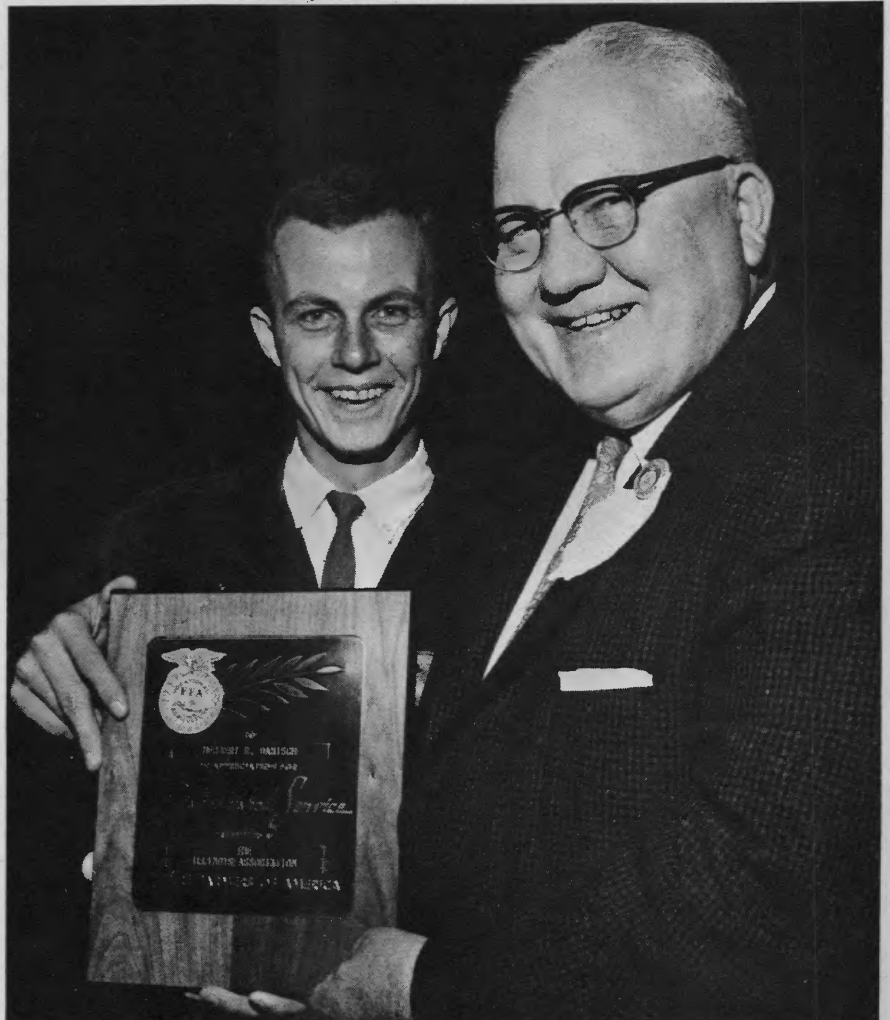
Senator Douglas asserted.

CONGRESSMAN PRICE, told the group of the days before electric cooperatives when "small communities within 25 miles of St. Louis were without electric lights. These people wanted electricity, but power companies would not serve them because of the poor profit prospects," he said.

Early in the week, Congressman George E. Shipley of Olney, served as host to the students at luncheon in the U. S. House of Representatives cafeteria. He also arranged a later tour of the White House.

U. S. Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen delighted the students on a visit to his office, with his eloquent voice and gracious manner.

FFA Honors Herbert R. Damisch For Long, Distinguished Service

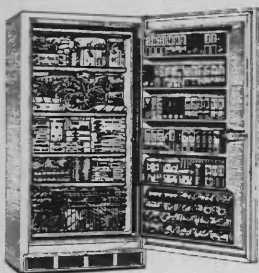


Illinois FFA honors their adviser. The Illinois Association, Future Farmers of America, surprised their adviser during the recent 35th annual Illinois FFA Convention at Champaign-Urbana when they presented him with this Distinguished Service plaque in appreciation for his dedication to the Illinois FFA. Gary Ludwig, left, Armstrong, Illinois FFA president, presents the plaque to Herbert R. Damisch, Springfield, state FFA adviser.



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JULY, 1963

What's New?

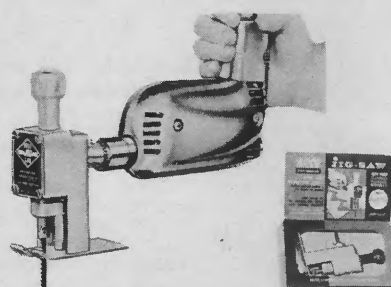
● Halaby Fogger, Sprayer or Atomizer

Easy to operate. For fog, spray or atomize application of insecticides, deodorants and germicides. Portable. On-off switch, 9/16 h.p. AC/DC motor. Fast coverage and long air suspension. Ideal for space spraying barns, warehouses and poultry cages. Fills 12,000 cu. ft. in 30 seconds with over 100 ft. effective range. Buckles on any one gallon can or used directly from jars, jugs or drums. Retail, \$44.95, at farm stores. Samuel Halaby, Inc., Rochester 20, New York.



● Nu-Tone Built-In Food Center

A new food mixer has been added to NuTone's built-in food preparation center. White, 4-qt. Melamine bowl for largest of cakes or one egg. Six-speed NuTone motor, built into counter top. Same motor operates blender, fruit juicer, shredder-slicer, meat grinder and knife sharpener. Power unit only, retail \$45.50. Attachments priced separately. At dealers. NuTone, Inc., Cincinnati 27, Ohio.



● De-Moist Electric Air Dryer

Drys and circulates air. Protects against damage from mildew, rust, and musty odors. Plug in and forget. 25 watt, 120 volt, AC/DC, UL approved. 24 inches long. 5-year written guarantee. Ideal for closets, cabinets, pianos, boats, etc. Low cost operation. Retail, \$5.95. G. N. Coughlan Co., 29 Spring St., West Orange, N. J.



● New Arco Jig-Saw

Attachment fits any electric drill. Cuts 2x4's and has automatic air blower to blow sawdust from cutting line. Fully assembled. One-year guarantee. On display at dealers. Retail, \$6.95. Arco Tools, Inc., 421 W. 203 St., N.Y. 34, N. Y.

Smile Awhile

LOGICAL THINKING????

A lady policyholder in Nashville, involved in an accident, was asked why she had been driving with her left wheels on the center line of the highway.

"I always do that," she said. "It makes the tires last longer."

BATH TOWELS TOO

A man had just bought a cigar in a department store and started to light it.

"Didn't you notice that sign?" asked the salesgirl.

"What!" exploded the customer, "you sell cigars in here but prohibit smoking."

The salesgirl smiled sweetly: "We also sell bath towels."

CARRY YOUR OWN BAGS

Gordon Scott, the tall and husky movie actor, arrived in Kenya to play the title role in the jungle picture, Tarzan the Magnificent. A group of small native boys gathered around him, asking to carry his luggage. He picked one skinny little fellow who stared up at him in awe.

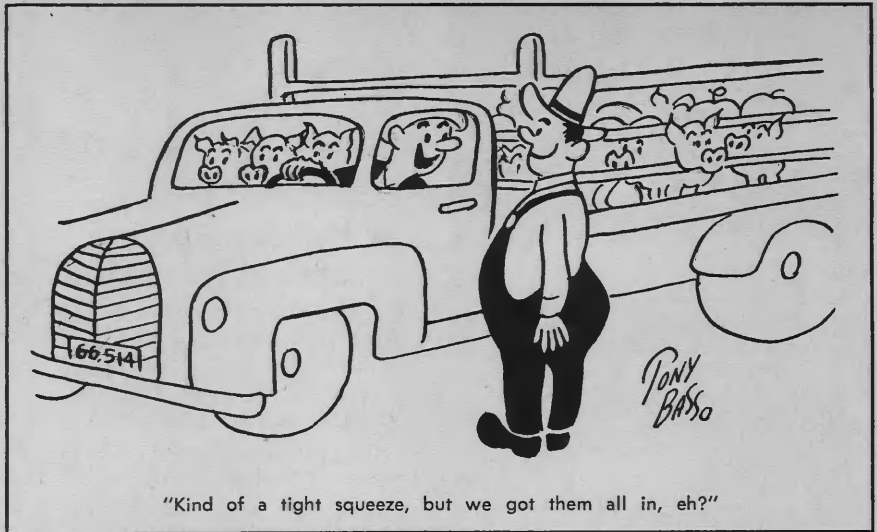
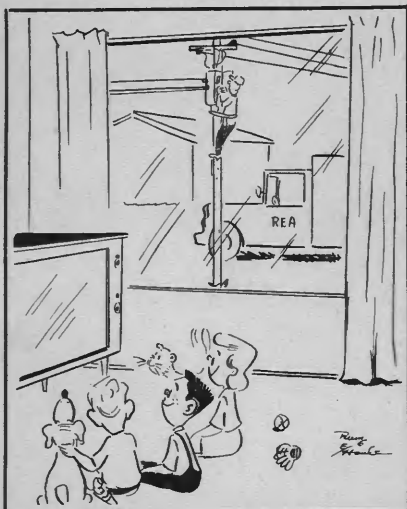
"You big!" the boy said.

Scott nodded.

"You big like a tree," the boy said. "You got arms like tree trunks."

Scott smiled modestly.

"You must be strong as lion," the boy said. Scott beamed proudly and admitted that he was quite strong. The boy turned and walked away. Said he, "You carry your own luggage."



"Kind of a tight squeeze, but we got them all in, eh?"

PATRIOTIC

Patriotic dialogue at the passport office in Rockefeller Center, between a male official and a female client:

"Do you swear that the statements you have made are true?"

"I certainly do, and I swear alle-

giance to the U.S. of America, too."

"I didn't ask you that."

"Well, I swear it anyway."

"You can't swear it yet. I haven't asked you."

"Well, I do swear it, right now!"

"Very well, Madam, but it doesn't count."

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CHARLESTON	HARRISBURG	MT. VERNON	WOODSTOCK
DANVILLE	HILLSBORO	OREGON	





PEN PALS

Hi Pen Pals,

There was some confusion after last month's Pen Pal page appeared as we received several letters here that were for Deborah Veach. We forwarded them on to her and we are very happy that you boys and girls were so nice.

However, in the future, please don't forget her and continue writing to her but you may address your letters in this manner: Deborah Veach, Coulterville, Illinois. (She is the nine year old girl that has Rheumatic Fever and has to be confined to her home for quite some time.) Thank you so much for your fine response in this case. Send any letters for publication to: Judy Parker, Jr. Rural Electric News, Box 1180, Springfield, Ill.

PLAYS PIANO



I am 14 years old. My birthday is February 23. I have brown hair and brown eyes. I go to East Richland Junior High School. I am in the eighth grade. My hobby is playing the piano. I would like to hear from boys or girls between 13 and 15 years of age. Please send pictures, if possible.—Dea Etta Barnhart, r.r. 2, Olney, Ill.

LIKES HIT TUNES

I am 11 years old. I have long brown hair and blue eyes. My hobby is listening to hit tunes on the radio. I would like to hear from boys and girls at any age. Send a picture, if possible.—Donna Hall, r.r. 3, Mt. Carroll, Ill.

LIKES PARTIES

I am 13 years old, have black hair, brown eyes and stand five feet, two inches tall. My birthday is July 31. I am in the eighth grade. I like to dance, listen to records, go to parties, roller skate, cook and sew. I would like to hear from girls and boys 12 through 14. I will try my best to answer all letters I receive. Please send pictures if possible.—Lynn Ezell, 1908 East Clark St., West Frankfort, Ill.

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SEPTISAN, INC., Farmer City, 4, Ill.

LIKES TO BAKE

I am 10 years old and my birthday is October 21. I have blue eyes and brown hair. I am four feet, seven inches tall. I like to read, write letters and bake. I would like to hear from boys and girls of the ages of 10 to 12—Ellen Fearday, r.r. 1, Teutopolis, Ill.

ENJOYS DANCING



I am 11 years old and my birthday is September 27. I have red hair and green eyes. My hobbies are skiing, dancing and swimming. I would like to hear from girls and boys from 11 to 14 years of age. Pamela Dunham, 1237 Pratt, Barry, Ill.

LISTENS TO RECORDS

I am 13 years old. My birthday is December 31. My hobbies are collecting stamps and listening to records. I am five feet, one inch tall and have brown hair and brown eyes. I would like to hear from boys and girls from 12 to 15 years of age.—Leticia Budde, r.r. 4, Louisville, Ill.

LIKES BASEBALL

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. My birthday is August 11. I have brown hair. I go to SPPS Catholic Grade School. My hobbies are baseball, volley ball and jumping rope. I am in the second year of 4-H. I would like to hear from girls and boys between 11 and 14.—Helen Novak, r.r. 2, Box 146, Fufts, Ill.

WANTS PEN PALS

I am 12 years old. I love to read. Also I love animals. I would like boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 12 to write. I promise to write back to everyone.—Rita Febus, r.r. 1, Buffalo, Ill.

LIKES TO WRITE MYSTERIES

I am 15 years old. I have dark brown hair and brown eyes. I am five feet, two inches tall. My hobbies are writing mystery stories and listening to the newest records. My birthday is October 5. I would like to hear from girls and boys of all ages. Try to send pictures. I will answer all letters that I receive.—Judy Richardson, r.r. 1, Johnston City, Ill.

LIKES ROCK'N'ROLL

I am 14 years old and in the seventh grade. My birthday is February 11. I have long brown hair and brown eyes. I am five feet and one inch tall. I am crazy about Rock'n'Roll music, famous singers and stars such as Elvis Presley, Ricky Nelson, Shelly Fabre, Paul Anka, Paul Petersen and Mary Wells. I would like to hear from boys and girls from 12 to 16 years of age.—Margie Newingham, r.r. 1, Modesto, Ill.

JANUARY BIRTHDAY

I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. My birthday is January 12. My hair is real light brown and my eyes are brown, too. I am five feet, two inches tall. I would like to have anyone from ten to 14 to write to me.—Dolores Anderson, Hennepin, Ill.

LIKES TO READ



I am 13 years of age. My birthday is May 19. I have brown hair and brown eyes. I am five feet, two and one-half inches tall. I like to write letters and read. I would like to hear from boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 15. I will try to answer all I get.

—Lynn Ann Fearday, r.r. 1, Box 192, Teutopolis, Ill.

COLLECTS RECIPES

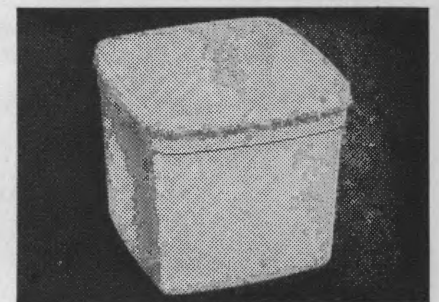
I am 16 years old and will be a junior in high school this fall. I have brown hair and hazel eyes. I am five feet, six inches tall and weigh 125 pounds. My hobbies are collecting recipes and walking in the woods. I would like to have pictures. I would like to hear from boys and girls of all ages. I will answer all letters.—Lois Kay Lilby, r.r. 2, Farina, Ill.

LIKES HORSEBACK RIDING

I am nine years old. I am in the fourth grade. My hobbies are horseback riding, collecting horses, dogs, and napkins. I have one dog, two cats, one pony and one rabbit. I would like to receive letters from boys and girls of all ages. I will try to answer all letters.—Linda Hoyt, r.r. 2, Barry, Ill.

LIKES HORSES

I am 11 years old and I am in the sixth grade. My hobbies are reading, sewing, baking and riding horses. I collect napkins, pictures of horses, dogs and cats. I would like to get letters from boys and girls between the ages of nine and 14.—Debbie Lynn Hoskins, r.r. 1, Barry, Ill.



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for the
homemakers

By Judy Parker

26 WAYS TO FRY CHICKEN

THERE'S ONE THING about fried chicken—it's right, no matter what the occasion. It's perfect on a picnic or right at home with best china and silver for a company dinner. Fried chicken can be crisp, delicate and easy to digest, or, if cooked improperly, greasy, heavy and unattractive. With our simple recipes, you'll make it perfect every time, and serve it often, hot or cold.

OVEN-FRIED CHICKEN

1 chicken, cut up for frying
1 cup flour
2 teaspoons salt
1/4 teaspoon pepper
2 teaspoons paprika
1/2 cup butter or margarine

Dip chicken pieces in mixture of flour, salt, pepper and paprika. Melt butter in shallow baking pan in 400 degree oven. Remove baking pan from oven. As pieces of floured chicken are placed in pan, turn to coat with butter, then bake skin side down in a single layer. Bake at 400 degrees for 30 minutes. Turn chicken. Bake another 30 minutes, or until tender. If chicken cannot be served at once, reduce oven heat and brush chicken with more melted butter.

OVEN-FRIED CHICKEN WITH BISCUITS

Follow directions for Oven-fried Chicken, using a 9 x 13-inch pan. After the chicken has baked 45 minutes, push the pieces toward on end, clearing one-half of the pan. On this remaining half, place 12 rounds of biscuit dough. Increase oven temperature to 425 degrees. Return to hot oven and bake until chicken is tender and biscuits a golden brown.

OVEN-FRIED CHICKEN WITH LEMON BARBECUE SAUCE

Follow directions for Oven-fried Chicken but when the chicken is turned after it has baked 30 minutes, pour Lemon Barbecue Sauce over the pieces. Continue baking as directed.

LEMON BARBECUE SAUCE: Mash 1 small clove garlic with 1/2 teaspoon salt in a bowl. Add 1/4 cup salad oil, 1/2 cup lemon juice, 2 tablespoons finely chopped onion, 1/2 teaspoon freshly ground black pepper, and 1/2 teaspoon thyme.

OVEN-FRIED CHICKEN WITH BUTTER-HONEY SAUCE

Follow directions for Oven-fried Chicken but when the chicken is turned after it has baked 30 minutes, pour Butter-Honey Sauce over.

OVEN-FRIED CHICKEN WITH SPICY BARBECUE SAUCE

Follow directions for Oven-fried Chicken but when the chicken is turned over after it has baked 30 minutes, pour Spicy Barbecue Sauce over it. Continue baking as directed.

SPICY BARBECUE SAUCE: Combine the following in a saucepan: 1/2 cup sliced onion, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 tablespoon vinegar, 1 tablespoon sugar, 1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce, 1/2 teaspoon chili powder, 1/4 teaspoon black pepper, 1/2 cup catsup, and 1/4 cup water. Simmer 15 minutes.

OVEN-FRIED CHICKEN WITH RED HOT BARBECUE SAUCE

Follow directions for Oven-fried Chicken but when the chicken is turned after it has baked 30 minutes, pour Red Hot Barbecue Sauce over it. Continue baking as directed.

RED HOT BARBECUE SAUCE: Combine the following ingredients in a saucepan: 2 cloves garlic, 2 tablespoons vinegar, 2 tablespoons Worcestershire sauce, 1/2 cup water, 1 cup catsup, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon chili powder, 1/2 teaspoon black pepper, 1/2 cup sliced onion, 1/8 teaspoon ground cloves. Cook until onions are tender. Strain sauce (to remove garlic and use unstrained).

BUTTER BROILED CHICKEN

Have 1 1/2 to 2 pound chicken split in half. Break hip, knee and wing joints. Pull leg and wing to the body and hold in place by skewers to make a compact piece. Season with salt and pepper. Place in broiler pan, cut side up. Brush with melted butter. Place broiler pan 6 to 7 inches under heat source. Broil slowly. Turn every 10 to 15 minutes and brush with melted butter. Repeat for 40 minutes or until tender. Serves 2.

OAHU BROILED CHICKEN

Follow directions for Butter Broiled Chicken. Before removing from broiler pan, brush with Oahu Sauce. Broil 2 minutes more. Serve with extra sauce.

OAHU SAUCE: Melt 1/2 cup butter or margarine in saucepan. Add 1 teaspoon shredded lemon peel, 3 tablespoons lemon juice, 1/3 cup pineapple juice, 1/4 teaspoon salt, 1/4 teaspoon thyme, 2 teaspoons brown sugar, 2 tablespoons finely chopped onion, and 1 teaspoon cornstarch. Cook 5 minutes.

OUTDOOR BARBECUED CHICKEN

Place the pieces of a frying-size chicken on a grill over hot coals. (Be sure the coals are at least 7 inches below chicken.) Turn chicken frequently and brush with one of these several times during cooking:

Melted butter or margarine
Melted butter with crushed garlic or garlic salt
Melted butter with lemon juice
Lemon Barbecue Sauce
Spicy Barbecue Sauce
Oahu Sauce
Red Hot Barbecue Sauce

Grill chicken until tender, about 30 to 40 minutes. Serve hot.

SKILLET BARBECUED CHICKEN

1 chicken, cut for frying
Salt and pepper
1/2 cup butter or margarine
Spicy Barbecue Sauce

Season chicken with salt and pepper. Melt butter in skillet and brown chicken, skin side down. Turn and brown. Pour Spicy Barbecue Sauce over browned chicken. Cover and cook slowly until tender, about 30 minutes. Remove cover and cook 10 minutes more. Arrange chicken on platter and pour sauce over pieces.

LEMON BARBECUED CHICKEN

Follow recipe for Skillet Barbecued Chicken, substituting Lemon Barbecue Sauce for the Spicy Barbecue Sauce.

OVEN-EASY GARLIC CHICKEN

1 chicken, cut for frying
Garlic salt
1/4 cup flour
1/2 teaspoon paprika
1 teaspoon salt
1/4 teaspoon pepper
1 cup chicken broth or Bouillon*

Sprinkle garlic salt over each chicken piece. Combine flour, paprika, salt and pepper. Dip chicken into flour mixture. In a shallow baking pan, place 1/2 cup chicken broth. Place chicken skin side down in the broth. Bake at 400 degrees 30 minutes. Turn chicken. Add remaining 1/2 cup broth. Bake another 30 minutes, or until tender. NOTE: After chicken is removed from pan, the pan can be placed on top of the range and gravy can be made by adding milk or water.

*Chicken broth can be made by cooking the neck, heart, and gizzard in 2 cups of water with a few celery leaves and 1 small

bay leaf and salt. Cook uncovered until tender. The cooked giblets can be chopped and used in the gravy.

SESAME FRIED CHICKEN

- 1 chicken, cut for frying
- 1 egg, beaten
- 1/2 cup milk
- 1 cup flour
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 2 teaspoons paprika
- 1/4 teaspoon pepper
- 1/4 cup chopped nuts
- 2 tablespoons sesame seeds
- 1/2 cup butter or margarine

Dip chicken pieces into egg and milk mixture, then into a mixture of flour, baking powder, salt, paprika, pepper, nuts, and sesame seeds. Melt butter in a shallow baking pan in a 400 degree oven. Remove baking pan from oven. As pieces of floured chicken are placed in pan, turn to coat with butter, then bake skin side down in a single layer. Bake at 400 degrees for 30 minutes. Turn chicken. Bake another 30 minutes, or until tender. If chicken cannot be served at once, reduce oven heat and brush chicken with more melted butter.

PIMIENTO CHICKEN SKILLET

- 1 chicken, cut for frying
- 1/2 cup flour
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1/4 teaspoon pepper
- 1/4 cup shortening
- 1 can cond. cream of mushroom soup
- 1 cup milk
- 1 small onion, sliced
- 1/4 cup sliced pimiento olives

Dip chicken pieces in mixture of flour, salt and pepper. Melt shortening in a skillet. Add chicken. Brown and turn. Heat soup and milk together and pour over chicken. Spread the sliced onion over the top. Cover. Bake at 350 degrees 1 hour. Remove cover. Stir in a little more milk if gravy appears too thick. Sprinkle olives over chicken. Cover. Bake 10 minutes. Serve hot, right from the skillet, if desired.

CURRIED CHICKEN SKILLET

In the recipe for Pimiento Chicken Skillet, use cream of chicken soup in place of mushroom soup. Stir in 1 teaspoon curry powder mixed with 1 teaspoon sugar and 1 tablespoon lemon juice. Use sliced ripe olives in place of pimiento olives. Serves 4.

ITALIAN OVEN-EASY CHICKEN

- 1 chicken, cut for frying
- 1/4 teaspoon oregano
- 1/4 teaspoon garlic salt
- 1/4 cup flour
- 1/2 teaspoon paprika
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 1/2 pound pure pork sausage
- 1/2 cups cooked tomatoes

Combine oregano, garlic salt, flour, paprika, and salt. Dip each chicken piece into the flour mixture. Cut sausage into small pieces, cook about 5 minutes in a shallow baking pan in 400 degree oven. Remove baking pan, skin side down, in a single layer. Bake in 400 degree oven for 30 minutes. Turn chicken. Add remaining cup of tomatoes. Bake another 30 minutes, or until tender. Serves 4.

MARYLAND FRIED CHICKEN

- 1 chicken, cut for frying
- 1 egg, slightly beaten
- 1 cup milk
- Salt and pepper
- 1 1/2 cups cracker crumbs
- 1/2 cup butter
- shortening
- 2 cups hot milk

Combine egg and 1 cup milk. Season chicken pieces with salt and pepper, dip into egg mixture, and roll in crumbs. Heat butter and enough shortening in a heavy skillet to make a layer of fat 1/4-inch deep. Brown chicken. Add 2 cups hot milk, cover, and bake at 350 degrees about 30 minutes, or until tender. NOTE: This may also be prepared on top of the range. Serves 4.

PAN-FRIED CHICKEN

- 1 chicken, cut for frying
- 1 cup flour
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 1/4 teaspoon pepper
- 2 teaspoons paprika
- 1/2 cup butter or margarine

Dip chicken pieces into a mixture of flour, salt, pepper and paprika. Heat the butter and enough shortening in a skillet to make a layer of fat 1/2-inch deep. With kitchen tongs, place floured chicken in hot fat, skin side down. Brown and turn. Cover tightly. Reduce heat and cook slowly about 30 to 40 minutes or until chicken is tender. To crisp the crust, remove the cover and cook 5 to 10 minutes longer. Use flour left from coating the chicken to make Chicken Pan Gravy. Serves 4.

CHICKEN PAN GRAVY

- 1/2 cup pan drippings from chicken
- 1/2 cup flour
- 4 cups milk
- Chopped cooked giblets (if desired)
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1/4 teaspoon pepper

Pour drippings from skillet. Measure 1/2 cup and return to skillet. Add flour, mix well, and brown slightly. Gradually add milk to mixture in skillet, stirring constantly with pancake turner to make smooth gravy. Add giblets, salt, pepper and other seasonings, if desired, for a well-flavored gravy. Cook 10 minutes. If a thinner gravy is desired, reduce flour to 1/3 cup. Taste and add more salt, if necessary.

SAVORY CHICKEN

Follow recipe for Pan-fried Chicken, but after browning the pieces, sprinkle 1 tablespoon chopped chives or onion, 1/4 teaspoon thyme, and 1/4 teaspoon sage over the surface. Cover and cook as directed. Sprinkle chopped parsley over chicken just before serving.

BUTTER-CRISP CHICKEN

- 1 chicken, cut for frying
- 1 cup flour
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1/4 teaspoon pepper
- 2 teaspoons paprika
- Butter and shortening

Dip chicken pieces into mixture of flour, salt, pepper and paprika. Heat enough butter and shortening in a skillet to make a layer 1/2-inch deep. Place floured chicken in hot fat. Brown on both sides. Place chicken, one layer deep in a shallow baking pan. Brush chicken generously with butter. Bake, uncovered, in a 350 degree oven until tender about 30-40 minutes. Brush with butter after 15 minutes of baking.

CRISPY BROWN DEEP-FAT FRIED CHICKEN

- 1 chicken, cut for frying
- 1 cup flour
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 egg, well beaten
- 3/4 cup water

Sift flour, baking powder and salt into bowl. Make well in center, stir in egg and water. Beat with beater till smooth. Heat shortening in deep kettle or fryer to 365 degrees. Slowly lower pieces of chicken which have been dipped in batter into the fat. The temperature of fat will drop to about 325 degrees. Fry the chicken at this temperature 15-20 minutes, or until well browned and crusty. Drain on absorbent paper. Cut into the dark meat to be sure chicken is well done (no sign of pink meat).

ORIENTAL CHICKEN

Prepare chicken according to recipe for Crispy Brown Deep-fat Fried Chicken. Serve with hot Oriental Sauce for dipping.

ORIENTAL SAUCE: Combine the following in a saucepan: 1 cube chicken bouillon, 1 cup hot water, 1 tablespoon soy sauce, 2 teaspoons sugar, 1 teaspoon lemon juice. Stir until bouillon cube dissolves. Simmer 10 minutes. Serve hot.

FRIED CHICKEN GOURMET

- 1 chicken, cut up
- 1 egg, slightly beaten
- 1 cup fine crumbs
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1/4 teaspoon thyme
- 1/4 teaspoon marjoram
- Fat for frying
- 1/4 teaspoon paprika
- 1 cup pineapple juice
- 2 tablespoons lemon juice
- 1 tablespoon cornstarch
- 1/4 teaspoon curry powder
- 1/4 tablespoon sugar
- Sliced almonds

Dip chicken pieces in egg, then roll in crumbs mixed with salt, thyme, marjoram and paprika. Fry in 1/4-inch hot fat in a skillet until brown. Drain fat from pan. Combine juices, cornstarch, curry powder, and sugar. Pour over chicken. Cover. Cook slowly 20-30 minutes, or until tender. Arrange pieces in a hot platter. Pour sauce over the chicken and sprinkle with almonds.

HUNGARIAN CHICKEN

- 1 chicken, cut for frying
- 1/2 cup butter or margarine
- 4 cups finely diced onions
- 1 teaspoon paprika
- 1 cup cream or top milk
- Hot cooked noodles or rice

Melt butter in heavy skillet. Season chicken pieces with salt and pepper and brown on both sides. Remove from skillet. Add onions to skillet and fry slowly until tender. Return brown chicken pieces (skin side up) to skillet and sprinkle with paprika. Cover. Cook slowly for 30-40 minutes or until tender. Remove chicken pieces to platter. Add the cream to skillet mixture. Stir and heat thoroughly. Serve with cooked noodles or rice.

CHICKEN CACCIATORE

- 1 chicken, cut for frying
- 1/2 cup fat
- 1 large onion, thinly sliced
- 1 clove garlic, crushed
- 1/2 cup sliced mushrooms
- 3 cups cooked tomatoes
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1/4 teaspoon pepper

Brown the chicken pieces in hot fat in a skillet. Add onions, garlic, and mushrooms, and cook until the onions are transparent and golden brown. Add tomatoes, salt and pepper (also a bit of oregano or basil if desired). Cover and cook slowly until chicken is tender and tomatoes are reduced to a thick sauce, about 30 minutes. Serve from the skillet, if desired.



A bed of ROSES



No other flower gives more full-season joy than the rose. They are easy to grow, but do demand some attention to produce their best for you. Roses flourish in any type soil. They do well in any well fertilized, drained, cultivated location. They will grow in some shade but the more sunlight the better. Most gardeners prefer Spring planting. When planting a rose, work up soil about 18 inches wide and deep, mix removed soil with $\frac{1}{3}$ peat moss. Make a mound of soil in the center of planting hole to support roots and set the bush at the proper depth. Set the plant so the bud union will be at ground level. Partly fill hole with soil, firm and water well. Mound soil over canes for few weeks. This prevents tops from drying out until roots have taken hold. Roses should be watered thoroughly once a week in dry weather. Shallow cultivation permits air circulation in the root zone. Mulching a rose conserves moisture. It also keeps weeds down and prevents water and soil from splashing on foliage which invites mildew and blackspot.

Roses require adequate feeding to produce fine blooms and dark green, glossy leaves. When using the soil method of fertilizing an application should be made in spring just as the buds begin to break then after the first flowering and another about six weeks before the first frost is expected. If fertilized much later soft growth results, making them more susceptible to Winter freezing. Use a handful of suitable fertilizer placed in a circle around the plant as in our illustration. You can also use a soluble fertilizer added to your pest control spray. Such application is made weekly which supplies nutrients to the plants at the rate the plant uses them. One and one-half teaspoons of nitrate of potash or saltpeter to a gallon of water makes a satisfactory fertilizer, when used as a spray.

To control insects and diseases apply a spray or dust at weekly intervals with the start of spring growth and keep it up throughout the season. You can buy a general purpose rose insecticide-fungicide or make your own. A multipurpose rose dust or spray should contain phaltan or maneb to control blackspot and other leaf spots and rusts (sulfur controls mildews, too); malathion and another insecticide such as DDT or methoxychlor to control insects and mites. Spraying is a little more effective than dusting but either is satisfactory if done correctly. Spray or dust both tops and undersides of leaves and cover all ground parts. Dusting must be done when air is calm. When cutting blooms, cut above a set of five leaves to assure larger roses for next blooming. Remove faded flowers the same method.

There's a lot of mystery as well as history to the rose. Want to find out if someone loves you? Strike a folded rose petal against your forehead, according

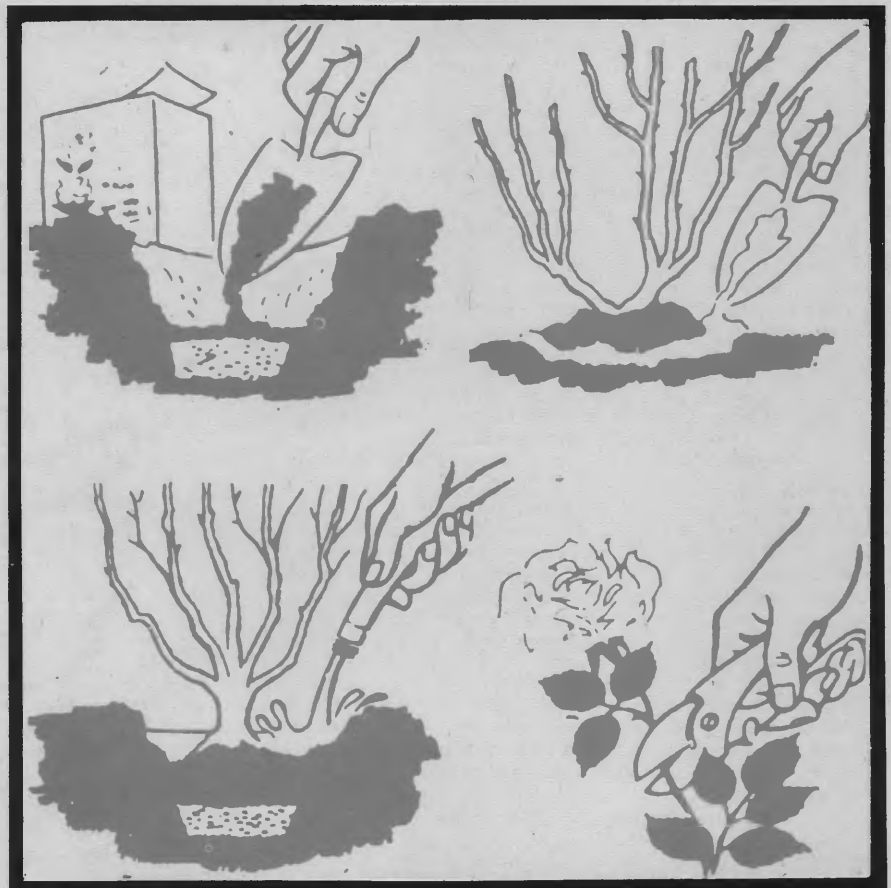
to one bit of old Southern folklore. If it cracks, the person in mind loves you; if it does not, your love is one-sided. No other flower is so surrounded by symbolism and superstition, myth and magic. In parts of Europe, seeing rose petals fall is an omen of death—though Germans think this can be counteracted by burning the fallen petals. The ancient Greeks thought roses sprang from the tears of Venus, goddess of love; Moslems maintain that white roses grew from the sweat of Mohammed on his journey from heaven. In Christian symbolism, the rose personifies the Virgin Mary, who is sometimes called "the Mystical Rose." Roses have signified secrecy since very early times, when a rose hung above a council table it warned people that nothing said there could be repeated. Hence the expression *sub rosa* (literally, "under the rose") for "in secret."

Kings and countries have adopted the rose as their emblem: England's national flower is also the state flower of New York, Iowa and North Dakota. The wars of the Roses, which gripped 15th century England, were so known because each of the rival parties adopted a different-colored rose as a badge. Roses have been deemed good for what ails you, and not only by rose-fanciers. In ancient Greece, the petals were used to cure the bite of mad dogs; Romans imagined that the mere presence of a rose petal in a wine cup would ward off drunkenness. The writer Pliny listed 32 different medicines

made with roses. To this day people eat and drink roses in many ways from the bitter rootbark tree to honeyed sugar-and-spice confections. Rose hips, or fruit, contain more than 20 times the amount of Vitamin C found in oranges. However, most gardeners are more concerned about feeding their roses than about their roses feeding them.

Roses are thought to be the first flower ever cultivated, though they are far older than the human race (we've been around a scant million years or so—but roses bloomed in North America at least 32 million years ago.) Early gardeners were intrigued by the occasional double blooms seen on wild roses; skillful breeding soon produced bushes that consistently bore double flowers. Some of the roses still grown in the world today are amazingly old; the cabbage of Provence rose that yields attar of roses perfume was cultivated by the ancient Greeks and Romans. The fragrant rose-pink damask is still older; it may have grown in ancient Babylon thousands of years before Christ. The pink moss rose, with mossy bud and stalk, appeared as a "sport" of the cabbage rose in 1596; the tea rose came from China in 1810. But the scores of new roses that have been produced since 1930 are protected by a Plant Patent Act.

If, as a result of our suggestions, you find yourself knee-deep in rose blooms, you might do as the Romans did—and scatter the petals several inches deep on the floors of your home. If your taste runs to real luxury, imitate the inhabitants of ancient Sybaris and stuff your mattresses with rose petals! (These were the original beds of roses.)





First step in setting a gay and festive table is to plan an appropriate cover then build your entire decorating scheme around it. Instead of shopping around for a cloth or place mats that fit in with the general theme of your party, why not make your own? You'll find it's inexpensive and easy, and it adds to the fun of entertaining. Choose something washable and you can use it over and over again. See our three suggestions.

Set the Table in a Party Mood

For children's parties, bold colors and whimsical designs are in order. And a gaily appliqued table cloth will delight the youngsters. Fashion your appliques from left-over sewing scraps or designs from remnants from the fabrics counter. To be sure your appliques come through the wash intact, sew them by machine rather than by hand using a sturdy satin stitch. Choose a bright colored solid cotton for the cloth and applique on sprightly monkeys hanging from a gaily-decorated, stylized tree. Add accents of color by trimming the tree with bright green leaves and orange, purple and yellow balloons. Then create an amusing centerpiece for your refreshment table by perching bamboo monkeys atop fresh pineapples. As party favors, give your young guests balloons in the same colors as appliques. You'll have more fun than the youngsters

For a small snack table at a party or informal gathering, simplicity is the keynote. A solid color cotton in a bright shade makes the table appear larger and forms a perfect background for prettily appliqued napkins. Use a contrasting solid for the napkins and add floral appliques. Your table setting wardrobe can be as elegant or simple as you like, depending upon the type of entertaining you do. With the wide range of cotton prints available in both home decorating and fashion fabrics, there's no limit to color schemes and design motifs you can create to make a pretty party table for any occasion during the year

For a summer luncheon, place mats give a cool, airy look to the table. Especially effective for a round, glass-topped table are contour or fan-shaped place mats. Make mats from pale blue or green cotton fabric and applique top and bottom edges with white cotton leaves. Use a narrow satin stitch for appliquing the leaves to the mats and then cut away fabric at line of stitching to create a lacy effect around the edge of each leaf. The leafy border will form a graceful outline for a floral centerpiece on the luncheon table. Also ideal for square or oblong tables, place mats give a fresh, new look to your table settings with just a change of color, shape or design





1. Checked Gingham Rose Skirt



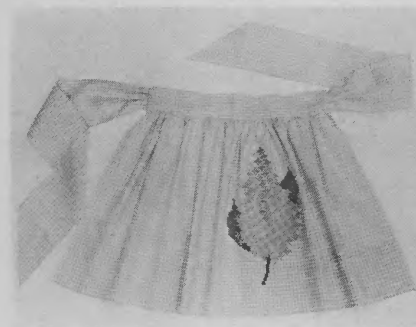
2. Bloomin Shorts & Shirt



3. Applique Shirtwaist



4. Black Iris Applique



5. Lilac Time Gingham Apron



6. Brother and Sister Suits



7. Wheels Gingham Shirts

Make it an original

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.....Rose Skirt
- 2.....Shorts & Shirt
- 3.....Applique Dress
- 4.....Black Iris
- 5.....Lilac Apron
- 6.....Suits
- 7.....Wheels Shirts
- 8.....Stole

My name is

Address

Comment (if any)

This coupon expires Aug. 20, 1963
Orders must be postmarked by that date.

1. Checked gingham provides the perfect backdrop for the rose design of this skirt and the cross-stitch provides a simple means for every needlecrafter, from novice to expert, to achieve it—simple white blouse completes picture

2. Purchase or make a tailored shirt and shorts set in white or beige. Quickly, simply and inexpensively you can either follow our pattern or dream up a design of your own

3. Make or buy a cotton shirtwaist dress in a plain, light color then with a few snips of the scissors an ordinary dress isn't ordinary anymore. Bondex will enable you to turn this fashion trick to highlight your summer wardrobe

4. Purchase or make a simple cotton sheath then make it an original with applique. Checked gingham provides a lively background for our individualistic bouquet of flowers

5. Lilac time is the name we've given this apron but any time is the perfect time for wearing it. A lovely hostess apron like this is wonderful for entertaining or a gift

6. Here's a brother and sister combination that's hard to beat. These knitted two-piece suits can be worn together, or, for variety, you can split them up and wear them as separates. The interesting textured effects are the results of the fabric stitch knitted with two different colors

7. Purchase or make "His" and "Hers" gingham shirts then Bondex them. Model cars are the decoration on his shirt but it's even more fun to make up your original designs

8. Just in time for any occasion is this elegant looking stole. It's the perfect topping for all your prettiest dressy outfits, and it's equally handy for lending that special party air to plain dresses, too. Made in a lacy and lovely butterfly pattern with trimming of your choice

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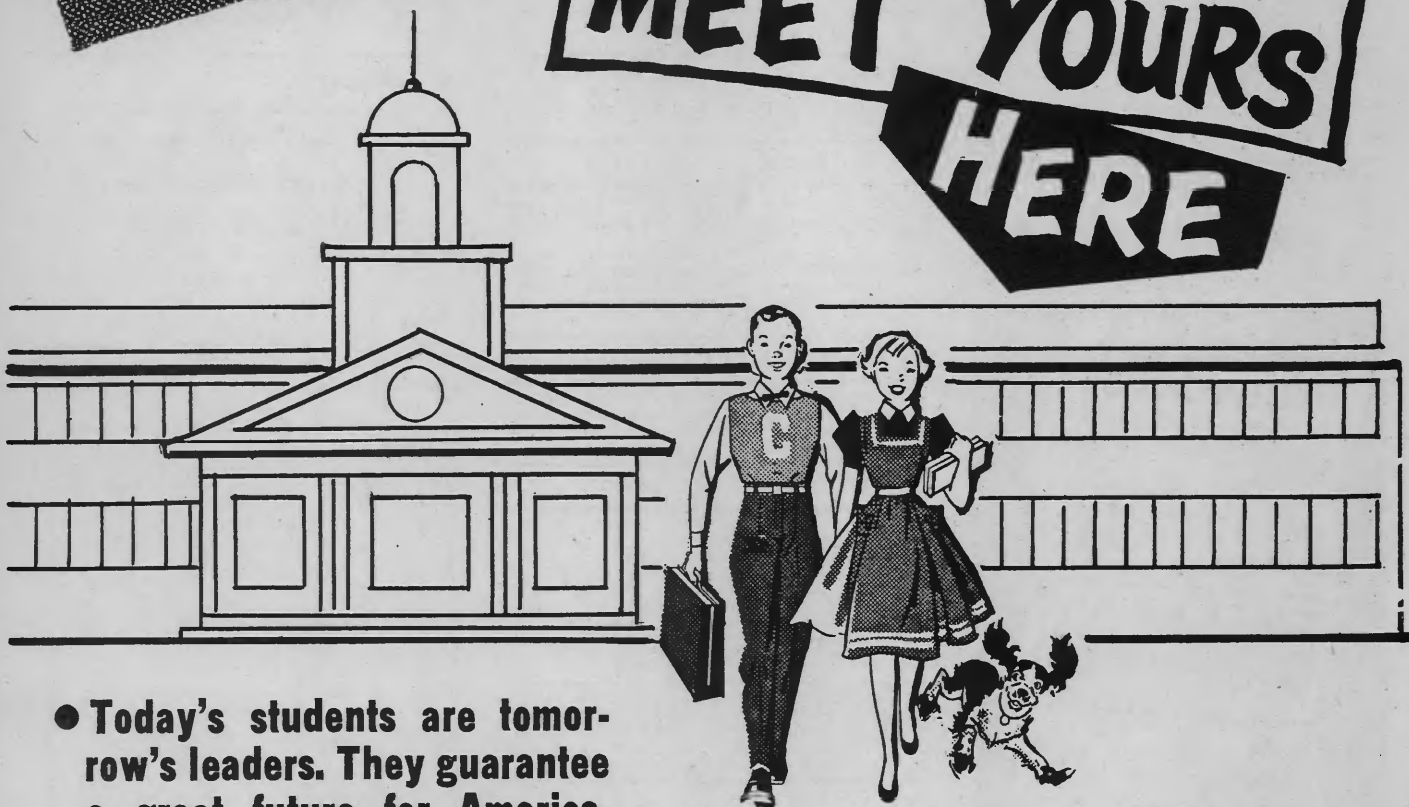
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