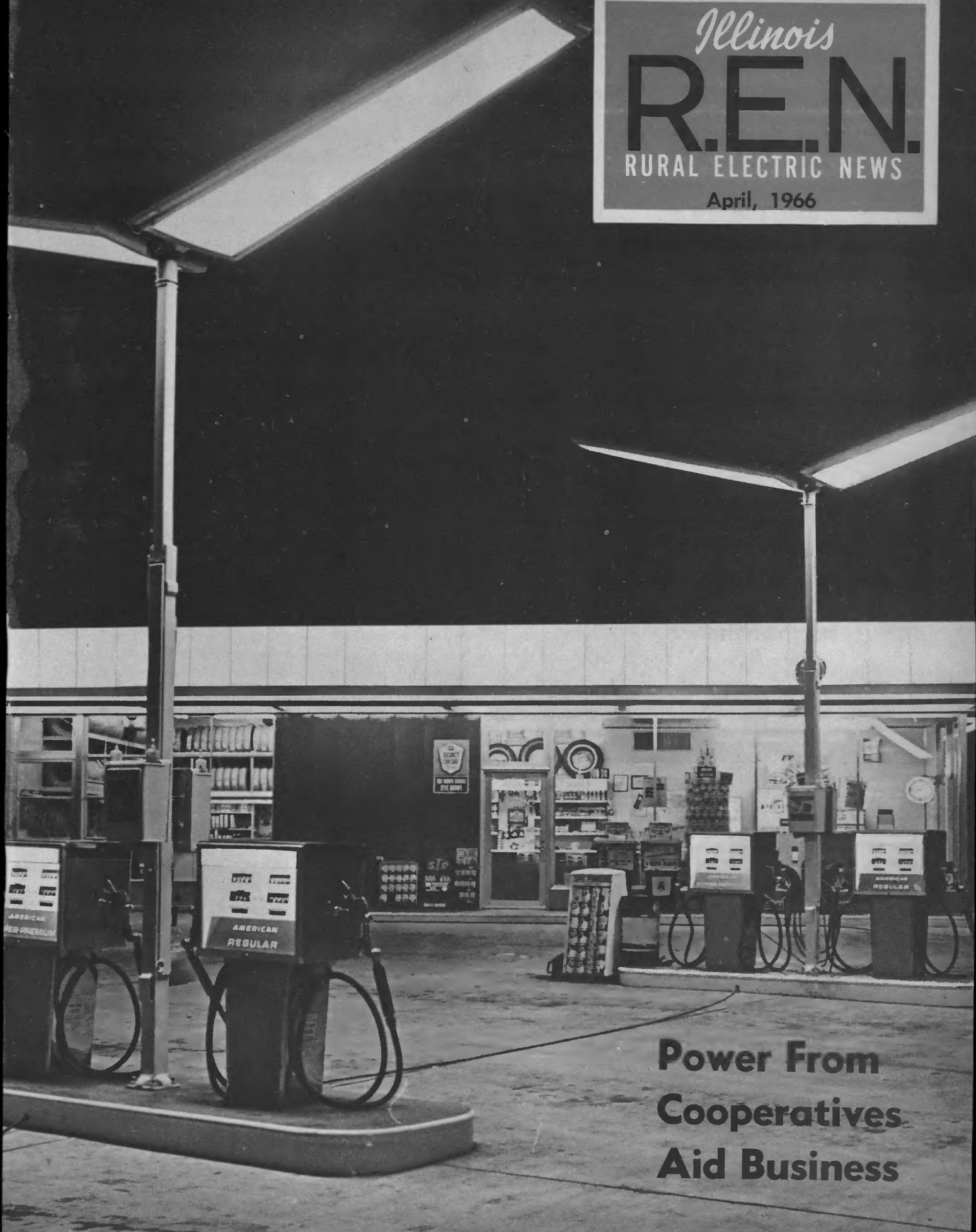


*Illinois*  
**R.E.N.**  
RURAL ELECTRIC NEWS  
April, 1966



**Power From  
Cooperatives  
Aid Business**

# National News Notes

## Borrowers repay REA \$2.3 billion

■ Electric systems financed by the Rural Electrification Administration paid nearly \$210 million during 1965 on the interest and principal on their loans, bringing to more than \$2.3 billion the total amount paid to the U.S. Treasury since the REA program began.

Since 1935, REA borrowers have repaid more than \$1.3 billion on principal, more than \$274.8 million on principal ahead of schedule and more than \$761.3 million on interest.

The Department of Agriculture, in its annual report issued recently, also noted that farm and residential consumers served by REA-financed systems used a record average of 481 kilowatt hours per month during the year, more than double the average used a decade ago.

It also was reported that the 1965 loans brought to more than 6.1 million the number of farmers and other rural consumers served or scheduled to be served by REA electric borrowers. A total of over 1.5 million miles of line has been placed in service for an average density of about 3.5 consumers per mile.

## Rural areas termed key to future

■ Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman has offered a remedy to the many problems facing over-crowded cities: upgrade rural areas.

Appearing before the Senate Agriculture Committee, Mr. Freeman said that large cities face a losing battle with social and economic ills if they are forced, at the same time, to contend with a flood of new residents. He cited air pollution, water shortages, transportation tie-ups and increased crime rates as some of the major problems of urban areas.

A promising alternative, he said, is to keep people in rural areas by providing more adequate public and private services and more jobs. Mr. Freeman's observations came as he urged support for an Administration proposal to aid "community development districts."

The districts would include a small city, neighboring towns and countryside and would serve as trade and cultural centers. If the bill is approved by Congress, \$5 million will be spent on pilot projects during the coming year.

## New process could cut power cost

■ An experimental process, now under study, could bring radical changes in the generation of electric power if it is found to be practical.

The process is still in the idea stage—no electricity has been produced with this new method. But if the scheme works as well as proponents envision, it could bring large-scale cuts in the cost of producing electricity.

The idea is to use a long-known phenomenon called electrogasdynamics to produce electricity from burning oil or coal. The Wall Street Journal described its workings as merely the squirting of hot gas from burning fuel into a small tube and extracting high voltage electricity as the gas flows through.

If the process works, it would eliminate costly boilers and steam turbine generators now used in power plants. As such, it could mean power plants would no longer have to be built near a large water supply.

# RURAL ELECTRIC NEWS

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APRIL, 1966

# A Beacon in the Night

This is an age of change and the rural areas of Illinois, aided by their electric cooperatives, are changing at a dizzy pace.

One example is the modern, brightly lighted Standard Service Station, shown on this month's cover and operated by Dan Crock on U.S. Highway 66 at the junction of State Route 48 near Raymond.

Speed along either route any hour of the night and the glow of the station's lights brightens the sky so well it can be spotted from miles away. The station is open 24 hours a day, providing employment and service that are valuable to the whole area.

THE STATION obtains its electricity from Rural Electric Convenience Cooperative of Auburn and its operator is a member.

Cooperative Manager Ralph V. White said of the Crock station:

"Electric cooperatives throughout Illinois are proud to contribute so effectively to the economic prosperity of the broad areas they serve. This business is just one of many examples of how cooperatives aid their members and make our rural areas more attractive places in which to live and work."

TALK WITH Terry Williams, who represents Mr. Crock in management of the station, and you talk with a man of great pride. He'll say:

"You don't have to go to the city anymore to find the best and latest developments in business. Take this station. I'm told it's the very first of a new type of interstate service station. Look at how bright everything is. And how clean. You never saw cleaner, more attractive rest rooms. The president of Standard wrote us that this station has received more favorable comments in this field than any other of the company's stations in the whole country."

CERTAINLY Terry Williams and Dan Crock and others working at this new station are proud, and they work hard to achieve and maintain their reputation.

In this, however, they're no different from the owners and operators of so many other businesses springing up across rural Illinois.

Have you noticed lately? New garages appear as if by magic. Printing plants, furniture stores, discount houses, plants of an almost limitless variety—and all helped into reality by the availability of abundant low-cost electricity provided by the 27 distribution electric cooperatives that serve at least a half-million Illinois residents.

YES, ILLINOIS' rural areas are changing. It started, falteringly a scant 25 years ago when electric lights began to send a glow, first through a few homes, then more—and tonight if you'll fly over the state you'll almost gasp at the beauty of the thousands of dusk-to-dawn security lights that brighten more and more rural homesites.

No wonder men like Ralph White and thousands of others who are making this possible through efficient operation of electric cooperatives are proud—just as Dan Crock and Terry Williams are proud.

Come to think of it, though it's not just a few thousand men who made and are making this possible. It's hundreds of thousands of men and women who are the member-owners of their cooperatives, who look out for their own interests and who protect wisely the interests of their cooperatives.

It's also the city and town residents who recognize the valuable contributions these cooperatives are making to the prosperity of the rural areas—and thus to the prosperity of all residents of Illinois.

It's the legislators who make sure the cooperatives are not choked to death by unfairly hampering regulations that would discriminate against the cooperatives. And it's the newspaper editors, the radio and television people, and the enlightened business and professional people who insist on fair play for the cooperatives.

# Financing Plan Favored

By John F. Temple

The great non-urban areas of this nation have made amazing progress in the past quarter-century—but they face even greater challenges in the immediate future, national farm leaders were told recently in St. Louis.

U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman declared:

"We must continue to work toward parity of opportunity on the countryside. The Community Development Act and a new supplemental financing system for rural electric and telephone cooperatives will speed progress toward that objective."

Outlining goals leading to a vastly strengthened rural area economy is easy, Mr. Freeman said. "Realizing them takes dedication and leadership; our President is giving us both," he added.

The secretary said he was confident that the more than 400 farm leaders gathered in St. Louis would, as in the past, "lead the way to a stronger and more responsive and responsible agriculture."

Norman Clapp discusses financing at farm conference. Other speakers, from left: Robert Partridge, NRECA; John Davenport, manager, Missouri Electric Cooperatives, and Jerry Anderson, acting general manager, NRECA.

THE NATIONAL farm conference was sponsored by the Midcontinent Farmers Association. This is an area organization that grew out of the Missouri Farmers Association. Both groups are headed by Fred V. Heinkel of Columbia, Mo.

Albert C. Hauffe of South Dakota, NRECA executive committee-man from Region VI, stressed the need for a continuation of the 2 per cent loan program. He said the need for adequate capital is the biggest continuing problem facing the electric cooperatives of the nation.

Jerry L. Anderson of Washington, acting general manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, told the farm leaders that "the future of the rural electrification program could be written in this session of Congress."

"If Congress acts to provide rural systems with the kind of growth capital they need to meet the needs of their consumers," Mr. Anderson said, "rural electrification may be on the way to a new era of expansion and stability."

BUT IT WAS Norman M. Clapp, administrator, Rural Electrification Administration, who outlined in some detail the need for supplemental financing of the nation's electric and telephone cooperatives. His subject was "Financing for Growth."

"The job of rural electrification is not done," the administrator said. "It is changing, like many things in this changing world, but it is not done. And its needs are growing! This is also true of REA's rural telephone program."

One factor is the nation's expanding population.

"Last year our electric borrowers connected 145,000 new consumers, while the telephone borrowers were adding 101,000 new subscribers," Mr. Clapp said.

"In the electric program, nearly 5.5 million rural consumers—more than 20 million rural people—have received electric service.

"In the newer telephone program, about 1.7 million rural subscribers have obtained modern dial service. In the last five years alone, the rural electric and telephone systems have added 1,250,000 additional users."

Mr. Clapp said REA has watched the growth of electric and telephone cooperative services "with mingled pride and concern."

"Our concern and the concern of the borrowers," he said, "is solely over their ability to obtain the capital they will need on the terms they will need it to meet future requirements.

"We estimate that REA electric borrowers will need \$8 billion of





new capital in the next 15 years, or more than double the \$3.5 billion in loans they received over the last 15 years," Mr. Clapp said.

"By 1980 the electric borrowers will be needing approximately \$700 million of capital in a single year. Annual REA electric loan authorizations have been running at a level only slightly above \$300 million, less than half this amount."

Rural telephone borrowers face similar needs. Over the next 15 years they'll need twice the total of \$1.2 billion they have received in REA loans since the telephone program began in 1949.

"By 1975, only nine years away, it is expected the annual need for new capital among REA's telephone borrowers will reach \$225 million, more than double the present loan level of between \$85 million and \$100 million," Mr. Clapp said.

**WHILE CAPITAL NEEDS** of electric and telephone cooperatives have been growing rapidly, so have other demands on the federal budget—demands, for instance, to finance defense and the needs of a varied and expanding economy.

Therefore, Mr. Clapp said, "it is extremely doubtful that any administration or any Congress, no matter how sympathetic, can be expected to meet the full amount of these growing needs through 2 per cent direct loans to be provided entirely in the federal budget.

"A way must be found to enlist private capital in these programs."

**MR. CLAPP** said that in studies of the problem, one guideline has been kept uppermost: that any financing plan must preserve the abilities of the rural systems to gain the principal objectives of the program—area coverage; service for rural people under rates and conditions comparable to those available in urban areas and development as strong, stable and self-sustaining systems.

Where the basic 2 per cent financing is necessary to attain these objectives—and it is still necessary for most of the systems—the 2 per cent, 35-year, self-liquidating loans must still be available, the administrator emphasized.

#### **HE CONTINUED:**

"The supplemental financing plan, so referred to because it adds to rather than replaces the primary 2 per cent loan program, is designed to provide financing for those borrowers which have attained a point of development at which they can afford a higher rate of interest without sacrificing their attainment of the objectives of the REA programs.

"And there are a significant and growing number of borrowers that are reaching this point.

"So the purpose of a desirable supplemental financing plan must be to provide the increased capital needed by those borrowers which can afford the higher rates of such financing, relieve the demand on the basic 2 per cent financing, and

Secretary of Agriculture Freeman answers questions of reporters during St. Louis press conference.

thus protect its availability for the borrowers which must have the advantages of this rate to accomplish the goals of the REA programs in their areas.

"It is also desirable that in return for the higher rate of interest, the borrower should be allowed a greater flexibility in the use of the loan funds than is possible with the tightly restricted basic 2 per cent financing.

"Greater freedom to consummate acquisitions and exchange of existing facilities to straighten out service territories and improve the efficiency of operations, greater freedom of electric generation and transmission systems to pool needs with non-rural systems in exploiting the economics of large-scale capacity, and greater latitude for rural telephone systems to develop around exchange centers of larger population and to develop a more complete range of communication facilities in this rapidly developing electronic age—all this is a desirable feature of supplemental financing, both as an incentive to pay the higher interest rates and a means of affording it."

**MR. CLAPP** said it is proposed that Congress establish a federal bank for rural electric systems and another for rural telephone systems.

*(Continued on Page 21)*

# Argentinian Visitor Finds Illinois a 'Swell Place'

People described him as friendly as a puppy, smart as all get-out and fun to be around—and he is.

Ricardo Louis Lopez, 15, of Buenos Aires, Argentina, surely became one of the most popular students at Virden High School during the eight weeks he spent there under the American Cultural Exchange program.

Recently he returned to his home. The South American summer was over, fall was at hand and it was time to start his junior year in high school.

**HIS LAST DAY** at Virden High was a little sad.

"Everyone likes Ricardo," said Ruth Finney, a sophomore. "He's friendly—and he's real cute."

"He's a swell guy," said Jeff Kuntzman, another student. "He went to our Methodist church MYF meetings although he's a good Catholic and we had great fun."

Teachers had the same reaction. But what about Ricardo? What were his impressions of Central Illinois, a busy, friendly high school and his temporarily "adopted" foster family, Mr. and Mrs. Roy D. Goode?

Well . . . . . stick around.

**RICARDO**, not tall, is dark, with large eyes, a quiet, sometimes roguish smile, well dressed, an outgoing young fellow who regards everyone with warm friendliness.

"He came to Virden High as part of a non-profit program designed to

further better understanding between the Americas," Mr. Goode explained. "During his visit here we acted as his 'parents'. His real parents paid his transportation and provided his spending money. We provided his food and lodging. The school provided his books and high school tuition. I think it was a bargain for everyone!"

**M. O. McMULLIN**, the school principal, agreed. "We'd be happy to have another student such as Ricardo," he said. "Although he's only a sophomore he took mostly senior classes here and did quite well.

"He studied Spanish—that was as much for our benefit as for his—and American history, mathematics and English. His English was a little difficult for us to understand, at first, but we're even. So was our Spanish."

Mr. Goode pointed out that some might think Ricardo came from a backward country. But Buenos Aires is the world's ninth largest city—with Chicago ranking 12th. Ricardo's father is a pharmacist and one brother is a doctor.

Argentina is slightly less than one-third the size of the United States. Two-thirds of its people live in cities of more than 100,000 and Buenos Aires is one of the world's largest ports.

**RICARDO** had to make some adjustments when he entered school at Virden. One was pleasant. At Buenos Aires only boys attend his school. At Virden girls were much in evidence. "He adjusted quickly to our co-educational system," Mr. Goode said with a chuckle.

Ricardo was well informed about this country before he arrived. During his stay he addressed numerous civic and church groups and readily answered questions about his home. Other questions dealt with his impression of this country and its government, including its foreign policy. Always he answered politely and frankly. He likes this country and its people. He is not completely enchanted with its foreign policy.

One thing "bugged" him a little. He wanted to learn, too. After he had answered questions about this land he sometimes would put the same queries to his questioners.

But frequently he got no answers  
(Continued on Page 23)

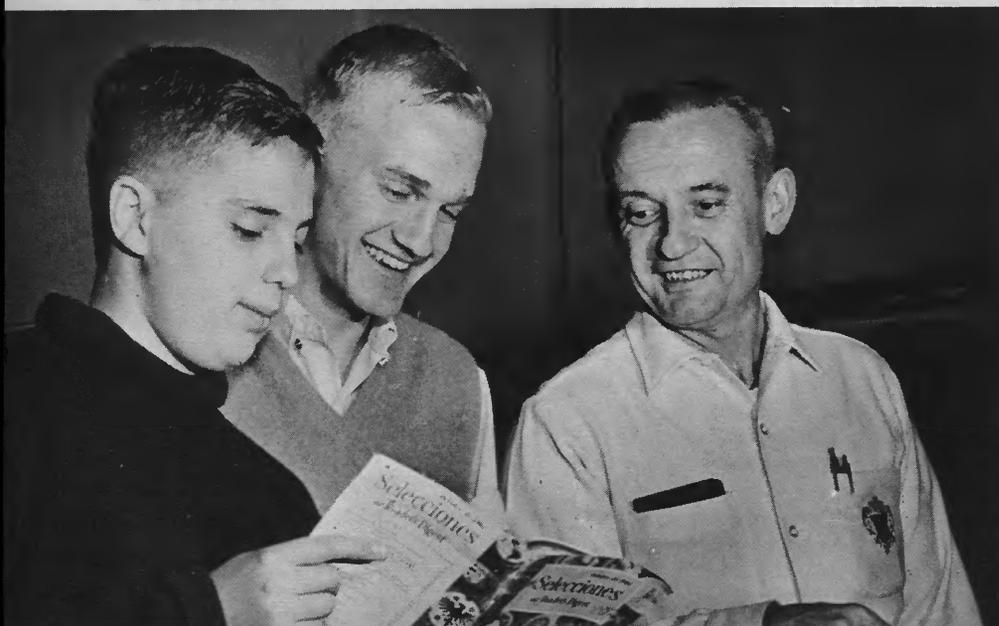


"Don't forget Virden High," Ruth Finney tells Ricardo Lopez.



"He's a good student and we'll miss him," Principal M. O. McMullin says of Virden High's Argentinian visitor.

"Spanish isn't really hard," says Ricardo, but Roger Rutherford (center) and Roy D. Goode aren't so sure.



# New Farming Idea Geared To Landowner

A new concept in custom farming is getting underway in the Petersburg and Pleasant Plains area of Menard County this spring amid predictions by its operators that landowners will increase their income about 50 per cent.

This practice differs from other custom farming operations in that a flat rate is charged the landowner who then receives all income from the crop's harvest.

"Until now all the advantages of mechanization have gone to the tenant and none to the landlord," said Karl P. Beaty, operating manager of Fee Farming, Inc. "We believe our service plan will correct this imbalance and give the landlord his fair share of the savings realized because of mechanization."

MR. BEATY is in business with H. Wayne Aden, Winnetka, a vice president for a manufacturing firm. Mr. Aden, who owns some farm land in Menard County, is a son of the late Harry Aden, a former president of the First National Bank of Petersburg.

Fee Farming offers contracts to landowners, agreeing to furnish all labor and equipment to plow, plant, cultivate, harvest and make one delivery of the crop, either to storage or to market. The landowner pays for the seed, fertilizer, insecticides and herbicides.

CONTRACT agreements stipulate that Fee Farming will plant crops as designated by the landowner. "The owner has complete say on what we plant and where we plant it," Mr. Beaty explained.

Rates charged by Fee Farming are \$25 an acre for corn, \$20 for soybeans and \$15 for wheat. Mr. Beaty explained that this fee covers the costs of labor and depreciation of machinery.

He said he plans to do most of the work himself on the 500 acres the corporation has contracted this spring. Part-time help may be obtained during peak farming periods.

Mr. Beaty said the maximum size for their operation is figured at 2,000 to 3,000 acres unless another full-time operator is added; than more land could be contracted.

"Another reason why the landowner will receive increased profits is because of the substantial cost re-



Karl P. Beaty checks his 21-foot disk, part of the large equipment used in a new custom farming operation.

duction resulting from our intensive use of large scale equipment," he said.

He will be using a 100-horsepower tractor, five-bottom plow, eight-row planter, eight-row cultivator and a four-row corn head and a 13-foot header on a self-propelled combine.

"With this equipment we can take mass production to the small farm, but we can't operate on land which is too rolling because of the size of our machinery," he explained.

"THIS CONCEPT is quite different than the normal crop-share lease under most landlord-tenant arrangements. We think our plan is a better one, but we don't want to take ground away from anyone.

"If a landowner wants to try our system, we'll do our best for him and we think he'll be pleased with the results."

Mr. Beaty continued: "I had been farming about 360 acres for myself for three years and was looking for more ground to lease when I heard about Mr. Aden's plan. He had been thinking about this custom farming operation for several years and it looks like it's going to work real well."

MR. BEATY, his wife and their



Mr. Beaty, left, explains the concept of Fee Farming, Inc., to Dorland W. Smith, power use adviser, Menard Electric Cooperative.

small son live on a farmstead near Pleasant Plains which is owned by Mrs. Edna Colby, Petersburg. Mrs. Colby's late husband, Henry B., was one of the incorporators of Menard Electric Cooperative which still supplies electricity to the Colby farm.

Mrs. Beaty, the former Judy Shawgo of Oakford, was a queen candidate in the cooperative's annual meeting beauty pageant a few years ago.

# Will Yankee-Dixie Plan

What's ahead for the success—or failure—of cooperative efforts to reduce electricity costs?

One of the most promising and far-reaching proposals for cutting costs while providing vast supplies of power with maximum dependability is undergoing serious study by Illinois electric cooperative leaders.

The proposal is the Yankee-Dixie plan being implemented by the Yankee-Dixie Power Association whose headquarters are in Winchester, Ky.

This is a tremendous proposal that could cost one billion, 37 million dollars, and more. It would serve an area containing the bulk of America's population and productive facilities. It would cover 22 eastern and mid-western states including Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky.

It would reach from Maine down the teeming industrial coast to Florida. Its sponsors are convinced it could reasonably bring substantially lower-priced electricity than is available today—and in amounts that would adequately meet demands of consumers, demands that are doubling every seven years.

Joe D. Botto discusses Yankee-Dixie at AIEC board meeting.

The plan would not eliminate the continued need for existing generating facilities and indeed would result in greater utilization and even expansion of these facilities, its supporters say.

THOUGHTFUL directors of the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives meeting recently in Springfield heard a presentation of the proposal by Joe D. Botto, director, Area and Industrial Development, East Kentucky Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation, Winchester.

Mr. Botto spoke realistically. His statements, and enthusiasm, were restrained. Yet he expressed the conviction that this vast power proposal, the like of which has not previously been seen in this nation, and which promises lower electricity costs to millions, will become a reality, perhaps as quickly as within seven years.

"The Yankee-Dixie concept is big," Mr. Botto said quietly, "as big as the area it serves.

"Three giant mine-mouth generating stations are envisioned.

"Each would have a two-million kilowatt capacity and would be located in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Alabama.

"These stations would be inter-

connected by double circuit 500 kilovolt transmission lines. Additional transmission feeders of 500 and 345 kv would transmit this power to the high consumption areas."

Today there is a wide diversity of power cost. In the TVA area retail rates may be less than one cent per kilowatt. In some sections of New England they average more than 2 cents.

MR. BOTTO told Illinois cooperative leaders:

"Yankee-Dixie is a bold, gigantic yet practical plan that will reduce wholesale rates to a fraction of present cost, based on large, economical generating stations located at mine mouth to combine the economy of optimum efficiency with low cost fuel.

"Yankee-Dixie is a network of extra high voltage transmissions designed to eliminate to the full extent possible a recurrence of an area blackout such as we have experienced in the east recently.

"Yankee-Dixie is a concept that can be as strong or as weak as those who are dedicated to low-cost power care to make it.

Thomas H. Moore (from left), Mr. Botto and R. W. Rusteberg consider map.



# Lead to Lower Costs?

"Yankee-Dixie is a sound proposal. Yankee-Dixie believes the demand is now, that a lesser effort is foredoomed to failure as a piecemeal, uneconomical, stopgap measure.

"There can be no question that the utility industry of the eastern United States has the vision, the ability and the selflessness to respond adequately to the demands of our time.

"If you feel that the concept we have presented today has real meaning to you and your system, we encourage you to make your application immediately for membership in this group.

"You will find in such membership that you will be in the company of other forward thinking utility people who desire to make every effort possible to assure their consumers of a continued source of adequate, dependable, low-cost power for many, many years to come.

"We solicit your interest and encourage your questions, comments and suggestions."

**SUPPORTERS** of the Yankee-Dixie plan stress that financing will not come from federal sources. Instead they expect to secure financing from the public money market.

They do expect that it will be

necessary to obtain from Congress special legislation that will enable Yankee-Dixie Power Association, Inc., to be federally chartered.

This act, among other things, would make interest on bonds issued by Yankee-Dixie tax exempt.

"Three respected Wall Street firms agree that the Yankee-Dixie concept is sound and foresee little difficulty in marketing the necessary bonds, with such enabling legislation," Mr. Botto told Illinois cooperative directors.

He asserted that even though the electric industry is doubling its production every seven years, it will continue to grow at an even faster rate.

"There is no concern," he said, "about the suppliers of electric energy meeting this ever growing demand. Public opinion dictates that consumers must and will be supplied with adequate, dependable, low-cost power.

"Our question is not if we will meet the demand; rather it is how can we best meet this demand."

**MR. BOTTO** pointed up the fact that modern technology makes possible increased generator capacity and decreasing costs. Size plays an important role. "We know, for instance," Mr. Botto said, "that by

constructing giant, mine-mouth generation stations which combine the advantages of optimum efficiency, low-cost fuel and the latest technology, we can produce power at very low cost."

There are other inherent economies in a system as large as Yankee-Dixie. Any system covering such a tremendous area would enjoy a high production rate, or high plant use factors, because of time differences of peak loads due to time differentials and diversification of consumers. City and rural use of electricity tend to counterbalance each other.

Even the seasonal factors of heavy air-conditioning loads in the south and heavy heating loads in the north give greater annual load factors that result in far higher plant efficiency.

**WHAT ROLE**, if any, would commercial utilities play in Yankee-Dixie? Mr. Botto reported:

"Although it is correct to state that this concept has been advanced to its present point by consumer-oriented utilities, we feel definitely that the large investor-owned systems can profitably become a part of Yankee-

*(Continued on Page 19)*

**Serious directors, managers, others listen to Yankee-Dixie plan.**



# Preacher Tells All About Bees

If you've never met W. F. Mathis, 76-year-old beekeeper, preacher, farmer and philosopher . . . too bad. Perhaps you're just born unlucky.

Mr. Mathis—his best friends call him "Preacher", a term of respect and even, sometimes, affection — lives on a secluded farm near Belknap, five or six miles from the Ohio River.

He's a lively, friendly man with twinkling eyes and a quick smile that invites you to laugh with him. He's ramrod straight and, man, how that man can talk!

"WON'T FIGHT" comes by that talking naturally. He was born in '89, "back over yonder in the weeds," and almost from the start he wanted to be a preacher. So that's what he did. Started in 1908 at the age of 18.

How many sermons in those 58 years? J. Lowell Eddleman, office manager of Southern Illinois Electric Cooperative, Dongola, did some quick figuring and estimated at least 12,500.

(Does that "Won't Fight" bother you? It shouldn't. Listen to Mr. Mathis: "My initials are W. F. They stand for 'Won't Fight'—until you stir things up and then they stand for 'Will Fight'." Simple, isn't it?)

**BUT WE WERE** talking about talking.

Mr. Mathis used to preach around an hour-and-a-half at a time, three sermons a week-end. But today he has cut this to 30 minutes per sermon, twice on Sunday. No more long revivals, no more Saturday night preaching.

A radio announcer may use 120 words per minute. Mr. Mathis can talk twice that fast without working up a sweat (and twice as loud). A typical novel may have 60,000 words so in his time Mr. Mathis may have used up 112,500,000 words, enough to fill 1,875 novels—and he still has plenty of words left. Interesting ones, too.

He's still preaching. His denomination is the Church of Christ.

**BUT MR. MATHIS** also is a honey man. "You'll find him out in the honey house," Mrs. Mathis tells visitors. And there he is, processing



J. Lowell Eddleman of Southern Illinois Electric Cooperative listens closely as W. F. Mathis, veteran bee man, veteran preacher, explains secrets of honey making.

pound after pound of golden honey for sale at wholesale to stores in his area.

Mr. Mathis almost threw this reporter through the honey house wall in answer to a question about reliability of Southern Illinois Electric Cooperative power. Seems he likes the cooperative.

"Listen," he said, waving an arm enthusiastically, "I came back from a preaching trip in Indiana before the cooperative started in 1938 and old J. O. Stanley, a school teacher and former co-op director, was getting signers. He said, 'Preacher, do you want electric lights?' and I said 'Yes' and he said 'Sign here' and I did. I was third man on his list.

"Now listen here: My wife and I couldn't operate this place without co-op electricity. I pay my bill twice a year, in advance, and it's a bargain. I keep this honey house warm with electric heat, around 80 degrees, year round — look how well it's insulated. And you tell Tom Williams (power use adviser) that it's time to enlarge the house. We've an electric stove, hot water heater, television, lots of stuff in our own house. You fellows are going to stay for dinner, of course.

"Do I like the co-op? Of course I do. And if something goes wrong I just call up Violet Benson at the co-op and yell. They take good care of me and all their members!"

**YES SIR**, Mr. Mathis. Now let's

talk about bees? "Right," said Mr. Mathis happily. "I started raising bees back in 1911 when I got married. I got some black bees, the stingy kind, and kept that stock until 1937 when the river flooded. I had about 20 cords of stovewood and I put the bees on top and the river took off with the wood and the bees.

"Four or five years later I got another start from David Main over at Karnak—he's in Florida now—and then the war came along and I was like a boy with a gun and no shells. I couldn't get supplies. So I got some rough lumber and had a man make me some hives.

"**YOU'VE GOT** to love bees to work with them. When the honey's flowing I like to sit by the hives and hear the bees hum. It's a good, nappy, noddy feeling.

"Most people don't understand bees. When one lands on his head a fellow will try to smash him. That's not right. You should treat them gentle. With respect.

"Like the time that bee flew up my pants and stung me where he oughten to. I treated him with respect but I wasn't gentle. But then, we're all human."

"Honey's good for you. It's good for rheumatism and arthritis. How do I know? I take a couple of spoonfuls of apple cider vinegar, a couple of spoonfuls of honey, mixed in a little water, every night

*(Continued on Page 14)*

Southern Illinois Power Cooperative of near Marion has taken yet another step toward its goal of aiding in every possible way the improvement and development of Southern Illinois territory so that life in the area may become increasingly attractive and desirable.

Latest move, announced by R.S. Holt of Steeleville, president of the power cooperative, is the sale of 1,682 acres of "wilderness" land to the National Forest Service for development as a major recreational outdoor living center.

Lake of Egypt, said to be the second largest man-made lake in Illinois, covers 2,300 acres. It has a shoreline of 93 miles. The area turned over to the government will include a five mile shoreline.

"THESE LANDS are suitable for a national forest type of recreational development under multiple use management," said a recent government report.

"These developments will include campgrounds, picnic areas, swimming beach, hiking trails, horseback-riding trails, big and small game habitat improvement, fish and waterfowl habitat improvement and hunting and fishing access and facilities.

Ora M. Snider, director of information for SIPC, said he expects federal development of the newly acquired land to start next year.

President Johnson in his budget for the fiscal year starting July 1 included \$100,000 for initial work on the new project.

U. S. SENATOR Paul H. Douglas, however, has asked Congress to increase this figure to \$250,000.

No one has announced an overall estimate as to the amount to be invested in the long-range development but some sources have said it may well be several hundred thousands of dollars.

MR. HOLT said this "certainly will be a splendid investment" that will result in a return of millions of dollars for residents of the entire Southern Illinois area.

He pointed out that the new recreation center already has a population of some 9,206,000 within a radius of 200 miles. The population within a 400-mile radius of the lake is estimated in excess of 43,500,000. And with the completion of Interstate Highway 57 the Chicago metropolitan area will be only a few hours driving time from the lake.

The National Forest Service area will be the only development in public ownership on the lake, Holt said.

# Big New Development Planned Near Marion

These new facilities, added to privately developed facilities and other natural attractions in the area will mean that literally millions of men, women and children will be drawn to the Southern Illinois area for vacations, for rest and recreation, the cooperative president said.

A PARTIAL and preliminary picture of development plans may be gleaned from a forest service report which says:

"The campgrounds will have 250 family units. Each unit will consist of a parking spur, a tent or trailer pad, a table and a fireplace grate.

"Running water and flush toilets will be available. Each unit will be spaced and screened to give the users a feeling of space and privacy. One area will be developed for group outdoor camping to include use by Boy Scouts, churches, Y.M. and Y.W.C.A. and other groups.

"The picnic grounds will have 150 family units. The units will consist of a table and fireplace grate. Shelters will be available in case of inclement weather. Group picnicking facilities will be built. Running water and flush toilets will be available.

"The swimming area will have a beautiful beach of white sand. The bathhouse will have flush toilets, showers and other facilities. Scenic views of the lake and opposite wooded shores will be part of the bathers' enjoyment. Picnic units will be available near the beach.

"THE HIKING trails are designed for the seasoned hiker and the Sunday afternoon stroller. There will be a total of nine miles of hiking trails. A half-mile nature trail will interpret the flora and fauna of the area and give interesting information about them to the casual visitor.

"The wooded shoreline trail will have scenic views of the lake and the opposite wooded shoreline. Beautiful wildflowers can be seen along this trail, especially in the spring. This trail will pass along the upper end of the lake where various species of waterfowl and water-loving birds will be seen.

"The trail will then pass inland through the Big Tree Glen along Wagon Creek and from thence back to the campground area through the wildlife management area. The

trails will give an over-all look at the multiple use management of the Shawnee National Forest.

Horseback-riding trails will leave the Shawnee Wilderness Horse Trail along the entrance road to the area and pass east through the wildlife management area, through the Big Tree Glen and out the east side of the area along existing trails.

"There will be four miles of horse trail. The access ways in the wildlife management area will be utilized as part of the horse trail system. Hiking and horse trails will be separate.

"THE BIG TREE GLEN area is a grove of huge cottonwood, sycamore and river birch trees in a narrow bottom in the reach of Wagon Creek above the lake. The trees are outstanding for size and the area will be managed to maintain the grove. The wildflowers in the spring and the size of the trees will inspire even the most casual observer.

"Trees will be planted on 180 acres of open areas that are planned for campground and picnic ground development. This planting will include trees and shrubs for aesthetics as well as shade for the various facilities.

"A boat-launching ramp and parking area will be built to accommodate fishermen, waterfowl hunters and people boat-riding for enjoyment. The five-horsepower motor limit and zoning of the lake will prevent water skiing in this end of the lake. Water skiing will be done at the lower part of the lake.

"AN ADMINISTRATIVE site with an office, warehouse and residence will be needed to operate and maintain the area. The warehouse will have a shop and be used as storage for maintenance equipment. The residence will be for the custodian of the area. . . .

"The 890 acres of timber in the area will be managed for timber products. The management will be modified in the developed areas for aesthetics as well as timber products. In some areas, management will be modified to produce food and cover for wildlife as well as timber products. Practices will also be modified in the Big Tree Glen to maintain the stand of large trees."



Fishing is just one of the many facilities offered in the farm recreation areas attracting more and more vacationers all across rural Illinois. (Photo courtesy of Illinois Department of Conservation)

## Farm Vacations Growing in Popularity

An increasing number of Illinois farms are being developed as recreation areas and particularly as vacation spots for city residents attracted to rural living.

Operators of these developing recreation attractions say they are achieving several purposes other than just supplementing their regular farm income. Some simply want to meet people. Others are semi-retired and want something to do to keep them busy.

Also, some express the concern that city people really don't understand farmers. Rural recreational attractions, they say, are an effective way to acquaint the urban resident with rural living because of the close relationships experienced during a "farm vacation."

**THE FARM VACATION** enterprises already developed range in size from facilities accommodating two couples and their children to areas which can handle as many as 50 persons.

Joann Lane of Lane's Vacation Farm, Chandlerville r.r. 2, said they offer horseback riding, pony cart, tractor and hay rides, outdoor camps and cookouts at their facility opened in 1962.

"One other thing," Mrs. Lane said while recalling how delighted her customers have been in vacationing on a farm. "We've noticed that people enjoy farm life, but they also expect the comforts of home to go along with it. For example, they want private baths, clean sleeping

facilities and good food. We could not provide many of these services on our farm without the electric service we get from Menard Electric Cooperative at Petersburg."

Another participant in the recent second annual Farm Recreation Enterprise Workshop held at Monticello was Mrs. Gerald Von Alst, Effingham r.r. 2. She repeated Mrs. Lane's observations.

**CITY RESIDENTS**, she said, like to "rough it" on the Von Alst's 42 acres converted from stock and grain farming land into a recreation center for tourists. "But folks with camping trailers want a place to plug in lights, radios, TV sets and all sorts of other electric appliances when they camp near our man-made lake for fishing," she said.

Her husband joined the discussion: "Naturally we couldn't provide them with electricity without the help of Norris Electric Cooperative at Newton."

Among the farm people considering developing their own recreation area is Mrs. Jack D. Struckert, Medora.

**SHE EXPLAINED** that a complete program has not been decided upon yet, but added that they will start with a few facilities, using resources now on their 400-acre farm.

"Anyway, thanks to electricity and M. J. M. Electric Cooperative at Carlinville, we'll be able to provide our guests with the comforts of home and show them how a modern farm in Illinois really operates,"

Mrs. Struckert said.

The amount of money a farmer chooses to invest in such a recreation center varies a great deal, depending upon what facilities are to be offered. "It depends on their present facilities, the type of business they are interested in, the amount of time they have to spend on the project and the kind of people they want to attract to their farms," noted K. F. Munson, project leader, recreation federal extension service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

**THE INVESTMENT**, he said, ranges from \$50 to over \$10,000. "Many land owners and farmers start small and take advantage of the facilities they already have," Mr. Munson explained. "A good example is the farmer who charges a small fee to hunters."

During the two-day conference, a steering committee was appointed to study the needs for the formation of a state association of rural recreation operators.

This decision was praised as a significant one by Richard J. Newman, chief, Division of Tourism, Illinois Department of Business and Economic Development, sponsor of the Monticello conference.

"Ultimately," he said, "we hope farm recreation operators will grow in strength and numbers to a point where—through their own efforts—they will develop the field of rural recreation into one of Illinois' important economic industries."

# SOMETHING NEW In Health Insurance FOR YOU

As a member of an Electric Co-Operative, or other approved association, you are entitled to apply for coverage under this new broad plan being offered to your group by an Old Line, Legal Reserve Company, Authorized to do business in the State of Illinois.

Through the massive buying power of the combined membership of your group, Individuals can now obtain FRANCHISE GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE, and realize a substantial savings.

GROUP COVERAGE offers more benefits at LESS COST than most individual plans. This, of course, saves you money. Your coverage can not be cancelled, nor rates increased on an individual basis, and no restrictive endorsements can be placed on your policy after it has been issued.

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1,000  
ILLINOISANS  
ALREADY ENROLLED**

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**\$20 A DAY PLAN**  
Costs less than \$189.00 a year for husband, wife and all children.\*

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**THIS PLAN PAYS IN ADDITION TO ANY OTHER COVERAGE YOU MAY HAVE**

Children never cancelled from policy regardless of age.

**MAIL ALL  
INQUIRIES TO:**

This group plan for members is underwritten by Union Bankers Insurance Company, Dallas, Texas Fran. F-62 This advertisement is neither sponsored nor paid for by your rural electric co-op.

Income protection pays \$200 a month for accidents and sickness in addition to hospital plan less than \$70 a year.

We also have a hospital plan for those who have been unable to buy health insurance. We guarantee to issue a policy with no riders, regardless of your present or past medical history.

\* Based on husband and wife under age 50.

### COOPERATIVE GROUP INSURANCE PROGRAM

- Individual Protection
- Family Protection

P. O. Box 2213, Decatur, Ill., E. S. LeMaster, Regional Director

Please send me full details about the new Franchise Group Hospitalization and Surgical Protection now available for Illinois electric cooperative members and members of other groups and associations.

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**MAGAZINE READERS WRITE TODAY**

# W. F. Mathis Can Teach You Plenty

(Continued from Page 10)

before going to bed. It's nature's sedative. Try it.

"A BEE'S STING is good for rheumatism and arthritis, too. Did you know that? Just put a bee over the affected spot and let him sting. It'll help. Personally, though, I prefer the apple cider vinegar and honey treatment.

"Did you know that the bee's poison is the same as a rattlesnake's, only in a minute amount? Ask Roy Baxler of Christopher. He's a big bee man and also a magician and guitar teacher. He's been stung around 300 times so he's not affected so much by one little sting.

"Did you know that bees will fly as far as seven miles for honey? But they prefer much shorter distances. The wings of a worker bee will wear out in three weeks. Then he comes into the hive and becomes a guard. Look out for those fellows. They're

# Commissioner Hunter Suggests Creating More Municipal Systems

Representatives of municipally-owned power systems gathering in Springfield recently from all parts of the state heard John H. Hunter defend their right to operate their systems without unfair attacks by commercial utilities.

Mr. Hunter is commissioner of Springfield's City Water, Light and Power Department.

State Rep. G. William Horsley of Springfield also defended the right of the public to operate its own municipal systems. He said there is "plenty of room in Illinois for both (public and private power groups) to grow and to serve the public."

the ones that will sting you.

"A bee may last as long as six months as a guard. And when he can't function in that capacity, a couple of other bees will bring him out and dump him and he's a dead duck.

"You fellows are going to stay for dinner aren't you? We'll serve honey. Naturally."

Commissioner Hunter, a nationally known leader in the municipal utilities field, asserted that "privately owned utilities comprise a segment of our economy who are guaranteed a profit, and a handsome profit at that, by the various regulatory agencies.

"Here is how privately owned utilities differ from other businesses," the commissioner continued.

"Competitive free enterprise businesses are always subject to risks and losses—in fact, about 15,000 fail each year.

"Not one single giant electric utility has failed in more than a generation because they have been favored and granted special favors by government, and practically guaranteed all expenses, including taxes plus profits."

Commissioner Hunter urged the creation of additional municipal utilities systems. He addressed a meeting of the Illinois Municipal Utilities Association.

# Monroe County Members Adopt Bylaw Changes

Three directors of Monroe County Electric Cooperative, Inc., were re-elected to three-year terms at the cooperative's 28th annual meeting recently.

They are William H. Niebruegge, Valmeyer; Gilbert Fischer, Freeburg r.r. 1, and Victor E. Schrader, Waterloo r.r. 1.

Cooperative member-owners also approved some amendments to the bylaws. One change limits the age of directors to 65 years. A second provides that a cooperative director must purchase electric energy from the cooperative and live on the property where the electricity is used or purchased. Another change eliminates a \$5 membership fee which originally provided the first funds for the cooperative.

RAYMOND W. RUSTEBERG, Valmeyer, president of the cooperative, in his annual report stressed the importance of a continuous, adequate, low-cost and reliable source of power for distribution to the co-

operative's 2,700 members living in Monroe, St. Clair and Randolph counties.

Mr. Rusteberg, who also is president of the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives, pointed out that cooperatives and municipal electric systems "must work together if they are to survive in this age of technical change in which size tends to bring about savings and efficiency."

He said the cooperative now is investigating possible arrangements with the city of Waterloo and Southern Illinois Power Cooperative and its generating plant near Marion which could result in mu-

tual savings for power users of the three systems.

C. M. DOUGLAS, manager of the cooperative, in his annual report stressed the strong financial condition of the cooperative and its excellent service record.

Mr. Douglas also told how the cooperative is "heavying up" its lines to meet the constantly increasing demands of its membership for more and more power.

PRESTON A. MOSBACHER, Prairie du Rocher, the cooperative's secretary-treasurer, reported that Monroe County Electric paid nearly \$26,000 in various taxes during 1965.

The largest crowd in 10 years—an estimated 1,400 persons—attended the 28th annual meeting of Monroe County Electric Cooperative, Inc., in the Waterloo Grade School gymnasium.



# Job Training Reduces Accidents in Illinois

Illinois electric cooperatives continue to lower the number of accidents and resulting injuries among their employes, officers reported at the 22nd annual Job Training and Safety Conference in Springfield recently.

Howard F. Schweighart, retiring committee chairman, said the state's 27 distribution cooperatives had only 36 lost-time accidents, for the 1½ million man hours worked during 1965. He credited instructors C. M. Scott and Harry N. Simpson for helping to make this record possible.

MR. SCHWEIGHART, operating superintendent, Illini Electric Cooperative, Champaign, also reported that two cooperatives recorded no accidents of any nature during the past year. These two are Monroe County Electric Cooperative, Inc., Waterloo, and Jo-Carroll Electric Cooperative, Inc., Elizabeth.

Eight other cooperatives had no lost-time accidents during the year, he added. These are Illini Electric, Clay Electric Cooperative, Inc.,

Flora; Clinton County Electric Cooperative, Inc., Breese; Edgar Electric Cooperative Association, Paris; Farmers Mutual Electric Co., Geneseo; M. J. M. Electric Cooperative, Inc., Carlinville; Tri-County Electric Cooperative, Inc., Mt. Vernon, and Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative, Fairfield.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT, safety engineer, Rural Electrification Administration, congratulated the Job Training and Safety Committee for its role in helping reduce accidents, emphasizing that the Illinois electric cooperatives have not had a fatal accident since 1961.

Twenty-four employes from seven cooperatives and the municipal systems of Springfield and Mascoutah who completed "hot-line" classes were awarded certificates by John A. Beaumont, director, vocational and technical education division, Illinois Board of Vocational Education and Rehabilitation.

The cooperative employes are with Clinton County, M. J. M., Wayne-White, Eastern Illinois Pow-

er Cooperative, Paxton; Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative, Inc., Princeton; Rural Electric Convenience Cooperative Co., Auburn, and Southeastern Illinois Electric Cooperative, Inc., Eldorado.

More than 200 persons attended the two-day conference and heard Raymond W. Rusteberg, Valmeyer, say "I'm sure that what you've learned here will contribute to another excellent safety program in the coming year." Mr. Rusteberg is president of the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives.

THOMAS H. MOORE, general manager, AIEC, said "Working together we will continue to make progress in our job training and safety program to the benefit of the 140,000 member-owners of our 27 rural electric cooperatives."

In a closing session, four persons were nominated for election to the committee to fill the expiring three-year terms of Mr. Schweighart and Maurice Johnson, manager, Edgar Electric. The four are John E. Root, manager, Menard Electric Cooperative, Petersburg; Charles W. Witt, manager, M. J. M. Electric; Don W. Allen, line superintendent, Corn Belt Electric Cooperative, Inc., Bloomington, and Francis Scott, line supervisor, McDonough Power Cooperative, Macomb.

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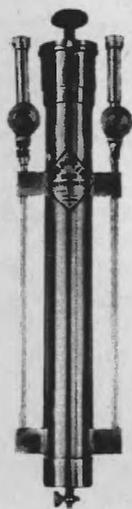
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All The Conditioned and  
Softened Water You Need**

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YOUR MONEY REFUNDED IN 30 DAYS IF NOT SATISFIED

## Farmers Mutual

GENESEO, ILLINOIS

Spring is here once more and many of you will be using your air conditioners and cooling equipment. It is suggested that they be thoroughly checked and oiled before they are turned on for the summer.

The cooperative has taken steps to revise its billing of seasonal cabins and clubhouses. An annual minimum will be charged and only two statements will be issued—one at the beginning of the season and one six months later at the close of the cabin season. We believe this will be more convenient for the cabin users and will reduce billing labor during the summer months.

At the time of this writing we are preparing a brochure on lighting, with the emphasis on post lighting which is displayed in the cooperative's office. We believe it would be to your advantage to check our prices and the quality of these fine fixtures as they are both ornamental and practical.

For the past several months the cooperative has been debating with the Illinois Power Co. of Decatur over the right to serve the farm which it currently serves at the Atkinson junction. The cooperative has served the property for 25 years and now that a sizeable load is to be connected at this point, Illinois Power Co. saw fit to build considerable line to serve this location. We are doing our level best with the help of the Illinois Commerce Commission to retain the load which we feel we are justified in serving.

## Tri-County

MOUNT VERNON, ILLINOIS

Annual reports of utilities to stockholders include a resume of the past year's achievements and plans for the coming year. A large part of these reports are material statistics such as electricity sold and profits realized.



H. G. Downey  
Manager

A cooperative's year-end report follows the same pattern, but stresses some of the areas in which the cooperative provides extra services to its membership.

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# Current Lines From

In review, 1965 was a year of change; 1966 will be a year of greater change. At regular intervals you trade for a new car or tractor. A similar program was started on our poles by testing nearly 900. We found only 25 needed replacing, which speaks good for the quality installed 25 years ago. Pole producers, who maintain high quality, contend many poles should be of service for 50 years. We certainly hope so as we paid \$10 per pole installed in 1958. Replacing this pole now costs \$75. This is what is known as inflation and history books now being written and your pocketbook will testify as to what inflation is and does.

A new development in poles is a treatment technique using penta with liquid petroleum gas as a carrier. This permits the pole to be painted to match the colored transformers now being installed. One pole producer now has six color selections in its catalog.

During the year, designers and manufacturers did much to improve the appearance of line devices, hardware and poles. Further developments were made in the field of underground electrical equipment. It is believed within ten years costs will permit more underground installations and the life of the equipment will be greater than presently "exposed" devices.

During the year, the membership increased its usage of electricity 6.3 per cent with rural residential classification showing a 3.3 per cent increase.

Your cooperative spent sizeable sums of money on meter testing, tree trimming, removals and spraying, pole testing and changeouts and general maintenance.

Our tests indicate all members are receiving good service with adequate voltage. Our power supplier with one exception (our Irvington station) gave us good service during the year.

The coming year will be a start toward data processing and in a few years we will have immediately available reports on any phase of our operations.

To serve you better, three employees were added during the year and a fine employee, Newt Lovin,

retired.

Your cooperative used its own funds for capital expenditures and made a patronage refund to the membership.

The future looks expensive, but bright!

## Convenience

AUBURN, ILLINOIS

### ESSAY CONTEST

We are glad to see so many young people interested in the essay contest sponsored by your cooperative. From the interest and enthusiasm shown in the essays already delivered, we are sure the



Ralph V. White  
Manager

1966 entries will be of the same high calibre as those submitted in previous contests. Many schools have cooperated by posting bulletins and by discussing the contest in various classrooms. For this your cooperative is very grateful.

### SECURITY LIGHTING PROGRAM

A new policy governing the installation of security lights was adopted at the March meeting of your cooperative's Board of Directors.

The new policy states that if a member wishes an automatic, 175-watt mercury vapor security light installed on other than an existing pole with proper voltage available, the charge will be \$15. This covers the cost of installing a pole and the necessary conductor up to 150 feet from existing facilities.

The pole and conductor will be furnished, installed and maintained by the cooperative. The former charge on this was \$30, and the member owned the pole. The new policy will make the lights available at a much lesser cost to members when a pole is not available at the right location.

The charge of \$3.25 per month for the light includes installation, fixture, maintenance and power required. Contact your co-op office and find out how you can get the benefit of an automatic, all-night

# Co-op Managers!

security light. Safety, convenience and discouraging prowlers more than pay for the small cost. Your co-op will be happy to discuss your outdoor lighting needs with you.

## Norris

NEWTON, ILLINOIS

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.

At this time of year we can expect to have trouble on our lines as nothing that man has devised can always stand up to the pressure of the forces of nature. Our biggest enemy as far as outages are concerned is lightning. Next comes wind and the breaking off of limbs onto our phase wires. These two seem to go together in the early spring months and they reach a climax in May and June.



Damon Williams  
Manager

Each year there is a sharp upswing in the number of outages starting in March and April. It climbs rapidly to the high peak in May and June and then, or at least for the last six years, it has declined sharply in August, September and October. The great majority of these outages are caused by lightning and wind, and when they come in such large orders as tornadoes and high winds, trouble is to be expected.

We know that you have read many times about what to do when your electricity goes off and how to report an outage, but we feel that we should repeat it again.

1. Check your breakers to see if any have tripped off and check your fuses to see if any are "blown" and have the circuit open.

If you have electricity in some circuits and not in others, you may be fairly certain that the trouble is an open breaker or fuse. It doesn't take a very sharp electrician to make these simple checks, but we have known some who failed and thought the trouble was on the power line.

Most 4-H members who have entered or completed the first year of

their electrical activity can locate an open fuse with their test light. Replacing the existing fuses with new ones is always a good check.

If the fuses or breakers won't hold, you should call an electrician who can find the trouble and make the necessary repairs for you.

2. If your electricity is off on all circuits, check with your neighbors to see if they, too, are without power.

3. Get your line and account number from your meter reading card. Then report the trouble to us.

By knowing whether you are the only ones without electricity, a lineman will know whether to come directly to your home to look for the trouble or whether he should check the line on his way there.

Your line and account number gives the lineman your exact location so that no time will be lost in trying to find where the call came from.

## Shelby

SHELBYVILLE, ILLINOIS

### ELECTRIC MOTOR TIPS

**Keep motors clean** — Foreign matter in and around the motor collects dampness and oil and prevents proper ventilation. Blow the dirt out and the motor will last longer.

**Keep them dry**—Moisture breaks down the insulation and causes short circuits. If the winding does get wet, have it dried thoroughly before you try to operate the motor. Moisture may cause a temporary short circuit which will burn out the motor if the current is turned on while it is still wet. If the motor is located outdoors, build a box over it.

**Have the proper voltage** — Most farm motors operate on 120 or 240 volts. Hooking a 120-volt motor onto a 240-volt line will burn out the motor in a few minutes. If a 240-volt motor is hooked onto a 120-volt line, it will develop only 1/4 to 1/2 of its rated power. If you have a 240-volt motor that is not developing full power, check both fuses. We have found cases where one



W. L. Walker  
Manager

fuse was burned out but that 'feed back' was letting the motor get 120-volt current.

**Oiling the motor**—Too much oil will destroy the insulation. Too little oil will cause the bearings to wear out rapidly. A general rule is to oil the motor well once every six months. A better method is to actually check the amount of oil, and oil the motor only if it needs it. The oil can be checked by placing a small stick in the oil hole against the wicking. If the stick comes out with a film of oil on it, the motor has enough oil. If it comes out dry, oil the motor. Some motors have an oil well on the side. Keep this oil well full. Ball bearing motors use grease. Three shots from a grease gun once a year should be plenty for this type.

**Worn bearings** — Worn bearings will allow the rotor to rub against the stator and cause the motor to stall and burn up. It is cheaper to replace bearings than to rewind the motor. To check the condition of a bearing, remove the belt and shake the motor shaft up and down. (Shake it hard, you won't bend the shaft.) If you can hear or feel the shaft move against the bearing, the bearing should be replaced.

**Keep the end play out of the motor shaft** — If the rotor is free to move back and forth, it may allow the starting switch to remain open and the motor will not start. It is difficult to say just how much play is too much, but if the motor fails to start when the switch is turned on, it is probably due to an 'open' in the starting circuit—and it is time to have the motor repaired.

**Keep the brushes and commutator in good repair** — On the repulsion induction type motor, worn brushes or a rough commutator will cause poor brush contact which causes sparking, loss of power and heating. If the brushes spark excessively, have them replaced and the commutator turned down.

**Don't leave power on a motor that fails to start**—A motor that is stalled draws more current than one that is running. This will cause the motor to burn up. A motor will stall when the load is too heavy or when there is something wrong with the motor or the current. When a motor stalls, turn off the power and determine the cause of the trouble.

When you have serious motor trouble, see a well qualified electric motor repairman. An electric motor that is properly cared for will last from 20 to 30 years, giving efficient and economical service.



John Sargent (right), Rushville, listens to testimony during the Senate Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee hearing on the REA loan program. With him are (from left) Jerry L. Anderson, acting general manager, NRECA; Kermit Overby, director, legislative and research department, NRECA, and Blaine Eaton, chairman, legislative committee, NRECA.

## Adequate Funds, Generation Authority Needs Emphasized

Sufficient funds for project improvements and authority to generate and transmit electricity are needed by the nation's 1,000 electric cooperatives if they are to continue serving rural America.

Those were the highlights of testimony during a five-hour hearing before the Senate Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee as it recently reviewed the amount of funds to appropriate for the Rural Electrification Administration's loan program.

**JOHN SARGENT**, Rushville, was among the electric cooperative leaders who presented the problems and needs of rural electrification. Mr. Sargent, president of Adams Electrical Co-operative, Camp Point, is a member of the legislative committee of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

Cooperative witnesses said the level of REA electric loan funds requested in the Johnson Administration's budget is "woefully inadequate." They said \$612 million in new electric loan funds are needed for the fiscal year starting July 1. The Administration requested only \$220 million for new loan funds, the lowest request in years.

While the main purpose of the hearing was to review REA loan fund needs, restrictions placed by previous Appropriations Subcommittees on the generation and transmission program became a subject of much discussion.

Cooperative leaders were supported by several Subcommittee members in their belief that the restric-

tions are hampering the effectiveness of the cooperatives' generation and transmission program. During the testimony, Sens. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.), William Proxmire (D-Wis.), Edward Long (D-Mo.) and A. S. Mike Monroney (D-Okla.) voiced concern that restrictions on the generation and transmission program could put the entire rural electrification program in jeopardy.

**ANOTHER OPINION** was expressed by Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D-Fla.), chairman of the Subcommittee. Sen. Holland, who is largely responsible for inclusion of the original restrictions, hinted there may be more restrictions forthcoming.

Under existing Subcommittee directives, the REA administrator must actively carry on power supply negotiations with power companies before making generation and transmission loans. Prior to the restrictions, cooperatives conducted their own negotiations with the companies. If the offers were unreasonable, then the administrator could make a loan.

Additional restrictions as suggested by Sen. Holland would cause even further harassment, to the point where cooperative spokesmen say they would virtually kill off the entire generation and transmission program.

These suggestions, as outlined by Sen. Holland, would require that power supply arrangements be sought in lieu of REA-financed facilities not only when contemplating new construction but also as

they affect existing power supply arrangements.

**THE SENATOR** also suggested that funds for generation and transmission facilities should not be advanced until power companies had exhausted all legal means to block the loans. If this were the case, the generation and transmission program could be brought to a halt because court litigation could go on almost indefinitely at great expense to the cooperatives.

Sen. Long said if these instructions were incorporated, it "will weaken the rural electrification program throughout the country, will raise power costs to both rural and urban consumers, will be an open invitation to a resumption or the initiation of predatory wars among power suppliers and will be an open invitation to all who are inclined to do so to move in for the kill of the rural electrification program and the destruction of the great benefits rural electrification has brought to all Americans."

Cooperative witnesses also stressed that the growth and progress of electric cooperatives depend on adequate financing. They cited figures demonstrating the increasing loan needs of electric cooperatives and urged the following steps:

First, the \$612 million requested by NRECA for new electric loan funds should be appropriated in regular authorization with no part placed in contingency reserve.

Second, the amount of funds in the present year's budget should all be released to REA. Administration plans call for holding back \$95 million of the \$402 million authorized in electric loan funds for the present year.

The Administration has been attempting to justify its reduced REA budget request on the basis that a supplemental financing bill may be passed by Congress this year.

**JERRY L. ANDERSON**, acting general manager, NRECA, pointed out that the Administration has yet to submit its supplemental financing bill to Congress, making it unrealistic to think that a supplemental financing program could be in effective operation within a year.

The NRECA request for loan funds reflects the skyrocketing needs faced by electric cooperatives for growth capital and is the prime reason why delegates to the NRECA annual meeting in February recommended that a supplemental financing program be established to bring private investment funds into the rural electric program.

# Yankee-Dixie Proposal Is Under Study

(Continued from Page 9)

Dixie. As a matter of simple economics, very few are capable of delivering extra high voltage rates comparable to those envisioned for the Yankee-Dixie system.

"To maintain balance, it is envisioned that membership and control will be divided among the investor and consumer-oriented groups."

**UNDER THE** Yankee-Dixie concept electric cooperatives — and commercial and municipal utilities — would buy electricity at cost.

"It is obvious to each person who is well acquainted with utility system operation that a proposal such as Yankee-Dixie will be of prime importance to the smaller electric system which, by simple economics, is unable to construct large generating stations . . .," Mr. Botto said.

"To those of you who have your own generation, Yankee-Dixie will provide the additional benefit of a

real inter-connection that will permit full utilization of investments already made by your owners."

**AND SO** the dream of a huge, independent generation and transmission system that could dramatically lower electric rates in Illinois and elsewhere moves forward.

No one expects it to be created by a miracle. Already behind it is much hard work and keen planning. Much more lies ahead.

"The proposal has tremendous potential for sharing the most inexpensive power possible through a major generation and transmission network," Thomas H. Moore, general manager of the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives, said recently.

"I have no doubt but that some such plan ultimately will become a reality. Our people are watching it closely and are cooperating with the Yankee-Dixie Power Association. Our own statewide association is a member of Yankee-Dixie and so are several individual Illinois cooperatives."

Raymond W. Rusteberg of Valmeyer, president of AIEC, also expressed keen interest in the plan.

So did such men as S. J. Miller, manager of Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative of Fairfield;

LeRoy V. Hard, manager of Farmers Mutual Electric Company of Geneseo; C. E. Ferguson, manager of Coles-Moultrie Electric Cooperative of Mattoon, and Donald B. Bringman, manager of Western Illinois Power Cooperative, Inc., of Jacksonville.

Managers and leaders of other cooperatives also are keeping watchful eyes on Yankee-Dixie possibilities for providing even more reliable, lower cost electricity for their thousands of member-owners.

**IN ADDITION** to Wayne-White, Coles-Moultrie, Farmers Mutual and WIPCO, these cooperatives already have joined the Yankee-Dixie Power Association:

Illini Electric Cooperative of Champaign; Western Illinois Electric Coop. of Carthage; McDonough Power Cooperative of Macomb; Adams Electrical Co-operative of Camp Point, and Spoon River Electric Cooperative, Inc., of Canton.

Springfield is among the Illinois municipalities that have joined Yankee-Dixie Power Association and are supporting its activities with enthusiasm. And John H. Hunter, commissioner, City Water, Light and Power Department at Springfield, is a member of the Yankee-Dixie board of directors.

## National Farmers Union Adopts Resolution on Electrical Co-ops

**T**ony T. Dechant, long a leader in the National Farmers Union, has been elected president of that organization, succeeding James G. Patton who stepped down to assume other duties.

The election took place in Denver during the 64th annual meeting of the farm organization. Edwin Christianson, president of the Minnesota Farmers Union, was named NFU vice president.

Among resolutions adopted by delegates was one dealing with telephone and electric cooperatives. It said in part:

**"WE RECOMMEND** legislation authorizing a factual study of the rural electrification program which would determine the economic feasibility of all areas, particularly those in areas of sparse population.

"Loan repayments to the Rural Electric Administration should be used as a revolving fund for the purpose of making loans to cooperatives. Additional funds needed should be appropriated by the Con-

gress.

"We favor legislation which would result in reduced rates in states where regulatory commissions have been negligent or have cooperated with power companies in bringing about exorbitant rates.

"We are opposed to allowing power companies to charge up to consumers the cost of their propaganda campaigns. We are opposed to subsidies to power companies whether they be in the form of excessive depreciation allowances, rapid tax write-offs or other subsidies.

**"WE URGE** that every effort be made to bring about the benefits to electric consumers suggested by the National Power Survey.

"Uniform regional rates should be extended wherever possible. Relatively inaccessible areas should be electrified.

"The established right of rural electric cooperatives to serve patrons other than farmers should be fully protected from encroachment by private power companies."

**AT THE DENVER** national

meeting, Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman described Mr. Patton as an "architect of an eventful era in American agriculture."

Clyde T. Ellis, general manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, in a convention message, said Mr. Patton's "footprints move indelibly across the countryside marking the trail to the highest level of living ever reached by men who wrestle their subsistence from the soil."

NFU's new president Dechant has served his organization as secretary-treasurer for the past 20 years. He has been one of the retiring president's closest friends.

Mr. Dechant, 50, hails from a Kansas farm and worked for the National Youth Administration in the 1930's prior to joining NFU. Though not in the firebrand mold of Mr. Patton, the new president shares the retiring leader's commitment to getting a better social and economic break for rural America.

### NOW LOOK HERE!

Barber: "Was your tie red when you came in?"

Man in chair: "No."

Barber: "Gosh!"



## Building better in Illinois with power from the Electric Cooperatives

Better building grows where power goes.

New frontiers in business and residential building have been opened throughout the rural areas of Illinois with dependable, low-cost power from Electric Cooperatives.

Today, with virtually unlimited access to electric power, builders in rural Illinois can construct better homes, better factories, better churches and schools equal in quality to those in cities and towns. These buildings can be equipped with adequate lighting, safe electric heat and hot water supplies, and full power to operate modern machinery and appliances.

But electric power is only a part of the benefits brought to Illinois by the Electric Cooperatives.

\$1,665,000 in taxes, \$7,000,000 in payrolls and \$150,000,000 invested in plant and equipment, stimulate business and contribute to the building of schools, improved roads and better community facilities.

Through service and dedication to the community, the home-owned, home-managed Illinois Electric Cooperatives make it possible to build bigger and better in Illinois today.

And, today, the Electric Cooperatives are planning and building to supply more power at lower cost for tomorrow's needs.



# ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES of ILLINOIS

GOOD FOR ALL ILLINOIS

# Farm Leaders Favor Financing Proposal

(Continued from Page 5)

"These banks would be funded by the sale of capital stock to the federal government and the borrowers themselves," he explained.

"The federal purchases of capital stock would be authorized out of the annual net proceeds of REA loan repayments of outstanding electric and telephone loans respectively.

"The banks would operate initially as government agencies under the general authority and supervision of the secretary of agriculture, using the staff and administrative facilities of the Rural Electrification Administration, and with the administrator of REA acting as chief administrative officer of both banks.

"Borrower representation would be provided on the bank boards of directors. Provision would be made for ultimate borrower ownership and management of the banks when the federal capital is retired.

"The banks would have authority to borrow money in the private market.

"Using their own capital resources and the funds raised through the sale of their debentures to private investors, they would be able to offer eligible rural electric and telephone systems two kinds of supplemental financing: intermediate rate amortized loans and full market rate non-amortized loans.

"The intermediate rate loans would be made at an interest rate related to the federal government's cost of borrowed money but with a set maximum rate of perhaps 4 per cent.

"Four per cent loans amortized over a 50-year period would make a desirable middle step between the basic 2 per cent REA loans amortized over 35 years and the full market rate financing, which we hope most rural systems will ultimately be able to use.

"The full market rate loans would be made at a rate of interest calculated to cover the bank's cost, both the cost of its borrowed money and the cost of administration.

"Because it is intended to correspond to the type of non-amortized financing used by other utilities, borrowers wishing to avail themselves of this type of loan would also be expected to possess a net worth equivalent to that required in conventional utility financing."

One question always comes up: "How can it be decided who qual-

ifies for the 2 per cent rate and who has to pay the higher rates?"

Mr. Clapp said careful study showed a three-price credit plan can be administered fairly and effectively.

"The decision of what rate a borrower must pay is basically one of determining how low a rate it must have to be able to accomplish program objectives," the administrator pointed out.

"This can be determined through the REA feasibility study just as objectively as the repayment potential has been successfully determined through this study.

"The rural electrification and rural telephone programs have been tremendously successful. With the help of favorable REA financing and technical assistance it has been possible to develop these vital utility

services in areas that have long been looked upon as unfeasible by the usual utility standards.

"The success of the REA approach, however, has multiplied the need. We cannot afford to draw back now.

"We need to find a way to provide the necessary capital, provide the necessary flexibility of financing for strengthening these rural systems, and with these resources get the rural electrification and telephone jobs done on a broader scale than ever before at a declining cost to the government.

"It is a great testimonial to the sense of public responsibility among the rural electric and telephone organizations with whom we have explored these problems that they feel this way about it too."

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CARROLLTON	FREEPORT	MONMOUTH	SPRINGFIELD
CHAMPAIGN	GALESBURG	MORRISON	WATSEKA
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New Hotpoint washer has all-porcelain finish, outside and in. Model LW650 Sale priced at about **\$189\***

Porcelain resists burns and rust. Washer handles 2-to-16 lb. loads. Fountain-Action Lint Filter filters water twice for cleanest wash ever. Model LW650.

\*Prices and terms optional with your local Hotpoint dealer, except where fair traded. Prices higher in Hawaii.

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# Visitor Finds Illinois 'Swell'

(Continued from Page 6)

or only guarded answers — and sometimes even a mild tendency to argue.

Ricardo wouldn't argue. He would smile instead and say, "You asked my opinion and I have given it; if you don't agree, that isn't my problem."

RICARDO took quickly to such activities as Coke dates, basketball and dancing.

And when he left for home he invited Mr. and Mrs. Goode to visit his family. "I hope we can do this some day," Mr. Goode said. "It would be a wonderful experience, just as having Ricardo in our home these past months has been. We think he learned much from his visit to the United States. We're certain we learned much from him."

Mr. Goode is director of member service and sales, Rural Electric Convenience Cooperative Co., Auburn.



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# What's New?



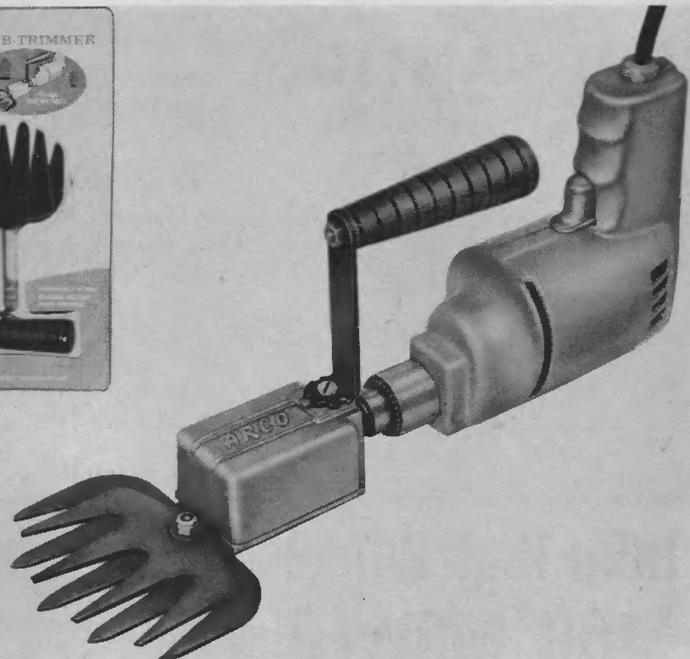
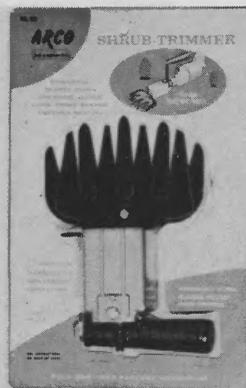
## ● Electric Range

For those who like "Grandmother's style," this new Kenmore "Country Kitchen" electric range is now available at Sears, Roebuck and Co. stores. The authentically designed exterior hides such features as a fully automatic clock, controlled oven, built-in rotisserie, an electric clock and appliance outlet and a large, smokeless broiler.



## ● Ice Crusher

Ice cubes are crushed instantly with this electric appliance introduced by NuTone, Inc., Cincinnati 27, Ohio. A sturdy, cast aluminum top lifts on and off a motor which also operates a blender, mixer, fruit juicer, shredder-slicer, knife sharpener and meat grinder. Suggested retail price for the motor, blender and ice crusher is \$73.95.



## ● Shrub-Trimmer

This "Arco shrub-trimmer," a new addition to the power tool accessories line of Arco Tools, Inc., 421 W. 203 St., New York 10034, fits any electric drill for cutting, trimming and shaping shrubs. The trimmer has a hardened tool steel blade and a smooth running steel gear drive. The handle locks at 10 angles for convenient and safe use. List price is \$6.95.

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Frequently municipal bonds may be repaid out of current income without additional taxes.

Funds needed for matching federal allotments also may readily be obtained. Mr. O'Leary has the information.

Mr. O'Leary regularly visits most sections of Illinois. Phone or write your inquiry. You'll obtain a prompt, authoritative answer with no obligation whatsoever. Inquiries invited from district and village board members, and from interested individuals or groups.

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Awhile*

**JUST HOW YOU LOOK AT IT!**

An optimist and a pessimist went into business together. Trade flourished. "Well," said the optimist, "we've had a wonderful month. It's been one constant run of customers."

Dourly the pessimist agreed. "We have had some good business. But look at those front doors! If people keep shoving through them, the hinges will be off in a week!"

**PASS THE SALT, PLEASE!**

A missionary, lost in the jungle, was beset by a lion. The missionary knelt in prayer, then looked up to see the lion on his knees too.

"Brother," said the relieved missionary, "how delightful it is to join you in prayer when I feared you were going to eat me."

"Don't interrupt," said the lion. "I'm saying grace."

**A MATTER OF DEFENSE!**

"How'd you come out in that fight with your wife?"

"She came crawling to me on her hands and knees."

"Yeah? What did she say?"

"Come out from under that bed, you coward!"

**NO PROGRESSIVE???**

A census-taker asked the woman: "How many in your family?"

"Five," snapped the answerer, "Me, the old man, the kid, the cow, and the cat."

"And the politics of your family?"

"Mixed. I'm a Republican, the old man's a Democrat, the Kid's Wet, the cow's Dry, and the cat's a Populist."

**QUOTABLE QUIPS**

**GOSSIP:** The art of saying nothing, in a manner that leaves nothing unsaid.

\* \* \*

Henpecked husbands soon learn that he who hesitates is bossed.

\* \* \*

If you are too busy to laugh—smile. It adds to your face value.

\* \* \*

Some folks lie in wait; others lie in weight.

\* \* \*

If thine enemy wrongs thee, buy each of his children a drum.

\* \* \*

A wise man never plants more garden than his wife can hoe.

\* \* \*

A peaceful husband is one who loves his wife still.

\* \* \*

Spring is when the days get longer and the shorts get shorter.

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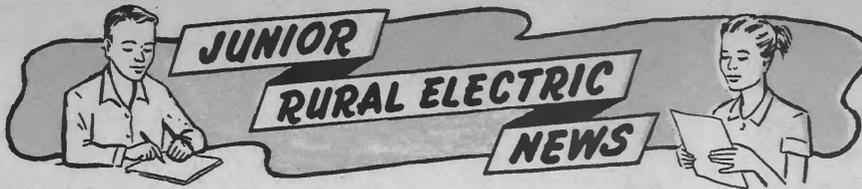
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# PEN PALS

Dear Pen Pals:

Didn't I tell you Spring would be here before you knew it. Just think Easter is past and now only one more month of school and then—vacation!

As I recall, when I was young, time seemed to drag but now the months roll so fast it makes my head whirl.

Don't waste those precious days of "Youth" for too soon you will be an adult with all the worries, responsibilities and so forth.

Well, here are some new friends to write to and I am sure they are most anxious to receive your letters.

Send any letters for publication to: Dee Steel—Junior Rural Electric News, Box 1180, Springfield, Ill. 62705.

MARLENA RAE BATTLES, r.r. No. 3, Nokomis, Ill. 10 yrs. old and in the 5th grade at South School. Hobbies—skating, horse back riding and animals, especially rabbits, cats, dogs and horses. Would like to hear from boys and girls between the ages of 10 to 14.



JANE HUBBARD, Dallas City, Ill. 10 yrs. old and in the 4th grade at Colusa Grade School, Colusa, Ill. Brown hair and blue eyes. Hobbies—roller skating and swimming. Would like to hear from boys and girls of all ages.

CAROL MARTY, 4025 Cleveland, St. Louis, Mo. 63110. 13 yrs. old and in the 8th grade. Brown hair and hazel eyes. Hobbies—modern dancing, watching baseball and football games and swimming. Would like to hear from boys and girls of all ages.



LINDA SUE LANE, r.r. 1, McLeansboro, Ill. 628-59. 8 yrs. old and in the 3rd grade. Brown hair and brown eyes. Hobbies—reading and sewing. Would like to hear from pen pals 6-10 yrs. of age. Send pictures if possible.

ANITA L. BENNEE, r.r. 1, Jerseyville, Ill. 10 yrs. old and attends Delhi Elementary School. Brown hair and green eyes. Belongs to a 4-H Club. Hobbies—cooking and sewing.

JACKIE SCIVALLY, 103 Lincoln St., Anna, Ill. 629-06. 18 yrs. old and a senior at Anna-Jonesboro Community High School. Dark brown hair and hazel eyes. Hobby—sports. Would like to hear from boys and girls between the ages of 17-21. Send pictures if possible. Will try to answer all letters.



This is our mystery Pen Pal—she forgot to put her last name on her letter. LINDA, r.r. 1, Forrest City, Ill. 13 yrs. old. Birthday—Aug. 15. Brown hair and green eyes. 5' 4" tall. Cheerleader at Forman Jr. High and a member of 4-H. Hobby—playing piano and accordion. Would like to hear from boys and girls between the ages of 13 and 15. Send picture if possible.

KAREN BEHREND S, r.r. 1, Brownstown, Ill. 10 yrs. old and in the 5th grade. Hobbies—soft ball and ball. Would like to hear from boys and girls of all ages.

CAROLYN JANES, r.r. 4, Mattoon, Ill. 61938. 13 yrs. old and in the 8th grade at Jefferson Jr. High School in Charleston. Enjoys listening to records, reading and swimming. Hobby—collecting postcards. Would like to hear from boys and girls of all ages. Send pictures if possible. Will try to answer all letters.



ROSALEE LENCE, r.r. 1, Buncombe, Ill. 62912. 16 yrs. old Brown hair and hazel eyes. Hobbies—sports and music. Would like to hear from boys and girls between the ages of 16 to 18.

DIANE SMITH, r.r. 1, Box 178, Staunton, Ill. 620-88. 12 yrs. old and in the 7th grade. Hobbies—swimming, horse back riding and collecting movie star pictures. Would like to hear from boys and girls who collect movie star pictures.



DONNA COMPTON, r.r. 1, Cowden, Ill. 62422. 7 yrs. old. Blonde hair and green eyes. Hobby—reading. Would like to hear from boys and girls of own age.

JERI BRINEY, Ray, Ill. 10 yrs. old and in the 5th grade at Rushville Jr. High. Hobbies—cooking, swimming, reading and sewing. Would like to hear from girls between the ages of 8 and 11. Send picture if possible.



VICKI RAMSEY, Box 18, Dowell, Ill. 62927. 15 yrs. old Birthday—May 17. 5' 2" tall. Brown hair and green eyes. Hobbies—listening to records and dancing. Would like to hear from boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 16.

CAROLE GRAN, r.r. 1, Newark, Ill. 13 yrs. old and in the 8th grade at Lisbon Grade School. Brown hair and brown eyes. Hobbies—roller skating, dancing and sports. Would like to hear from boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 16. Send picture if possible.

SHEILA MURPHY, r.r. 2, Carmi, Ill. 62821. 13 yrs. old. Attends Centerville Grade School. Birthday—July 17. Brown hair and brown eyes. Hobbies—collecting stuffed animals, dancing, listening to records and horseback riding. Likes sports. Would like to hear from boys and girls from the age of 13 up.

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down through the years since early colonial days pineapple has been known as the symbol of hospitality. Even when the fruit was unavailable the motif was used in furniture and home decorations—a trend which still continues. And, of course, it's a favorite with homemakers, too. Pineapple stimulates the appetite. Its interesting texture contrasts well with either crisp, crunchy foods or soft foods. And its flavor blends with and complements any food. Use it often to add a golden dash of color and refreshing flavor to your menu.

#### PINEAPPLE CHICKEN SALAD

- 1 (1-lb. 4½-oz.) can pineapple slices
- 3 cups diced cooked chicken
- 1 cup sliced celery
- ¼ cup finely chopped green onions
- 2 tablespoons lemon juice
- 2 teaspoons seasoned salt
- ¼ cup cashew nuts or peanuts
- ½ cup mayonnaise
- Crisp lettuce
- Cheese Pastry Shell

Cut 5 pineapple slices into bite-size pieces; chill remainder in syrup. Combine pineapple pieces with chicken, celery, onion, lemon juice and salt. Blend thoroughly, then chill. Add nuts and mayonnaise. Arrange crisp lettuce in pastry shell; spoon in pineapple chicken salad. Top with remaining well drained pineapple slices. Makes 5 generous servings.

**CHEESE PASTRY SHELL:** Blend ½ cup grated cheddar cheese with 1 (9½-oz.) package pie crust mix. Add just enough water, 3 to 4 tablespoons, to hold pastry together. Roll out on floured board until pastry extends about 1 inch beyond outer rim of 10-inch pie pan or shallow dish. Fit pastry into pan; build up fluted edge. Prick surface of pastry with fork. Bake at 450 degrees until crisp and brown, about 10 minutes. Cool before filling.

#### TONGA SPARERIBS

**TONGA GLAZE:** Heat to simmering 1 (8-oz.) can crushed pineapple, ½ cup each honey and pineapple juice, 3 tablespoons vinegar, 1 tablespoon each soy sauce and minced onion and 2 teaspoons ginger.

**OVEN RIBS:** Sprinkle 2 sides meaty spareribs (about 4 lbs.) with salt and pepper. Arrange in single layer in shallow pan. Bake at 400 degrees 30-40 minutes. Drain off fat. Lower heat to 325 degrees. Bake ½ hour. Spoon on part of glaze. Continue baking 30-40 minutes longer, basting occasionally with glaze. Serves 4. For charcoal grilled ribs, use oven method up to point of draining off fat. Grill, basting with glaze, until ribs are tender.

#### PEPPY BEAN BAKE

- 1 (1-lb. 4½-oz.) can pineapple chunks
- 3 (1-lb.) cans baked beans
- ½ cup minced onions
- 1 clove garlic, minced
- 2 tablespoons brown sugar
- 1 teaspoon dry mustard
- 3 tablespoons bacon drippings

Combine all ingredients in 2½-qt. shallow casserole. Bake at 350 degrees 45 minutes to 1 hour. Makes 6-8 servings.

#### HEIRLOOM 24-HOUR SALAD

- 1 (1-lb. 4½-oz.) can pineapple chunks
- 3 egg yolks, beaten
- 2 tablespoons sugar



This pineapple chicken salad is all set to go to table or picnic in its rich cheese pastry

# Pineapple pantry

- ⅓ teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon cornstarch
- 2 tablespoons lemon juice
- ¼ teaspoon grated lemon peel
- ½ cup dairy sour cream
- ⅛ teaspoon almond extract
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 1 (11-oz.) can mandarin oranges
- ½ cup sliced fresh dates
- ½ cup maraschino cherries
- 2 cups miniature marshmallows
- ½ cup whipping cream
- Raspberry Sherbet Ring

Beat together ¼ cup syrup from pineapple, egg yolks, sugar, salt, cornstarch, lemon juice and peel. Cook, stirring, on low heat until thick. Cool. Blend in sour cream and flavorings. Mix with drained pineapple and oranges, dates, cherries and marshmallows. Cover, chill overnight. When ready to serve fold in whipped cream. Spoon into Raspberry Sherbet Ring. Makes 8 servings.

**RASPBERRY SHERBET RING:** Dissolve 1 6-oz. pkg. raspberry-flavored gelatin in 2 cups boiling water. Immediately add 1 pint raspberry sherbet, stirring until sherbet melts. Turn into 5-cup ring mold. Chill until firm.

#### FIJI BEEF CHUNKS

- 2½ lbs. beef sirloin tip
- 1½ teaspoons garlic salt
- 1 teaspoon paprika
- ¼ cup cooking oil
- 1 (13½-oz.) can pineapple chunks
- 1 (10-oz.) can beef broth
- ¼ cup wine vinegar
- ½ cup sliced celery
- ½ cup sliced green pepper
- 1 cup sliced onion
- 2 large tomatoes
- 1 tablespoon soy sauce
- 3 tablespoons brown sugar
- 1 tablespoon cornstarch
- ½ cup water

Trim fat from meat, cut in 2-inch cubes. Sprinkle with garlic salt and paprika.

Brown in hot oil. Drain off fat. Add syrup from pineapple, broth and half of vinegar. Cover, simmer 1½ hours. Add celery and pepper, cook 5 minutes. Add onion, cook 5 minutes more. Stir in tomatoes cut in wedges and pineapple chunks. Blend soy sauce, brown sugar, cornstarch, water and rest of vinegar, stir into sauce. Simmer until thickened. Makes 4 servings.

#### PINEAPPLE UPSIDE DOWN CAKE

¼ cup butter or margarine  
 ½ cup brown sugar (packed)  
 1 (1-lb. 4½-oz.) can pineapple slices  
 7 maraschino cherries  
 6 walnut halves  
 1¼ cups sifted flour  
 2 teaspoons baking powder  
 ¾ teaspoon salt  
 ½ cup shortening  
 1 teaspoon grated orange peel  
 1 teaspoon vanilla  
 ½ cup sugar  
 1 large egg  
 ½ cup milk  
 ½ cup coconut (optional)

Melt butter in 9-10 inch skillet. Sprinkle on brown sugar. Drain pineapple, arrange 7 slices with cherry in center of each and walnuts in bottom of pan. Cut remaining slices in half. Place rounded side down against sides of pan. Keep warm. Sift flour with baking powder and salt. Cream shortening, orange peel and vanilla. Slowly add sugar, beating until smooth and fluffy. Beat in egg. Add flour alternately with milk, mixing smooth. Stir in coconut. Carefully spread over pineapple. Bake at 350 degrees, 55-60 minutes or until done. Let cake stand in pan 5-10 minutes before turning out, upside down, onto platter. Serve warm topped with whipped cream. Serves 8.

#### COMPANY PINEAPPLE PIE

1 envelope unflavored gelatin  
 ½ cup sugar  
 ¼ teaspoon salt  
 1 (13½-oz.) can crushed pineapple  
 4 eggs, separated  
 ¼ cup cold water  
 1 tablespoon lemon juice  
 1 baked (9 inch) pastry shell

Blend gelatin with ¼ cup sugar and salt. Mix in undrained pineapple, beaten yolks and water. Stir over medium heat 5 minutes, until gelatin dissolves. Add lemon juice. Chill, stirring occasionally, until mixture mounds slightly. Beat egg whites stiff, beat in remaining ¼ cup sugar. Fold in gelatin mixture. Turn into shell. Chill until set. Top with whipped cream. Try this filling in chocolate crust.

#### PINEAPPLE BAKELESS CAKE

Juice of 2 lemons  
 1 can sweetened condensed milk

1 No. 2 can crushed pineapple  
 1 pkg. vanilla wafers

Combine lemon juice and milk, add drained, crushed pineapple, stir. Place layer of mixture in ungreased 8x12 baking dish. Over this mixture place 1 layer of vanilla wafers, continue alternating until all of mixture is used. Top with wafers, add red cherries for decoration. Chill.

#### QUICK PINEAPPLE DESSERT

1 cup flour  
 1 cup brown sugar  
 1 teaspoon soda  
 ½ teaspoon salt  
 1 egg  
 1 (8½-oz.) can crushed pineapple

Place all ingredients in bowl and mix, pour into greased, 8x10 pan. Mix ¼ cup each brown sugar and chopped nuts, sprinkle over surface. Bake at 350 degrees 30-40 minutes. Serve with whipped cream or ice cream.

#### PINEAPPLE COOKIES

1 cup soft shortening  
 1½ cups sugar  
 1 egg  
 1 cup crushed pineapple  
 3½ cups flour  
 1 teaspoon soda  
 ½ teaspoon salt  
 ¼ teaspoon nutmeg  
 ½ cup chopped nuts

Mix thoroughly shortening, sugar, and egg. Stir in undrained pineapple. Sift together dry ingredients, add to mixture. Mix in nuts. Chill at least 1 hour. Drop rounded teaspoonfuls on lightly greased baking sheet. Bake at 400 degrees 8-10 minutes or until when touched lightly with finger, no imprint remains.

#### PLANTATION PUNCH

1 (46-oz.) can pineapple juice  
 1 (6-oz.) can frozen lemon or lime juice  
 1 (6-oz.) can frozen banana-orange juice  
 1 quart water  
 1 quart ginger ale

Combine well chilled ingredients just before serving. Pour over block of ice or frozen cubes of pineapple juice, tinted green, if desired. Makes 30 (4-oz.) servings.

#### EASY PINEAPPLE SALAD

Drain 1 can (9-oz.) sliced pineapple (4 slices), reserving juice. Blend 1 3-oz. pkg. cream cheese with 1 tablespoon pineapple juice. Spread pineapple slices with cheese mixture. Place on lettuce. Pile little sweet green grapes in center of each slice.

#### PINEAPPLE-CHERRY SALAD

Chil 1 can (14-oz.) pineapple chunks and 1 can (14-oz.) Bing cherries. Drain and add ¼ cup chopped pecans, ½ cup whipping cream, whipped, and 1 tablespoon mayonnaise. Serve on lettuce to 6.

#### BUTTERFLY SALAD

For each serving cut pineapple slices in half and place back to back, butterfly fashion, on a lettuce leaf. Top with half slices of jellied cranberry sauce, lapping so pineapple shows about ½-inch at top. Place a spoonful of cottage cheese along center and 2 whole cloves at top in cottage cheese as antennae. Serve with French dressing.

#### FROZEN PINEAPPLE TORTE

3 egg yolks  
 Dash of salt  
 ½ cup sugar  
 1 9-oz. can crushed pineapple  
 2 tablespoons sugar  
 2 tablespoons lemon juice  
 3 egg whites  
 1 cup heavy cream, whipped  
 2 cups vanilla wafer crumbs

Beat egg yolks, salt and ½ cup sugar, add syrup from pineapple and lemon juice. Cook over hot, not boiling water or low heat, until mixture coats the spoon, stirring constantly. Add pineapple, cook, make meringue of egg whites and 2 tablespoons sugar. Fold in whipped cream and custard mixture, coat sides of oiled refrigerator tray with crumbs. Cover bottom of tray with half of the wafer crumbs. Pour in custard mixture and cover with remaining crumbs. Freeze firmly about 3-4 hours.

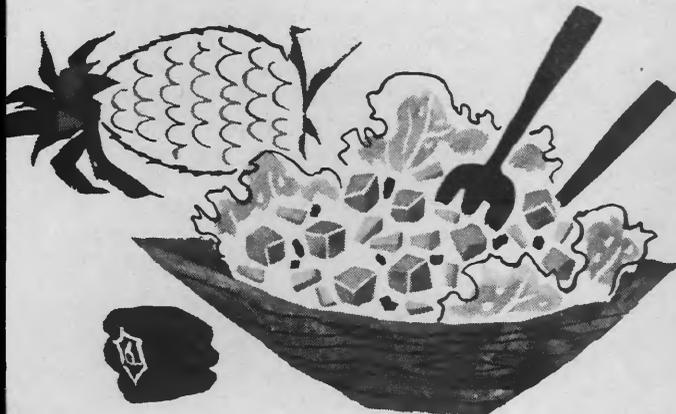
#### HAWAIIAN CAKE

½ cup shortening  
 ¼ cup brown sugar  
 1 egg  
 1 cup flour  
 ½ teaspoon baking powder  
 2½ cups crushed pineapple  
 Topping:  
 2 eggs  
 1 cup sugar  
 3 tablespoons melted butter  
 1½ cups coconut  
 ½ cup chopped nuts

Cream shortening and sugar. Add beaten egg and dry ingredients. Pat batter into greased 9" pie pan. Drain pineapple well. Mix topping as listed. Place drained pineapple over batter, add topping. Bake 40 minutes at 350 degrees. Cut in squares or wedges. Serve plain or with whipped cream and cherry garnish. Mrs. Louise S. Barton, Herrin, Ill.

#### PINEAPPLE FILLING

Mix together in saucepan 6 tablespoons sugar, 2 tablespoons cornstarch, ½ teaspoon salt, ½ cup pineapple juice, ½ cup crushed pineapple, ¾ tablespoons butter, 1 teaspoon lemon juice. Bring to rolling boil, boil 1 minute, stirring constantly. Chill. Spread between white layer cake. Frost with 7-minute icing.



It's pineapple upside down cake at its very best

For the homemakers By Dee Steel

# Presenting the 1966 ranges—



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8

Choosing an electric range these days isn't easy. There are so many new styles, features and extras! To make a wise choice you must decide what features you really want and will use. Start your thinking with these eight models.

1. Drop-in built-in models slide onto low platform between cabinets are practical for small kitchens. Surface units and oven are in one compact unit. Teflon-coated wall panels are removable. Hotpoint

2. Free-standing high-low oven model has electric self-cleaning on lower oven, lock lever, turn a knob. Meat tenderizing and meal-minding oven control. Upper oven door glides up. Frigidaire

3. Traditional, free-standing range needs only to be plugged in. 30" brushed chrome cooktop has handy shelf atop control panel. Throw away, replaceable foil oven linings feature. Kelvinator

4. Built-ins have surface elements dropped into countertop and ovens set in wall cabinet. This single eye-level oven has convenient pull-out cutting board at counter height and a condiment shelf.

5. Built-in look without built-in cost is introduced in this "stack-on" range and separate "stack-on" oven. The range with hood-fan stacks on a standard 30" cabinet and oven stacks on cabinet, too.

6. Double oven, one eye-level, has removable oven walls, floor and door for ease in cleaning. Automatic meat-minder for roasts to keep meat warm indefinitely without more cooking. Admiral

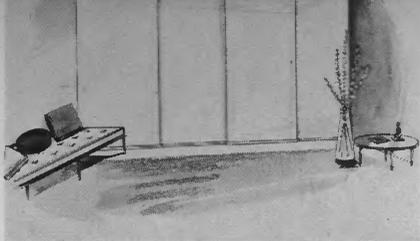
7. New automatic stirrer eliminates hand stirring—rotates by magnetic force without any connection between arms and range. Electric self-cleaning oven available on their 1966 ranges. Westinghouse

8. 40" range with self-cleaning large oven, extra oven. There's an automatic surface unit, meat thermometer, rotisserie and the usual clock timer.

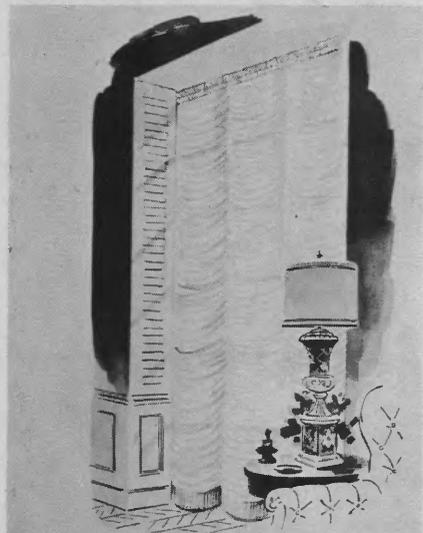
If you are buying a range make sure the extras justify the cost.

## Solving

# window problems



The sliding window wall can be covered effectively with movable fabric shoji panels



An Austrian shade is the perfect solution for the awkwardly placed long narrow window

■ More often than not, windows present one of the biggest problems to the home decorator. The problem is further complicated for the homemaker who must stick to a budget since many windows in today's homes call for a wealth of fabric. But there is a way out. Tackle the job of curtaining yourself. With today's easy-to-use sewing aids such as shirring and pleating tapes and hooks and pins, once tiresome jobs are now done with the greatest of ease.

And the wide range of weights, constructions, patterns, and colors in drapery fabrics means that not only are your window problems solvable but also that window treatments can be a decorative asset.

One important thing to remember: Never skimp on your drapery fabric. If you are using a sheer fabric you will need yardage twice the width of your window; for heavier materials,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{3}{4}$  times the window width. Also, allow double depths for hems which you may want to let down later. If you are using a large print, ask the salesperson in the store to estimate the extra yardage needed to match the repeat.

Now, let's look at some types of problem windows and what can be done with them.

The **LONG, NARROW WINDOW**, often awkwardly placed, jammed in a corner or by an entrance, can be covered simply and

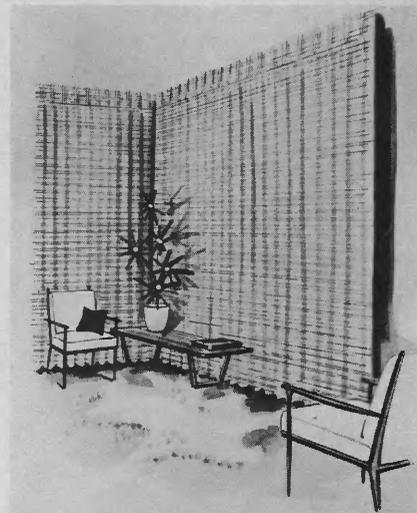
smartly by an Austrian shade. For this treatment choose a pastel fabric which lends itself to shirring such as cotton satin, plisse, batiste, voile or chiffon. You also will need ring shirring tape with rings already attached; a wood strip  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep by  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick for the top edge of the shade; screw eyes through which cords are drawn so the shade will move up and down; and a narrow rod for the bottom.

The **SLIDING WINDOW WALL**, found in many contemporary homes, can be covered effectively by movable fabric shoji panels. Material required in this case is equal to the width of the window as there is no fullness. Choose a sheer white or off-white or pale solid fabric for the panels. These strips of cloth are weighted at the bottom with brass rods with finials and attached at the top to flat wood slats. Pointed end hooks are attached at the heading and the panels hung independently from double, heavy-duty traverse rods.

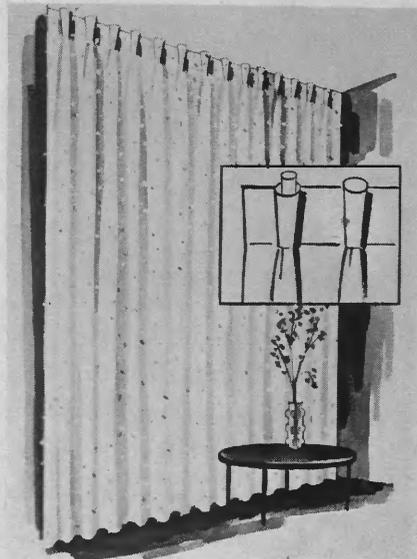
Re-center a large **OFF-CENTER PICTURE WINDOW** with wall-to-wall curtains. Hang full, pleated draperies wall-to-wall and floor-to-ceiling. If there are cabinets or shelves beneath the windows, the curtains may be hung sill-to-ceiling. Almost any drapery fabric may be used for this one. Heavy fabrics need not be lined. If you have a light problem, choose a medium to heavy casement weave or sheer print. Cartridge pleat heading creates a wonderful tailored effect. For the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep heading, insert sections of a one-inch mailing tube in large loops of the fabric. Use weighted tape for the bottom hem.

Awkward **CORNER WINDOWS** can be disguised with floor-to-ceiling draperies which draw from the corner on a special corner traverse rod. Since the curtains stay half-closed, a sheer material is best. Sew these draperies with at least a 6-inch deep box-pleated heading for graceful draping. You will need stiffening for the heading; pin-on hooks with pointed ends and weighted tape for the bottom hem.

While these windows are problems because of awkward placement, awkwardly proportioned windows can present problems also. To give



Corner windows can be disguised with floor-to-ceiling drapes using corner traverse rods



Re-center a large off-center picture window with wall-to-wall, floor-to-ceiling drapes

narrow windows width, hang the draperies on the wall so they just cover the window frame. To make wide windows appear narrower, hang draperies inside so they cover the frame and part of the glass. Straight, floor-length draperies add height to windows. A valance of matching fabric placed at the top of the window and covering part of the wall above will add even more height. Tall windows can be made to appear shorter by using short draperies or tie-back curtains. A valance of contrasting fabric placed right at the top of the window frame will shorten the window opening.



1. Popcorn Rings Tablecloth



2. Ruffled Popover



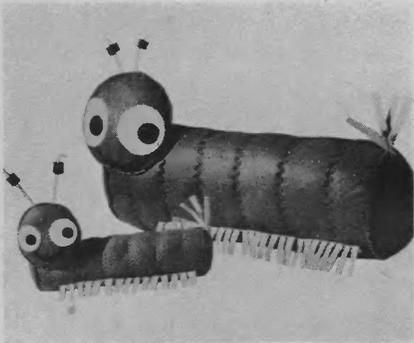
3. Ball Fringe Blouse



4. Collared Blouse

**FREE PATTERNS**

# Crocheted confections—



5. Willie the Worm, Willie Jr.

1. Popcorn Rings is the name of this attractive tablecloth. Each crocheted motif measures  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches square, cloth is 60 by 83 inches. Will be family treasure for generations.

2. Delightfully feminine is this ruffle-frosted cotton blouse. Frills are shown to their best advantage. Crocheted in black cotton with white eyelet ruching sewn on.

3. Add cool chic to basic sleeveless overblouse by adding crocheted ball fringe. This one is in white cotton with a sizzling shade of coral but what about skipper blue and bright green or brilliant watermelon pink and white.

4. Simplicity makes this beautifully collared overblouse a fashionable addition. It's crocheted in a delicate open stitch, stand-away collar banded in blue jewel and red.

5. Willie the Worm and Willie Jr. form a team to make charming cushion and pincushion combination. Willie is 17 inches long, perfect for teenagers room lounging. Make little Willie fast to use as a pincushion for making Willie.

6. The most fashionable baby in town can be yours dressed in this romper. Instead of the usual pastel shades, why not try periwinkle blue or sparkling emerald green.

7. Here's a chance to work with lovely pastel shades of yarn to crochet 33 x 42" basket weave carriage cover.

8. Daisy Dots is the name of this crocheted 12" square. It's dainty as a daisy, perfect background for china.



6. Romper Suit

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Dee Steel  
Box 1180  
Springfield, Illinois 62705

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. (The envelope which MUST accompany all pattern orders, should be of the larger size):

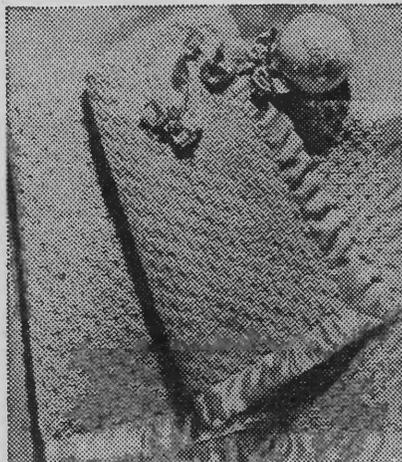
- 1.....Tablecloth
- 2.....Ruffled Popover
- 3.....Ball Fringe Blouse
- 4.....Collared Blouse
- 5.....Willie, the Worm
- 6.....Romper
- 7.....Carriage Cover
- 8.....Daisy Doily

Name.....

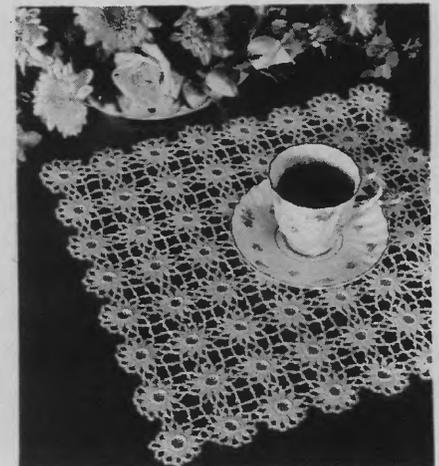
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This offer expires May 20, 1966.  
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7. Basket Weave Carriage Cover



8. Daisy Dots Doily

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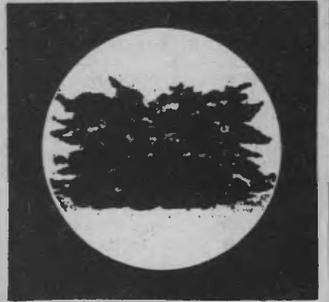
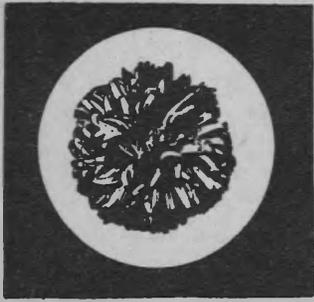
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ARIZONA ASH; 2 1/2 to 4 ft.	.49	1.39
GINGO TREE; 1 to 2 ft. tall	.59	1.59
LOMBARDY POPLAR; 3 1/2 to 7 ft. tall	.79	2.29
LOMBARDY POPLAR; 5 1/2 to 7 ft. tall	.79	2.29

(All above trees are 1 to 2 yrs. old)

### FRUIT TREES

#### VALUES UP TO \$1.50

PEACHES; Varieties: Elberta, J. H. Hale, Red Haven, Golden Jubilee, Belle Georgia, Late Haven, Dixie Red. Prices on Peaches: 1 1/2 to 1 ft. —29c ea.; 1 to 2 ft. —39c ea. 2 to 3 ft. —49c ea.; 3 1/2 to 5 ft. —89c ea.
PLUM TREES; Varieties: Burbank, Mariana, American Golden. Prices: 1/2 to 1 ft. —39c ea. 1 to 2 ft. —49c ea.; 2 to 3 ft. —79c ea. 3 1/2 to 5 ft. —98c ea.
APPLE TREES; Varieties: Red Delicious, Red Stayman, Early Harvest, Yellow Delicious. Prices: 1 to 2 ft. —49c ea.; 2 to 3 ft. —59c ea.; 3 1/2 to 5 ft. —98c ea.
PEAR TREES; Varieties: Keiffer, Bartlett. Prices on Pears: 2 to 3 ft. —98c. 3 1/2 to 5 ft. —\$1.29 ea.
APRicot TREES; Varieties: Early Golden, Moorpark. Prices: 2 to 3 ft. —79c ea.; 3 1/2 to 5 ft. —\$1.29 ea.
CHERRY TREES; Montmorency. Prices: 2 to 3 ft. —98c ea.; 3 to 4 ft. —\$1.49 ea.
NARBY PEACH; 1 1/2 to 1 ft. 98c ea.; 1-2 ft. —\$1.29 ea.

(All above TREES 1 or 2 yrs. old)

### EVERGREENS

#### VALUES TO \$1.79

	EACH	3 for
MAGNOLIA; 1/2 to 1 ft.	.55	\$1.85
JAP. LIGUSTRUM; 1 to 2 ft.	.35	1.09
ABELIA; glossy leaves, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.35	1.09
GARDENIA; white blooms, 1 to 1 1/2 ft.	.55	1.80
PFITZER JUNIPER; low spreading, 1 ft.	.80	2.59
*MOUNTAIN LAUREL; 1 ft.	.59	1.90
WAX LEAF LIGUSTRUM; 1 to 1 1/2 ft.	.59	1.69
*RHODODENDRON; 1/2 to 1 ft.	.80	1.98
*COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE; 1/2 to 1 ft.	.59	1.80
NANDINA; ferny red ones, 1 ft.	.59	1.80
RED BERRY PYRA(CANTIA); 1/2 to 1 ft.	.80	2.49
BOXWOOD; dwarf, 1 yr., 1/2 to 1 ft.	.40	1.39
*AMELIA SASANQUA; 1 ft.	.80	2.59
BURFORD HOLLY; 1/2 to 1 ft.	.80	1.98
*CANADA HEMLOCK; 1 to 1 1/2 ft.	.29	.70
MUGH PINE; 1/2 ft.	.49	1.39
BLACK HILLS SPRUCE; 1/2 to 1 ft.	.59	1.69
WHITE SPRUCE; 1/2 to 1 ft.	.59	1.69
*CHINESE FIR; 1 ft.	.80	2.59
HETZLI JUNIPER; spreading, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.80	2.59
IRISH JUNIPER; crown tall, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.79	2.29

### DISCOUNT PRICES FLOWERING TREES

	EACH	3 for
RED BUCKEYE; 1/2 to 1 ft.	.49	\$1.39
PINK FL. CHERRY; 2 to 4 ft.	2.75	7.95
FLOWERING PEACH; pepper-mint scik, 2 1/2 to 4 ft.	.98	2.79
ALL RED PLUM; 2 1/2 to 4 ft.	.79	2.29
MIMOSA; 2 1/2 to 4 ft.	.80	1.09
MIMOSA; 4 1/2 to 8 ft.	.79	2.29
*REO BUD; 5 1/2 to 7 ft.	.80	2.59
*WHITE FL. DOGWOOD; 2 1/2-4ft.	.39	1.09
RED FL. PEACH; 2 1/2-4 ft.	.80	2.59
PINK FL. DOGWOOD; 1-2 ft.	1.08	5.75
PINK FL. PEACH; 2 1/2-4 ft.	.80	2.59
RED LEAF PLUM; 2 1/2 to 4 ft.	.69	1.98
*TULIP TREE; 3 1/2 to 5 ft.	.69	1.98
GOLDEN HAIN TREE; 1-2 ft.	.79	2.29
PURPLE LEAF PLUM; 1 to 2 ft.	.80	2.59
GOLDEN CHAIN TREE; 1-2 ft.	.69	1.98
CHINESE RED BUD; 1-2 ft.	.69	1.98
MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA; 1-2 ft.	1.69	4.79

(All above trees are 1 or 2 years old)

### VIOLETS 10 FOR \$1.00

**SPECIAL DISCOUNT PRICES FOR VIOLETS**  
10 VIOLETS for \$1.00. Here is an exciting special on the ever popular Violet Plant in borders or groups. The blooms will amaze you. 10 Violets for \$1.00; 25 for 1.98; 100 for \$6.95.

### IRIS SALE 20 FOR \$1.00

Special offer of 20 beautiful Iris for only \$1.00. You will be thrilled by their beauty. They come to you in an outstanding selection of colors. These planting stock Iris are root divisions, fresh, healthy, and inspected by the State Department of Agriculture. You receive 20 Iris for only \$1.00.

### CANNAS 10 FOR \$1.59

DWARF CANNAS come back year after year and grow to a height of about 30 inches. They produce large heads of majestic flowers. Colors: red, pink, yellow. Prices 10 for \$1.59; 25 for \$3.49; 100 for \$12.98. Specify color.

### COMPARE THESE PRICES! HEDGE PLANTS

50 SOUTH PRIVET EVERGREEN HEDGE for 1.15
100 SOUTH PRIVET EVERGREEN HEDGE for 1.58
25 MULTIFLORA FENCE RBES. . . . . for 2.49
25 LOMBARDY POPLAR for HEDGE . . . for 2.75 (All HEDGE 1 to 2 ft. tall, 1 or 2 yrs. old)

### DWARF FRUIT TREES

**DWARF PEACH;** Varieties: Elberta, Hale Haven, Red Haven, Dixie Red, Golden Jubilee. Prices: 2 to 3 1/2 ft. \$1.98 ea.  
**DWARF APPLE;** Varieties: Red Delicious, Red Stayman, Yellow Delicious. Prices: 2 to 3 1/2 ft. \$1.98 ea.  
**DWARF PEAR;** Varieties: Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite. Prices: 2 to 3 1/2 ft. 2.05 ea.  
**DWARF CHERRY;** Varieties: New North Star, Montmorency. Prices: 2 to 3 1/2 ft. \$3.49 ea.  
**A REQUIRES VERY LITTLE GARDEN SPACE & PRODUCES FULL SIZE DELICIOUS FRUIT & PRODUCES LARGE QUANTITIES OF LUSCIOUS TREE-RIPE FRUIT**  
These dwarf trees don't grow any larger than some of the flowering shrubs. They may be used as borders or as ornaments. They bear full size fruit, the same as standard varieties. They are ideal for the home garden and growers with limited space. They require less work pruning, spraying and picking.

### IMPORTANT INFORMATION

**BONUS PLANTS**—You receive 2 extra plants for all orders over \$5.00 . . . 1 flowering shrub and 1 shade tree (our choice). You receive 4 extra plants on all orders over \$8.00 . . . 2 shade trees and 2 flowering shrubs.  
**MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE**—We will replace or cheerfully refund your money if you are not completely satisfied. Simply return merchandise within 10 days for replacement or refund.  
**CASH ORDERS**—Send cash, check or money order, plus 80¢ for postage and packing and we ship postpaid.  
**C.O.D. ORDERS**—You pay C.O.D. fee if shipped C.O.D., plus money order fee and postage charges.  
**EVERY PLANT** is nursery grown from seeds, cuttings or budded stock. They are never transplanted, except those marked with (\*) asterisks; which means those are collected from the wild state. All plants are inspected by State Department of Agriculture. Every plant is state inspected and packed to arrive in top shape. Plants are shipped Direct from the farm to you with expert planting advice accompanying each order.  
Ky. Residents add 3% Sales Tax

### FLOWERING SHRUBS

	AS LOW AS 9c EACH	EACH	3 for
*PINK SPIREA; pink	.05	.41	1.29
CYDONIA JAPONICA; red flowers	.35	1.05	3.15
*SNOWBALL; huge, white flowers	.39	1.19	3.59
*PINK AZALEA; pink	.35	1.05	3.15
FLOWERING CRAB; red or pink	.85	4.29	12.89
COMMON PURPLE LILAC; purple	.39	1.19	3.59
RED WEIGELA; deep red	.29	.89	2.69
FORSYTHIA; yellow	.19	.59	1.79
DEUTZIA; snow white	.19	.59	1.79
MOCK ORANGE; white	.19	.59	1.79
ALTHEA DOUBLE; red, pink, white	.19	.59	1.79
PUSSY WILLOW; bears catkins	.39	1.19	3.59
RED BUSH HONFYSUCKLE; red	.29	.89	2.69
ALTHEA ROSE OF SHARON; mixed	.41	1.29	3.89
PINK WEIGELA; pure pink	.19	.59	1.79
(CRAPE MYRTLE; red or pink	.39	1.19	3.59
HYDRANGEA, P. G.; pinkish white	.49	1.49	4.49
SPIREA VAN-HOUTTEI; white flowers	.29	.89	2.69
REO OZIER DOGWOOD; red bark	.19	.59	1.79
PERSIAN LILAC; old favorite orchid	.49	1.49	4.49
WISTERIA VINE; purple flowers	.49	1.49	4.49
PINK BUSH HONFYSUCKLE; pink	.29	.89	2.69
FLOWERING ALMOND; pink flowers	.49	1.49	4.49
RED SNOWBERRY; red berries	.29	.89	2.69
SMOKE TREE; 1 to 2 ft.	.49	1.49	4.49
RED BARBERRY; 1 to 2 ft.	.49	1.49	4.49
BUTTERFLY BUSH; red	.89	4.29	12.89

(Above SHRUBS, 1 to 2 ft. tall, 1 or 2 yrs. old)

WRITE OUT YOUR ORDER  
AND MAIL TODAY!

# LEGACY DISCOUNT NURSERY

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