

Illinois
R.E.N.
RURAL ELECTRIC NEWS
May, 1967



National News Notes

Land banks help keep family farms

■ Their role in "keeping the control of farming with independent farm families" recently was declared to be the federal land banks' most outstanding accomplishment over the last 50 years.

R. B. Tootell, governor of the Farm Credit Administration, said the same role of keeping the family farm intact will be the banks' "greatest challenge over the next 50 years."

Continuing, he said: "The availability of dependable credit, suited to the needs of farmers, has been a very important factor in keeping control of farming in the hands of independent farmers.

"Only 17 per cent of our farms today are tenant operated and approximately 95 per cent are still family farms in which the family has a substantial investment, makes the management decisions and performs most of the labor."

The 12th and last federal land bank was chartered on April 3, 1917.

Farm co-op business at \$15 billion

■ The dollar business volume of farmer cooperatives had reached almost \$15 billion by the end of June 1965, according to a survey just completed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

California, Minnesota and Iowa led the total net dollar volume of business while Minnesota, Illinois and Indiana led in memberships totaling about 7.1 million. Membership totals for the three leading states: Minnesota, 625,875; Illinois, 442,335, and Indiana, 425,975.

The survey also showed that the total number of cooperatives decreased by three per cent to 8,582. More than one-eighth, or 1,108, of these were in Minnesota. Wisconsin was second with 639 while Iowa had 549.

Dairy products, representing 33 per cent of the total net value of marketings by cooperatives, ranked first among commodities marketed. Dairy products accounted for almost \$3.8 billion. Grain with \$2.5 billion was second and livestock with \$1.4 billion was third.

Significant increases were reported in the net value of handlings of fertilizer, building materials and sprays and dusts.

More success credited for co-op housing

■ Mutual aid through cooperative housing is a key route to better living conditions for low and middle income Americans, several housing industry and government officials agreed at a seminar in Los Angeles recently.

Cooperative principles now are helping to "replace slums with well planned, people oriented places to live," according to Dr. J. Walter Cobb, consultant to the Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations.

"Cooperative housing can help them preserve the warmth of their traditional . . . family ties, as well as reduce juvenile delinquency," Dr. Cobb continued. He added that the success of many New York City housing cooperatives demonstrates that cooperation and mutual aid "are a way of life."

Samuel Brooks, executive director of New York's housing and development board, said cooperative housing is the keystone to that city's urban development. "Not only do people usually get their apartments cheaper the cooperative way, but housing co-ops provide their resident-owners service, social and cultural advantages they wouldn't get otherwise," he said.

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What the Co-ops Want

Prairie Farmer Magazine recently printed a significant editorial relating achievements of the Federal Land Bank System which last month observed its 50th anniversary.

The system started in 1917. Federal financing helped with the creation of 12 Federal Land Banks. Later a dozen Intermediate Credit Banks, hundreds of Production Credit Associations and 13 Banks of Cooperatives were added.

Prairie Farmer called the Federal Land Bank System a "phenomenal success." We agree.

"Today farmers own and operate a nationwide banking system which last year loaned farmers and their cooperatives \$8 billion," the magazine said. "The farmers' equity in the system is a net worth of \$649,319,000."

PRAIRIE FARMER also pointed out that the low-cost government loans which initially financed the Federal Land Banks were fully paid off in 1947.

"Today the land banks go to the nation's money markets to borrow funds for loans to farmers," the editorial said. "Debentures are sold at the going rate of interest. The system now operates on its own without federal subsidy."

IT IS PRECISELY this type of system that the nation's nearly 1,000 electric cooperatives seek to set up through establishment of a system of federal rural electric and telephone banks.

It is this proposal that, now pending in Congress, is undergoing terrific bombardment from the nation's commercial power companies.

Under the cooperatives' plan the government would initially provide \$750 million to assist the cooperatives in extending and improving rural electric service.

This \$750 million ultimately would be repaid. Then the bank would be owned by the cooperatives.

THE PRAIRIE FARMER editorial declared that:

"Even those who are most prone to criticize the rural electric co-op subsidy should be pleased at the prospect that the rural co-ops can eventually work themselves out from under the onus of subsidy.

"Farmers are justly proud of the record of their own farm credit banking system. If the rural electric co-ops have the same aim we fully support passage of legislation to establish a system of farmer-owned rural electric-telephone banks.

"If this is not their aim, we would prefer to withhold judgment until we feel that the goals are clearly in the best interests of farmers and taxpayers."

WE CAN ASSURE Prairie Farmer and others interested in the welfare of the cooperatives and the member-owners they serve throughout the nation that this is, indeed, the aim of cooperative members and leaders.

Cooperative leaders believe some cooperatives have reached a point where they can afford to pay more than the present 2 per cent REA interest rate. They believe creation of a Federal Electric Bank will make this possible in the most practical way.

Gradually other electric cooperatives will be able to give up 2 per cent loans and depend on their own bank for necessary funds.

OUR COVER—The old Morrison Grist Mill at Burnt Prairie is becoming a new Southern Illinois tourist attraction. From left: S. J. Miller, manager of Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative; Henry J. Wallace, secretary-treasurer of the mill operators, Just Right Enterprises, Inc.; Roy L. Morris, Wayne-White power use adviser; David Berry, assistant mill manager; James S. Layton, a vice president of Just Right, and William D. Musgrave, mill manager. See Page 6.

Financing Bills Need Your Support

By John F. Temple

The crucial battle continues for adequate growth capital that must be made available if this nation's electric cooperatives are to meet the rapidly accelerating needs of members in the years ahead.

Current battleground is the U.S. House of Representatives Agriculture Committee hearing room in Washington.

There in recent weeks cooperative leaders from throughout much of the nation have quietly, persuasively—and in deep seriousness—presented their case.

THEY HAVE pointed out basic facts:

1.—Power needs of cooperative members have been doubling every seven to ten years. These mounting needs cannot long be met through existing facilities. Major system improvements are essential.

2.—In the next 15 years alone, electric cooperatives will need to invest something like \$8.2 billion to meet service needs in their areas, Rural Electrification Administration specialists estimate.

This is more than twice the amount they borrowed from REA in the last 15 years. Where will the money come from?

3.—Last year Congress appropriated some \$375 million for REA loans which will be repaid with 2 per cent interest. Assume that Congress could appropriate the same amount for the next 15 years.

The capital shortage then would total a staggering \$2.9 billion. And if the cooperatives' capital needs go as high as \$9.5 billion, as cooperative experts predict, the shortage would reach \$3.9 billion.

4.—**RURAL AMERICA** cannot grow unless the basic services of electric and telephone service grow with it—in fact ahead of it.

5.—Not only is it essential to provide more capital resources, not only are cooperatives seeking to enlist private sources of capital, but the capital so provided must be made available on terms rural electric systems can meet in the face of their special problems.



U.S. Rep. Kenneth Gray

6.—Even the 2 per cent REA financing costs electric cooperative systems 6.4 per cent of their revenue. In contrast, most commercial utilities pay an average of only 6 per cent of their revenues for interest on their long-term debt.

If the rural electric systems were required to go to a 6 per cent interest rate for all their financing, three times the present REA rate, interest on long-term debts would cost them nearly 20 per cent of their revenues.

7.—Therefore the cooperatives seek to continue for the present 2 per cent REA loans for those electric cooperatives that still find such a rate essential. At the same time, the cooperatives seek to set up a Federal Electric Bank, financed initially with a \$750 million federal investment. This investment would gradually be paid back, and the bank then would revert from federal to cooperative control.

THIS PROGRAM is similar to the Federal Land Bank System. Cooperatives able to pay a higher interest rate than 2 per cent would obtain growth capital loans from the Federal Electric Bank. Ultimately it is expected all cooperatives would obtain such capital loans through the bank.

This proposal, worked out by the cooperatives and the government over a period of more than two

years, has met terrific opposition from the commercial power companies. They say it is unnecessary. They offer an "insured loan plan for financing the legitimate needs of rural electric cooperatives."

THERE'S ONE MAJOR obstacle to this proposal. Cooperative and administrative leaders are convinced it won't work. Cooperative leaders, after careful study of the proposal, say its adoption would eventually mean the end of the cooperatives and the area-wide service they render today.

Cooperatives have many staunch supporters. Some have been quoted in previous issues of Illinois Rural Electric News.

Another is Congressman Kenneth J. Gray of West Frankfort. Testifying recently before the House Agriculture Committee, he said in part:

"I salute the rural electric systems for supporting a supplemental financing plan under which the more financially mature systems will be able to utilize funds from the private money market, while leaving the present REA 2 per cent interest loan program intact for those systems which must have this loan interest financing in order to continue to serve their members.

"This legislation is in the public interest for it will be beneficial to our rural areas. And what helps our rural areas is good for all America."

ALSO PRESENT at the committee hearing were L. T. Clevenger, general manager of Southern Illinois Power Cooperative, Marion; K. R. Douglas, SIPC president, and these SIPC board members: R. T. Reeves, Dongola, Milo Thurston, Pulaski; Albert Loverkamp, Metropolis, and William Bradley, Omaha.

R. S. Holt, manager of Egyptian Electric Cooperative Association, Steeleville, C. E. Ferguson, manager of Coles-Moultrie Electric Cooperative, Mattoon, S. J. Miller, manager of Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative, Fairfield, Dean Searls, manager, Adams Electrical Co-operative, Camp Point, and S. R. Faris, manager of Illinois Rural Electric Co., Winchester, are among cooperative managers who recently have stressed the extreme importance of congressional approval of fair supplemental financing legislation.

Utilities' Plan: No Help to Coops

By a Staff Writer

With friends like these, who needs enemies?

It's an old saying and it never was truer than in the case of "support" some Illinois commercial power companies are rendering electric cooperatives today.

Headlines over recent power company news releases proclaim that power companies "support co-op financing plan".

The fact is, they don't.

Electric cooperatives are asking Congress to help establish a Federal Electric Bank through which cooperatives could borrow for growth capital needs. Their aim: ultimate independence from government aid.

THE NEW BANK would be financed initially by a \$750 million federal loan. This would be repaid by the cooperatives, with interest or its equivalent. The cooperatives then would own and control the bank.

Commercial utilities are fighting that plan with an intensity seldom if ever seen in Washington.

They have their own plan for "helping" the cooperatives. They are asking Congress to set up a \$1 million fund for insuring loans cooperatives would obtain from private sources. Under this plan, they say, everyone would benefit.

But Illinois and national cooperative leaders say the only ones who would benefit would be the commercial power companies which, since the start of the electric cooperative a generation ago, have tried to cripple or destroy the cooperative program.

CONGRESSMEN such as W. R. Poage of Texas, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture which has been studying cooperative financing proposals, agree that the power companies original plan, if unchanged, would leave the cooperatives no alternative save ultimately to wither on the vine.

This would leave the power companies free to take over the most attractive cooperative territory. Then the government would be forced either to find some other means of helping provide electricity

for more sparsely settled areas—or let them do without.

The power companies could say once more, as they said in the 1930s before creation of REA: Everyone in the rural areas who needs and can afford electricity has it.

(At that time, you know, perhaps one out of ten U.S. rural residents had central station electricity. In comparison, France had 95 per cent rural electrification—and Japan had 90 per cent.)

WHY WOULDN'T the power companies' plan work to the advantage of the cooperatives and the approximately 20 million persons they serve?

Cooperative leaders stress, among others, two crucial objections:

One, the legislation would in effect eliminate financing for cooperative power supply systems.

Two, its provisions would make certain that a great many cooperatives, despite real need, no longer could obtain 2 per cent REA loans, even for power distribution purposes.

Commercial power company spokesmen, even while attacking the cooperatives' proposed financing legislation, say they do not now oppose all low-interest loans to cooperatives.

BUT ONE cooperative attorney who has carefully analyzed the power company legislation observed:

"This legislation would go far toward scuttling the present 2 per cent loan program.

"Unless an exception were made by the REA administrator in each specific case, no cooperative would be eligible for an REA loan unless its net worth were in excess of 20 per cent of its tangible assets.

"Even if a cooperative qualified for an REA loan, the interest rate probably would be considerably in excess of the current 2 per cent rate.

"In Illinois, one of the nation's richest states, few electric cooperatives could qualify for 2 per cent loans unless exceptions were made in each case—and this is not believed likely to occur.

"On the other hand, the cooperatives' Electric Bank plan, favored by

the Administration, would help pave the way for gradual elimination of the need for 2 per cent loans on the part of most if not all cooperatives."

WHY IS IT necessary for cooperatives to have low-cost loans available for generation and transmission facilities?

One thoughtful cooperative leader answered:

"When you cut off or drastically limit the cooperatives' ability to provide their own wholesale power through generation and transmission facilities, you take away their bargaining power with the commercial companies. You leave them at the mercy of these huge monopolies

"It is my considered opinion that



U. S. Rep. W. R. Poage

without the ability to generate their own electricity, if that should become necessary, the cooperatives would be drastically limited in their efforts to obtain wholesale power at fair rates. And without these rates, they would be doomed."

No wonder electric cooperative leaders—and members—in Illinois and throughout the nation are so deeply concerned. They regard the need for fair supplemental financing legislation as vital. They ask their friends, in rural areas and in towns and cities, to work with them toward this goal.



S. J. Miller (left), Wayne-White Electric Co-op manager, talks with William D. Musgrave, grist mill manager.



Henry J. Wallace (left) and William D. Musgrave examine part of the mill machinery.

The Old Morrison Mill operates today much as it did more than three generations ago.



Vases from Creative Arts, Inc., of Crossville are on sale at the old mill gift shop.

Southern Illinois Grist Mill Is Now Tourist Attraction

More than a century ago sturdy Wayne and White County farmers in southeastern Illinois hauled corn to the old Morrison Mill at Liberty and hauled home some of the finest cornmeal in the country.

Today the mill, still using the original buhrstone brought over from France 121 years ago, continues to produce a cornmeal its adherents say can't be matched anywhere in the land.

Things have changed, of course. Liberty has become Burnt Prairie, a quiet, beautiful community of 118 persons only a few miles east of Mill Shoals off U.S. Highway 45.

A modern blacktop highway cuts through the attractive countryside, replacing the dusty dirt road of yesterday.

MORE CHANGES are underway. The mill, for generations operated by members of the Morrison family, now is owned by Just Right Enterprises, Inc., of Burnt Prairie.

The new corporation expects to make the mill and the surrounding area an outstanding tourist attraction, luring visitors from Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis and Louisville, Ky.—and literally thousands of other areas.

"Why not?" asked Henry J. Wallace, a businessman of nearby Crossville. He is secretary-treasurer of the firm that was created only last July.

"This is a fascinating area. We're providing modern camping facilities, complete with showers, automatic laundry equipment and plenty of recreation, including some of the finest fishing in the country."

A **LISTENER** raised a skeptical eyebrow.

"You doubt that fishing angle?" chuckled Mr. Wallace. "Look at

those two fine lakes we've built. We're stocking them with fish, each of which weighs at least a half-pound; many go on up to ten pounds. Many will be tagged and prizes will range up to \$50. You'll not find better fishing anywhere."

"You'd better believe it," smiled James S. Layton, mayor of Crossville and a vice president of Just Right Enterprises. "This area is going to be known far and wide as an ideal place for brief visits, restful weekends and for longer vacations."

THE OLD MILL itself stands tall and proud just as it did generations ago. It was built to last. Some of its timbers are 12 by 16 inches thick and 20 feet long.

Visitors, for a small fee, may wander through the three-story structure, inspecting for themselves the ancient but still efficient processing machines.

But this is a working mill. If you want to see how cornmeal was produced before the Civil War, you can watch. And if you want to take some of the finished product home, you can do that, but Mr. Wallace says that's dangerous. It will spoil you for other meals.

ROBERT J. WILLIAMS of Mill Shoals, president of Just Right Enterprises, said visitors to the mill may also purchase antiques, paintings and a wide variety of gifts created by area workers under supervision of Mrs. Margaret Pearson of Crossville, president of Creative Arts, Inc.

The mill and its several acres of recreational facilities are supplied electricity by Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative.

For detailed information about visiting the mill, write Just Right Enterprises, P. O. Box 25, Burnt Prairie, 62820.

Overcharges: How Do They Affect You?

By a Staff Writer

No one need apologize for seeking to restrict private utilities to reasonable, nondiscriminatory rates, Charles F. Wheatley Jr., a Washington attorney, told the spring meeting of the Illinois Municipal Utilities Association in Springfield.

Mr. Wheatley is a specialist with wide experience before the Federal Power Commission. Numerous Illinois Electric Cooperative leaders attended the Springfield meeting. He continued:

"Overcharges are inconsistent with the basic trust imposed upon public utilities and pose an unnecessary unfair burden upon the users of electric power in Illinois. It's time that they be removed."

THE ATTORNEY called special attention to statements in the recently published book, "Overcharge," by U. S. Senator Lee Metcalf of Montana and his executive secretary, Vic Reinemer. The book has attracted wide attention.

"It is a book dealing with electric rates and one which everyone should read," Mr. Wheatley said. "It analyzes facts behind rates set by investor owned electric utility industry and reaches the conclusion set forth in its one-word title: 'Overcharge'."

"The book opens with a professor's wife in Urbana paying her monthly bills and being faced with a power bill of \$13.51 for 500 kilowatt hours, while less than 100 miles away, her younger sister was paying only \$7.70 to the Springfield Water, Light and Power Department for the same amount of electricity," the attorney said.

"Other examples of great variances between rates exist throughout the country. The impact is great.

"A \$5 overcharge per month put into a savings and loan account each month drawing 4¼ per cent interest, over the 45-year span of a workingman's life would amount to \$8,106.88.

"In addition, excess rates are reflected not only in the direct payment of utility bills but in the price of all the goods and services essential to daily living."

MR. WHEATLEY said that even small overcharges to individual customers mount up to terrific totals.

"In terms of the national economy," he told the Illinois meeting, "the investor owned segment of the public utility industry represents about 12 per cent of all capital invested in business in the country.

"Americans now pay a \$14 billion annual electricity bill. At present rates the light bill in 1980 (only 13 years away), when use will have trebled, will be \$41 billion.

"The authors, relying on Federal Power Commission data, state that if the rates are reduced to reflect the tremendous savings now being realized, the total electric bill in 1980 should be only \$30 billion.

"However, this \$11 billion annual reduction can only be realized if drastic reductions are made in the electric rates now charged by the investor owned companies."

IS ALL THIS important to Illinois residents? Mr. Wheatley said in his address:

utilities "placed them in the upper echelons of the profit makers throughout the power company. One ranked second, another fourth, among companies having the highest return on invested capital.

"Thus," said Mr. Wheatley, "the general data set forth by Senator Metcalf and Mr. Reinemer in 'Overcharge' poses a serious national problem in which Illinois is deeply enmeshed."

SENATOR METCALF, former associate justice of the Montana Supreme Court, has now asked the Justice Department to investigate possible violations of anti-trust law by the electric power industry.

"If the public systems are unable to obtain cheap wholesale power and adequate transmission, from either the federal government or the giant investor-owned systems," he wrote the attorney general, "the public systems, which serve about 20 per cent of the customers, will be forced to raise their rates or sell out to the giants of the industry.

"Competition, the yardstick which the public systems have offered



OVERCHARGES, Metcalf, Reinemer

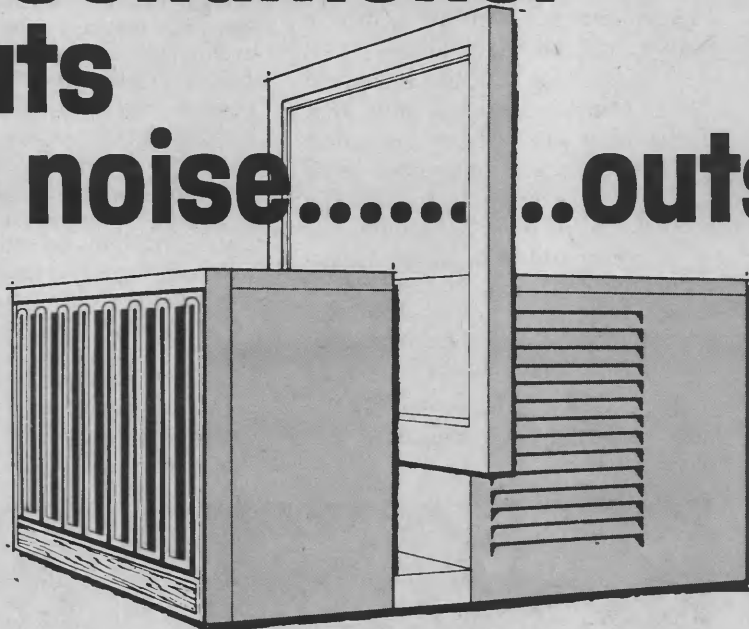
"The 'Overcharge' authors trace the steady upward climb of rates on return of invested capital of the nation's largest power companies from the 5.6 per cent average rate in 1947 to 10 per cent reached in 1964."

He said returns on invested capital of the four major Illinois public

through the years and which has been much more helpful than regulation in keeping rates in line, will be decreased, if not altogether eliminated.

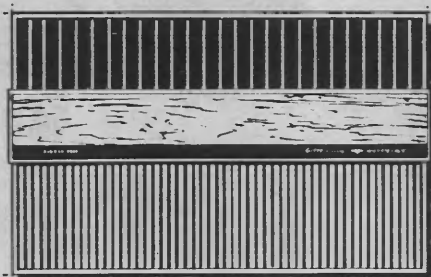
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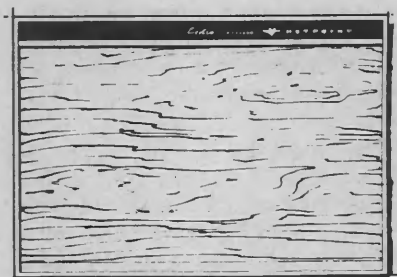
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Corn Belt, Farmers Mutual Name Managers



G. V. Beer



T. H. Hafer



Morris Deul



LeRoy V. Hard

The boards of directors of two electric cooperatives in Illinois have announced the appointments of new managers, one to replace a retiring manager and the other to succeed a manager who moved to another cooperative.

G. V. Beer, staff assistant at Eastern Illinois Power Cooperative in Paxton for the last three years, will succeed T. H. Hafer as manager of Corn Belt Electric Cooperative, Inc., Bloomington.

MORRIS DEUL, former member services director at M. J. M. Electric Cooperative, Inc., Carlinville, is the new manager of Farmers Mutual Electric Co., Geneseo, succeeding LeRoy V. Hard who earlier was named manager of Monroe County Electric Cooperative,

Inc., Waterloo.

Mr. Hafer is retiring July 1 as manager of Corn Belt Electric after having served as the cooperative's manager since Corn Belt was incorporated in 1938.

FRANK L. SIMPSON of Farmer City, president of Corn Belt Electric, spoke for the entire board of directors when he said Mr. Hafer will be greatly missed.

"I have worked with Ted in cooperative affairs since 1938," he said. "He has always been a man of sound judgment, dedicated to the very best interests of the cooperative. Much of the credit for the splendid progress of Corn Belt Electric, since its inception, is his. We wish him all happiness in the fu-

ture.

"We're looking forward to continuing these same high qualities of service with our new manager who comes to us well trained and highly recommended."

The new manager of Farmers Mutual Electric began his duties there on April 17. Mr. Deul has worked with electric cooperatives since December 1946, starting at Monroe County Electric before moving to M. J. M. Electric in August 1961.

IN ANNOUNCING Mr. Deul's appointment, George H. Dodge of Geneseo, president of Farmers Mutual, said the board of directors was impressed with his experience, knowledge, skill and personality.



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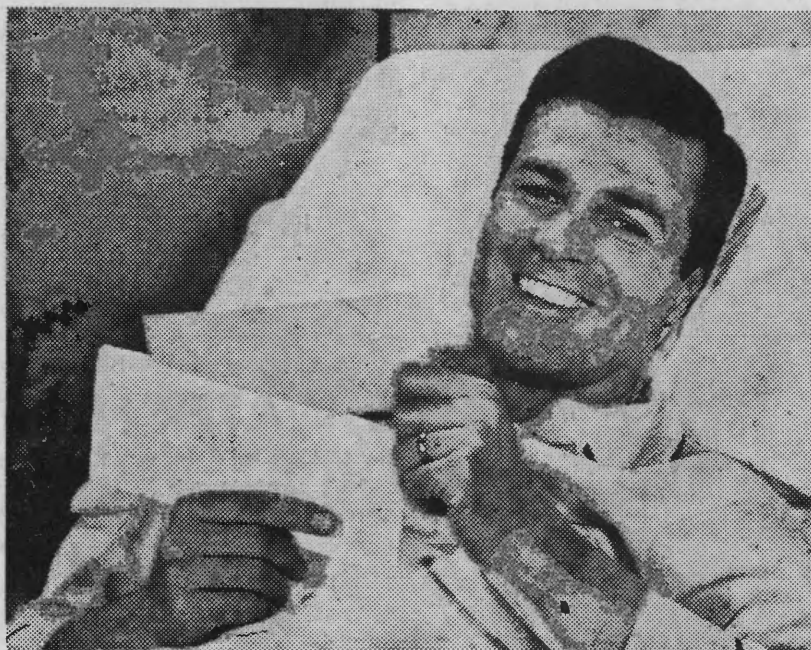
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HERE ARE TYPICAL FAMILY COMBINATIONS:

Man and Wife 18 to 65	4.80	52.80
Man and Wife 65 to 75	8.30	91.30
Man and Wife 18 to 65 and 1 Child	5.95	65.45
Man and Wife 18 to 65 and 2 Children	7.10	78.10
Either Parent 18 to 65 and 1 Child	3.55	39.05

NOTE: For children under 18, you pay half rates—and get half benefits. When they reach 18, simply write us to change to full rates and full benefits that apply for conditions contracted after that time.

25¢ is all you send with application below for first 30 days coverage

MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

Read over your policy carefully. Ask your lawyer, doctor or hospital administrator to examine it. Be sure it provides exactly what we say it does. Then, if for any reason at all you are not satisfied, just mail your policy back to us within 10 days and we will immediately refund your entire premium. No questions asked. You can gain up to \$5200—you risk nothing.

Selling direct by mail... Every premium dollar buys protection!



Buckingham Life Insurance Company

Executive Offices: Libertyville, Illinois

.....TEAR OUT AND MAIL TODAY BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE.....

APPLICATION FOR HOSPITAL INCOME

for family or individual—covering hospitalization from sickness or injury with \$5000 auto accident death benefit
BUCKINGHAM LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Executive Offices: Libertyville, Illinois

30 DAYS COVERAGE ONLY 25¢

I'm enclosing 25¢ in coin. Please send me your Hospital Income Policy in force for 30 days—just as soon as my application is approved

Please Print

Name of Applicant: _____
First Name Middle Initial Last Name

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Date of Birth: _____
Month Day Year Age

Occupation: _____

Height: _____ Feet _____ Inches Weight: _____ Pounds Sex: _____

Beneficiary: _____
First Name Middle Initial Last Name

Relationship of Beneficiary to Applicant: _____

LIST NAME AND ALL REQUESTED INFORMATION FOR OTHER PERSONS TO BE INSURED

First Name	Initial	Last Name	HEIGHT Ft.-In.	WEIGHT Lbs.	Age	Month	BIRTH DATE Day	Year	RELATION To Applicant

NEXT—PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS—THEN SIGN THE APPLICATION

Have you or any other Family Member listed above had medical or surgical care or advice during the past two years?
 YES NO If "yes" explain fully.

To the best of your knowledge, have you or any other family member listed above ever had or been treated for any of the following:

Arthritis, hernia, venereal disease, apoplexy? YES NO
 Epilepsy, mental disorder, cancer, diabetes? YES NO
 Tuberculosis, paralysis, prostate trouble? YES NO
 Heart trouble, eye cataract, disease of female organs, sciatica?
 YES NO If "yes" explain fully.

I certify that, to the best of my knowledge, I and all Family Members listed above are in sound condition mentally and physically and free from impairment except:

Date: _____
 Applicant's Signature
X
First Name Middle Initial Last Name

Mail this application with 25¢ right away to:

B-031

BUCKINGHAM LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 1008 No. Milwaukee Ave., Libertyville, Illinois

Nuts and Bolts and Yardsticks

Officers, directors, delegates and friends of Northeast Missouri Electric Power Cooperative:

I congratulate you on your achievement—the development here in this area of an electric power generation and transmission system which means so much to the farm people of northeast Missouri and southeast Iowa, and so much to the continued economic and sociological progress of this area. . .

As I commend you on your accomplishment my thoughts go back to a great Missourian, a real friend of farmers and a stalwart supporter of REA, the late Congressman Clarence Cannon. In my mind, this facility which you have here stands as a monument to Clarence Cannon and his dedication to farmers and rural community progress, to his unflinching confidence in the energy and integrity of farm people he served so well during nearly 42 years as a member of the U. S. Congress.

AS CHAIRMAN of the powerful House Appropriations Committee for 19 years, and previous to that as chairman of the subcommittee on agricultural appropriations, Mr. Cannon played a key role in making funds available for the rural electrification program. He was no spendthrift! In his many years on the appropriations committee he gained a well-deserved reputation as a “watch dog” of the federal purse. It seemed that he was always watching for a place to slice budgets. But he never sliced at REA. Quite the contrary! He was consistently defending the REA budget, year after year, against the attacks and onslaughts of those selfish interests opposed to the rural electrification program. He fought for REA because he believed that the REA loan program was right and that it was sound. He knew that farmers and rural communities needed electricity in order to make progress. . .

What concerns me, and you too I am sure, at this moment and at this time in history, is that Northeast Missouri Electric Power Cooperative shall continue to be a responsive and dynamic monument to the memory of Clarence Cannon and others who shared his vision of rural electrification, that it shall continue to adjust and respond to meet the changing and growing electric power needs of this area.

A national farm leader recently called attention to what he describes as the “nuts and bolts” of the rural electrification program in an address before the annual meeting of the Northeast Missouri Electric Power Cooperative in Palmyra, Mo. Fred V. Heinkel, president of the Midcontinent Farmers Association, expressed his hopes for a prosperous rural America as he examined the proposed supplemental financing plan. Following are excerpts from his speech.—The Editor.

I don't want this facility to become a silent brick and mortar monument, withering for lack of funds. That is why MFA (Midcontinent Farmers Association) has joined you in petitioning the U. S. Congress to pass legislation creating a federal bank for rural electric cooperatives, to enable you to borrow the funds you need to expand your systems and do the job you need to do.

I AM CONVINCED that supplemental financing is essential to the future of rural electric cooperatives. Not because I think there was anything wrong with the old program of 100 per cent government financing at an interest rate of 2 per cent, but because there are some facts which we just have to face up to.

I have never apologized to anybody for 2 per cent REA loans. I think they have been and are justified because the money has been used to do a job that nobody else wanted to do, and because the economic and sociological progress that resulted from rural electrification represents a return on investment that far exceeds the small in-

terest subsidy which might be involved. But as I said before, we have to face the facts. And the facts are quite apparent.

THE FIRST FACT, and the big one, is that rural electric cooperatives are going to need a lot of money in the next few years to provide adequate service in rural areas. For example, I am told that we'll need to invest more than \$8 billion during the next 15 years in new generating plants, new and heavier transmission lines and in heavied up distribution systems. That means, as I understand it, that we will need to borrow about \$8 billion. That is a lot of money. In fact, it's more than the total amount loaned by REA since this program began in 1936, about \$2 billion more money that we have put into rural electric systems since the beginning of the program.

. . . Then there is another fact to recognize. We no longer have Clarence Cannon, or anybody just like him, in Washington to run interference for the REA loan program. There are some good men in Washington, some real friends of



Fred V. Heinkel (left), president of Midcontinent Farmers Association, listens as M. W. Boudreaux, manager of Northeast Missouri Electric Power Cooperative, explains the functions of a generation and transmission system.

farmers and of REA, but we don't have enough of them. . .

So it has become apparent to all of us, I think, that we have to work out a financing program which will make it possible for rural electric cooperatives to proceed with the business of supplying the increasing power needs in rural areas without depending solely on Congress for additional loan funds. These rural electric systems are too important to farmers and rural communities to run the annual hazard of financial starvation.

THAT IS WHY the proposed federal bank for rural electric cooperatives is very important. It will be in position to obtain funds from the money markets of the country and thereby provide the necessary expansion funds.

Here at this G&T cooperative meeting, we have reason to think about the "nuts and bolts" of the REA financing problem, because G&Ts are the "nuts and bolts" of rural electrification in the 1960's. That doesn't degrade the importance of the distribution cooperatives. We need our distribution systems. But even a farm boy like me—who wouldn't know a kilowatt from a kilovolt if I saw one—knows that a distribution system is useless if there is not a generating plant somewhere back at the end of the line. And it's these generating plants and these high-voltage transmission grids, as I understand it, that really cost the big money.

. . . **AND WHAT IF** the money is not available to borrow? Sure, the power companies say they will be glad to sell us the kilowatt hours. But at what price? And under what terms? You know the answer to those questions. You learned it years ago, as the usage of electricity on farms began to grow and as you tried to negotiate wholesale power contracts.

That is why I say that G&T cooperatives are the "nuts and bolts" of modern rural electrification. Without G&Ts, how would we know what should be the cost of electricity? The G&T provides a "yardstick," a competitive yardstick so characteristic of all cooperative enterprise. The very fact that you built a G&T system here in north-east Missouri has made it easier for some rural electric cooperatives in Illinois to bargain for more reasonable wholesale power rates with commercial power suppliers. With-

out a G&T or the capability to build a generating plant if necessary, distribution cooperatives hold a weak hand of cards at any negotiating table.

THIS "YARDSTICK influence," of course, is the reason why G&Ts and REA's G&T loan program have become the prime target of power company propaganda and anti-REA talk in recent years. Cut off the G&Ts and you have choked the distribution cooperatives—and there goes the whole REA program. It's that simple. Some people, of course, do not understand that. And some of the power company boys are trying to capitalize on that failure to understand. Just last month, for example, a power company official testifying against the supplemental financing bill in Washington stated that he believed the program of lending funds to distribution cooperatives was worthwhile and unobjectionable. (That isn't what they were saying ten years ago!) But power company spokesmen couldn't see any justification for any kind of government financing for G&T cooperatives because the power companies, he said, were ready and willing to provide all the wholesale power the distribution cooperatives need. Again we ask, what price? Under what terms? And for how long?

Answers to those questions determine whether power can be furnished to farmers and to rural area industries at reasonable cost, in adequate amounts and on a dependable basis. And the answers we get from the power companies aren't likely to be the kind of answers we want and need, unless we can borrow the money to build or expand G&T systems when necessary. And unless we get that supplemental financing bill passed into law, we run the risk of not being able to borrow the kind of money that it takes to build or expand these systems. . .

News From Rural Electric Convenience

If you know of any former member who paid a meter deposit and has since died or moved away from your cooperative's line, please let us know. If you leave the cooperative's line, you should also ask that your deposit be refunded.



Ralph V. White
Manager

In 1961 the Illinois General Assembly

News From Norris Electric

May is a nice month of the year in our country. For one thing, school lets out and it hasn't gotten real hot yet. When you get up, the mornings are fresh and the dew lays glistening and quiet and everything is green and sweet smelling. The mosquitoes haven't started yet, and the nights are still cool enough that you have something thrown over you.



Damon Williams
Manager

Summertime is just around the corner and it usually is filled with so many memories and good things that it just seems like you can't stand it.

The thrill and excitement of mushroom hunting are gone and the earth is turning over. It's got the musty rank smell that all farm people know.

Of course in order to pay for all these good things we've got to suffer because it's usually sunburn time, and poison ivy creeps out and gets on certain people and turns them into a whining, scratching mess.

You're going to get into a lot of baseball arguments, but at night the whippoorwills come and you can hear them and your troubles seem to melt away and for a little while you can become a child again.

We've also got thunderstorms and when thunderstorms come, we've got outages and when we've got outages, we've got troubles. When we've got troubles, it makes us very unhappy. You're unhappy and I'm unhappy, but that's the price we pay for the long hot days of summer that lay ahead of us.

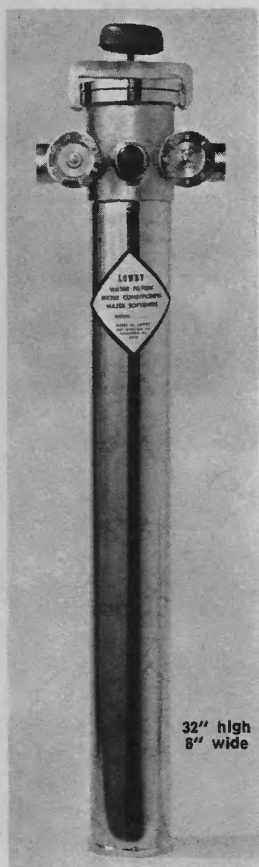
approved an act relating to the disposition of unclaimed property, commonly known as the "Abandoned Property Act." One section of this act makes deposits subject to seizure if not collected. Any unrefunded balance, it appears, now could be claimed by the state as "abandoned property" after 15 years.

Your cooperative feels that these deposits should be paid to the people who made them.

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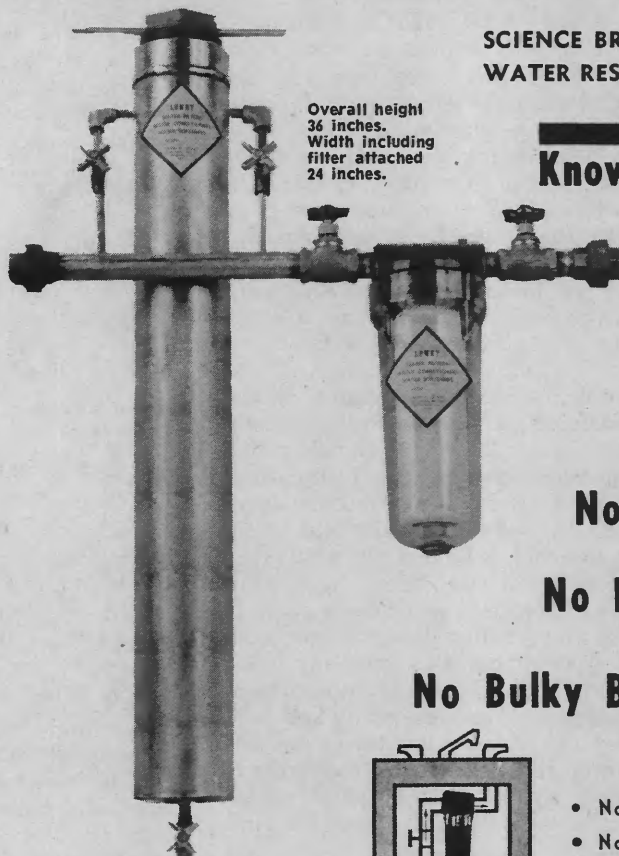
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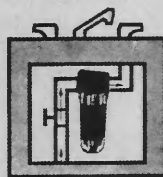
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 to the
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A Lowry Water Conditioning Unit comes to you assembled and ready for easy installation. Included are two 3/4-inch pipe unions. You also get a filter.

Another extra is the 50 pounds of water conditioning chemical that is included with each unit. The chemical is SAFE, TASTELESS, ODORLESS. It retails for 50¢ per pound and in 100 pound bags it is 40¢ per pound, delivered. Approximately 50¢ per person per month is the operating cost of the chemical.

Also, four cartridges come with the filters which should last two years with the sediment found in the normal home. We will show you how to clean these cartridges and you can re-use them many, many times.

In the first few months the Lowry Water Conditioning Unit will remove all precipitated iron and lime—as well as sand, worms, bits of organic matter and rust—from your water pipes and hot water heater, keeping both clean forever. Complete and simple operating instructions are attached.

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NEW YORK — The Anti-Tobacco Center of America has just published a booklet which explains how 88,648 heavy smokers (of whom many are physicians) have stopped smoking without straining their will power. This booklet is available free of charge to smokers. All you need do, to obtain it, is to send your name and address to The Anti-Tobacco Center of America, Dept. A-54-H, 366 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, New York.

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MAY, 1967

What's New?



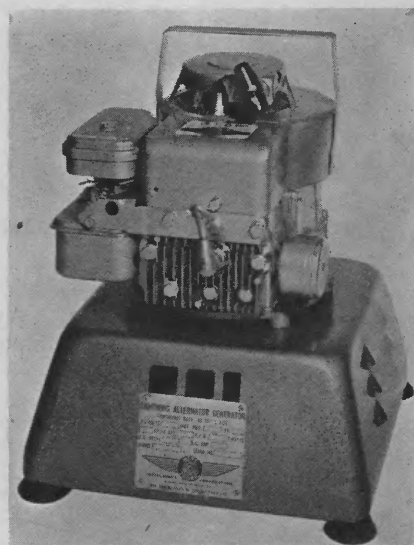
● Compact Refrigerator

A compact refrigerator from Hotpoint is designed to make patio and poolside relaxing more enjoyable. Called "Porta-Cold," the 2.1 cubic foot refrigerator can be rolled around on a wheeled cart to wherever it is needed. The appliance is 22 inches wide, 18 inches high, 20 inches deep and weighs about 50 pounds. It has two door shelves, two adjustable sliding cabinet shelves and a freezer unit. Available in white or a warm, deep beige, Hotpoint's "Porta-Cold" retails for about \$89. The stainless steel trimmed cart is about \$20. Another advantage of this compact refrigerator is that it is small enough to be put into a car's trunk to take along on vacation trips to the summer cottage.



● Washer-Dryer

The "Personal Laundette" by Kelvinator is a combination washer-dryer, small enough to be installed in a bathroom vanity. It is fully automatic, moving from the washing cycle directly into the drying cycle and then to off.



● Alternator Generator

This lightweight alternator-generator from Merc-O-Tronic Instruments Corp., Almont, Mich., is a complete portable power plant ready to step in if there is a power interruption. Its capacity is 1,250 watts at 115 volts, A.C., 60 cycles.



TAXES

I get so mad at the income tax, you know that box that says DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE? I drop a big blob of chicken fat right in the middle. I figure if I can't write in that space—nobody else is gonna write in it either!

TIME PLEASE

Once there was an elevator operator who grew tired of people asking him for the time, so he hung a clock in the elevator. Now all day long people ask him: "Is that clock right?"

SCALES

Small girl showing bathroom scales to playmate: "All I know is you stand on it and it makes you angry."

CHEESE

A customer asked the manager of the delicatessen, "Do you remember that cheese you sold me yesterday?"

"Yes," said the manager.

"Please tell me again," the customer said. "Did you say it was imported or deported from that country?"

IT'S A BOY!

Recently, a single girl came into the office and began passing out cigars and candy, both with blue ribbons. Somewhat puzzled and most surprised, her co-workers asked why.

Proudly she displayed a solitaire on her left hand and announced: "It's a boy—six feet tall and 170 pounds."

QUOTABLE QUIPS

Dove is a four letter bird for love.

* * *

There are worse things than being lazy. Being dragged out of bed

is one of them.

* * *

We really don't need calendars. If the weather forecast says rain, it's Sunday.

It's strange how people never act as you would have done if you had been them.

* * *

Overprotectiveness: Smotherhood.

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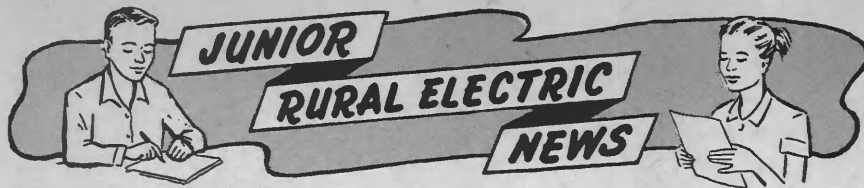
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CARLINVILLE	EUREKA	MACOMB	SPRINGFIELD
CHAMPAIGN	FREEPORT	MONMOUTH	WOODSTOCK
CHARLESTON	GALESBURG	MORRISON	



PEN PALS

Due to a large amount of mail on hand only the names, addresses and ages of boys and girls wanting pen pals are being published this month. As soon as our large list is reduced, complete letters again will be used.

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

Linda Gayle Collins, age 11
Elkville, Ill., r.r.2, 62932

Mary Lou Clark, 11
Jewett, Ill., r.r.1, 62436

Deborah Halfacre, 12
Iuka, Ill., r.r.4, 62849

Terri Shepherd, 12
Lenox, Iowa, r.r.2, 50851

Mandy Pehrson, 12
Paris, Ill., r.r.1, 61944

Brenda Lynn, 12
Mason City, Ill., r.r.1, 62664

Whitney Lee Clark, 8
Jewett, Ill., r.r.1, 62436

Cindy Hortin, 14
Albion, Ill., r.r.2

Anna Marie Riston, 14
McClure, Ill., Box 3, r.r.1

Joyce Vallow, 14
Staunton, Ill., r.r.2, Box 13B 62088

Susan Cole, 12
530 S. Livingstone
Springfield, Ill., 62703

Kathy Lester, 15
Buffalo, Ill., 62515

Debra Baker, 11
Sigel, Ill., Box 82, 62462

Krista Boehne, 9
Hoffman, Ill., Box 92, 62250

Carol Black, 11
St. Jacob, Ill., r.r.1, 62281

Eddie Wilkins, 10
DeWitt, Ill., r.r.1

Delores Devall, 17
Greenup, Ill., r.r.1, 62428

Debbie McCallister, 10
Springfield, Ill., r.r.5, 62707

Charles W. Burroughs, 16
Canton, Ill., r.r.4, 61520

Jo Gehle, 9
St. Peter, Ill., 62880

Debbie Gehle, 9
St. Peter, Ill., 62880

Lynn Ann Moore, 9
Cobden, Ill., RFD 3, 62920

Gary Sutter, 13
Hanover, Ill., Box 453, 61041

Karen Walton
Pekin, Ill., r.r.2

Nina Lee Walker, 7
Patoka, Ill., 62875

Paula Watkins, 13
Carthage, Ill., r.r.3, 62321

Barbara Washburn, 13
Marshall, Ill., r.r.3, 62441

Betty Reynolds, 18
Stonefort, Ill., 62987

Jean Wainman, 12
Galesburg, Ill., r.r.2, 61401

Marilyn Blades, 13
Hillview, Ill., r.r.1, 62050

Debbie Wilson, 8
Tuscola, Ill., r.r.1, Box 32

Bobby Wilson, 10
Tuscola, Ill., r.r.1, Box 32

Kathy Wilson, 15
Tuscola, Ill., r.r.1, Box 32

Elizabeth Anne Braddy, 13
Walnut Hill, Ill., r.r.1, 62893

Terry Peters, 11
Auburn, Ill., r.r.1, Box 244, 62615

Judy Hamrick, 15
Cissna Park, Ill., r.r.1, 60924

Gary Manard, 16
Baylis, Ill., r.r.1, 62347

Marilyn Romack, 12
Neoga, Ill., r.r.2, 62447

Diane Elaine Prince, 12
Bluford, Ill., r.r.3, 62814

Gail Henderson, 14
Mason, Ill. 62443

Pam Haberkorn
Watseka, Ill., r.r.1, Box 86, 60970

Vanessa Faye Prater, 11
Modoc, Ill., r.r.1, 62261

Donna Ealey, 11
Dawson, Ill., r.r.2, 62520

Becky Dasso, 12
Chatsworth, Ill., r.r.1, 60921

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IT'S STRAWBERRY TIME

Although poets may praise the blossom, the strawberry is the more useful member of the rose family. Then why were these luscious beauties given a so trivial and belittling name? Well, in the beginning nobody knew about the strawberry being related to the rose so the original name was logical enough. They were called strewberries because, when red ripe, they look as if they were scattered among the green leaves. Mispronunciation and careless spelling changed strew to straw.

Strawberries grew wild and plentiful throughout Colonial America. Consequently, many many years passed before they were given a place in the home garden. In fact, North America was centuries behind the Chilian Indians, the French, and the English in strawberry culture. However, the North American homemaker is now far ahead of all others in her home preserving skills. She either knows how, or can easily learn, to make preserves in which the strawberries remain whole, plump and bright; to capture their beauty and flavor in jam and jelly and to freeze them so that an almost right-out-of-the-patch goodness is retained.

Strawberries may be frozen whole, sliced, in dry sugar or in ice cold syrup. One quart of prepared berries usually requires $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar. The amount of sugar may be increased or decreased to suit taste. It is advisable to use ascorbic acid or an ascorbic acid mixture to protect fruit from the oxygen in the air. Oxygen causes changes in color and flavor and destroys vitamins. Ascorbic acid or mixture is sprinkled over the fruit before mixing with the sugar or is added to the cold syrup just before it is used. Highest quality in home frozen strawberries is more easily obtained by slicing and covering the berries with syrup because syrup fills spaces between the pieces and thus helps drive air from the container.

When Freezing Strawberries:

1. Use fresh, sound, fully ripe berries of fine flavor.

2. Handle berries gently, quickly and as little as possible.
3. Use air tight, leak, moisture, odor and vapor proof containers such as a tapered glass jar. (Ordinary fruit jars can be used provided a deep head space is left.) Deep head space is wasteful and also permits a larger amount of air to be closed in the jar.
4. Place filled containers in freezer as promptly as possible. Avoid over crowding as this delays freezing.

STRAWBERRY JELLY

Two and one half to three quarts fully ripe berries and 5 or 6 one-half pint jars.

3½ cups strawberry juice *aside*
1 box fruit pectin *Few drops red food color—*
5 cups sugar—measure and set *may be omitted*

Wash, cap and crush berries. (Do not heat.) Put berries in jelly bag and squeeze out juice. If clearest possible jelly is wanted, re-strain juice through cotton flannel. Measure juice into large (4 to 6 quart) kettle. Add pectin and put kettle over high heat. Stir until mixture reaches a fast bubbling boil; add sugar and bring back to a fast rolling boil. Keep stirring while the mixture boils exactly one minute. Remove from heat, stir in a few drops of red color to help prevent fading. Quickly skim off foam and pour boiling hot jelly to within $\frac{1}{8}$ inch of the top of jar. Put lid on jar; screw band tight. Invert jars 2 or 3 minutes then stand them upright to cool.

STRAWBERRY JAM

Make it with or without added fruit pectin

If using pectin, 2 to 2½ quarts fully ripe berries and 8 or 9 one-half pint jars.

I. Strawberry jam made with fruit pectin:

5 cups crushed strawberries *7 cups sugar—measure and set*
1 box powdered fruit pectin *aside*

Wash, drain, cap, crush and measure berries into large (4 to 6 quart) kettle. Add pectin and put kettle over high heat. Stir until mixture reaches a fast bubbling boil. Add sugar and bring mixture to a fast rolling boil. Keep stirring while the mixture boils exactly one minute. Remove from heat, quickly skim off foam and pour boiling hot jam to within $\frac{1}{8}$ inch of the top of jar. Seal tight. Invert jars 2 or 3 minutes then stand them upright to cool.

II. Strawberry jam without added pectin:

4 cups crushed strawberries 2 tablespoons lemon juice
4 cups sugar ¼ teaspoon salt

Measure berries, sugar, lemon juice and salt into kettle. Stir well. Heat slowly until sugar dissolves, then boil rapidly until mixture thickens. Quickly skim off foam. Pour boiling hot jam to within ½ inch of top of jar. Seal. Invert jars 2 or 3 minutes then stand them upright to cool.

STRAWBERRY PRESERVES

With touch of orange

About 2 quarts berries and 4 one-half pint or 2 pint fruit jars will be needed for each batch of preserves.

6 cups prepared berries ¼ teaspoon salt
4¾ cups sugar ½ small tart orange

Wash, drain, cap and measure berries. Mix berries and sugar; this is best done by putting alternate layers of berries and sugar in wide bowl and then using a rubber spatula to gently lift and turn berries. Cover bowl and leave in refrigerator at least 8 hours. Peel off and discard thin yellow part of orange rind; slice rest of orange. Turn berries and sugar into kettle, add salt and sliced ½ orange. Put kettle over low heat until sugar dissolves and berries are hot through. Boil rapidly until the berries appear bright and clear and the syrup about as thick as warm honey. Remove orange slices. Quickly skim off foam and pour boiling hot preserves to within about ½ inch of top of jar. Seal.

BANANA SPLIT STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE

2 cups biscuit mix (35% butterfat)
2 tbsp. sugar, if desired ¼ cup sifted confectioners'
¾ cup cream or ¼ cup melted sugar
 butter plus ½ cup milk 1 large banana, sliced
¼ cup nuts sweetened fresh strawberries*
1 cup whipping cream

Heat oven to 450 degrees. Mix first three ingredients well with fork. Beat 20 strokes. Divide dough in half. With spatula, gently spread each half in an 8" circle on greased baking sheet at opposite corners. Bake 10 min. Meanwhile chop nuts and whip cream with sugar. Place one layer on serving plate, arrange ½ of the banana over top. Spread with half the whipped cream and sprinkle with half the nuts. Top with second layer and the remaining banana and sweetened strawberries. Top with whipped cream and nuts. Serve immediately. 6 to 8 servings.

* Frozen strawberries may be used but drain off some of the juice to be spooned over servings.

STRAWBERRY-RHUBARB CHIFFON PIE

1 pkg. (1 lb.) frozen rhubarb 1 pkg. (10 oz.) frozen
¼ cup water strawberries
2 tablespoons sugar ½ cup whipping cream
1 pkg. strawberry gelatin
1 baked 9-inch pie shell, cooled

Place rhubarb, water and sugar in saucepan. Simmer, uncovered 5-10 minutes or until larger pieces rhubarb can be broken up with fork. Remove from heat. Add gelatin, stirring until dissolved. Add frozen block of strawberries, stirring until berries are separated. Chill until thickened. Whip cream until it holds stiff peaks. Fold into thickened fruit mixture. Pour into pie shell. Chill until set—about 3 hours. Garnish with additional whipped cream if desired.

STRAWBERRY ICE BOX PIE

¼ cup lemon juice 1¼ cup frozen strawberries
1 can sweetened condensed 1 9-inch graham cracker
 milk crust

Mix milk, lemon juice and strawberries and pour into graham cracker crust (which has been cooked). Top with whipped cream sprinkled with chopped nuts. Chill.

STRAWBERRY JELLO CAKE

1 pkg. white cake mix ¾ cup cooking oil
1 pkg. strawberry jello 1 cup well drained
4 eggs strawberries

Combine all ingredients in mixing bowl, mix thoroughly, beat 2 minutes. Bake in three 8-inch lined, greased cake pans at 350 degrees 25-30 minutes. Frost with strawberry cream frosting.

Strawberry Cream Frosting: 1 box powdered sugar
½ cup butter ½ cup drained strawberries

Mix together and frost layers and top of cake. We have received several versions of this cake from our readers. This one seems to strike a happy medium.

STRAWBERRY-PINEAPPLE SPRING FANCY

1 package apple-flavored ¾ cup whole fresh strawberries,
 gelatin hulled
1 tablespoon chopped fresh 1 slice canned pineapple
 mint leaves ½ cup diced canned pineapple
1 cup hot water slices
1 cup canned pineapple syrup ½ cup sliced fresh strawberries

Combine gelatin and mint in bowl. Add hot water and stir until gelatin is dissolved. Then add pineapple syrup, cover and let stand 15 minutes. Strain. Chill until slightly thickened. Arrange whole strawberries and pineapple slice on bottom of 1½ quart mold. Pour half of slightly thickened gelatin into mold. Chill until firm. Place remaining gelatin in bowl of ice water. Whip with egg beater until fluffy and thick like whipped cream. Then fold in diced pineapple and sliced strawberries. Spoon onto firm gelatin in mold. Chill until firm. Unmold. Garnish with sprigs of mint and additional whole strawberries. Serve with whipped cream, if desired. Makes 8 servings.

ORANGE MIST WITH FRESH STRAWBERRIES

1 cup sugar 2 cans (6 ounces each) frozen
4½ cups water concentrated orange juice
2 tablespoons lemon juice Fresh strawberries

Mix sugar and 2 cups water in saucepan. Bring to a boil, stirring until sugar is dissolved. Cool slightly.

Mix lemon juice, concentrated orange juice, and remaining 2½ cups water. Add sugar syrup and blend. Pour into refrigerator trays, setting control at coldest temperature. Freeze about 3 hours, or until mixture forms heavy crystals throughout, but is not firm. Serve at once in fruit juice glasses with spoon or straws. (If mixture is allowed to freeze until firm, spoon into bowl and beat with egg beater until mushy, but not melted.) Garnish with fresh strawberries. Serves 8 to 12.

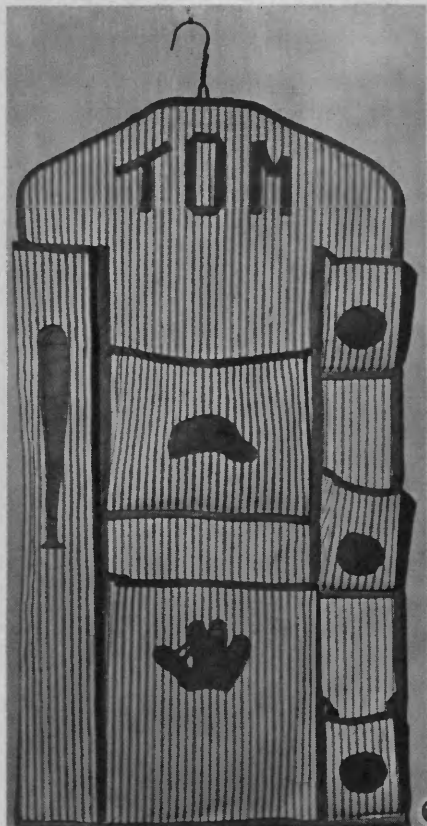


BANANA SPLIT STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE



STRAWBERRY-RHUBARB CHIFFON PIE

A sure hit for little leaguers



■ If you're harboring a potential Big League baseball star in your home this summer, score a big hit by making a handy storage bag for all his equipment. (Save yourself some wear and tear, too.) Here are instructions for a baseball caddy to hang on your Little Leaguer's closet door. Made of sturdy cotton ticking decorated with bright red baseball appliques, it holds a uniform and has handy pockets for storing cap, glove, bat and three baseballs.

You'll need 2 yards of striped ticking and 7 yards of wide red bias tape. Use red fabric scraps or iron-on tape for the appliqued motifs. To make the bag, cut two 18x36-inch rectangles from ticking. For ball pockets, cut three 6x9-inch pieces. The bat pocket requires an 8x30-inch strip; the mitt pocket, 12x14-inches; and the hat pocket, 8x12-inches.

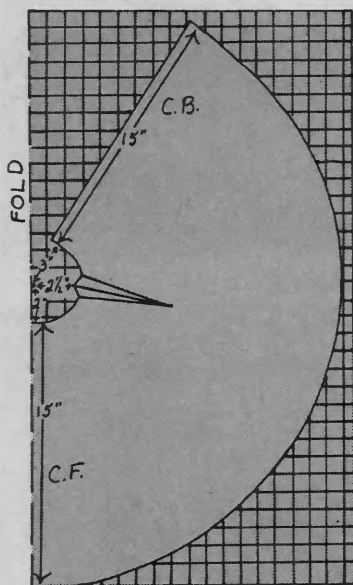
Make expansion pleats in each pocket, marking in from sides as follows: Ball pockets— $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; bat and mitt pockets—2 inches; hat pocket—1 inch. Press fold at marking and stitch close to fold. Make pleat, press, allowing $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch of fabric to extend beyond stitched fold. Press. Bind tops of pockets with pleat open, then lower edge

with pleats closed except for bat, mitt and lowest ball pocket. Cut a 11-inch slit in center of one of the 18x36-inch pieces. This will form the back of bag and allow room for putting in uniform. Bind raw edges of slit, make a 2-inch binding across the top of the slit to hold it together.

Pin back and front pieces together with wrong sides facing. Place hanger at upper edge, cut away excess fabric, leaving $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch allowance. Pin pockets to front of caddy, putting bat pocket at left side, cap and mitt pockets in center, and 3 baseball pockets at right. Place the hat pocket 3 inches above mitt pocket, and space ball pockets $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inches apart. Be sure to have raw edges even at lower edge of the caddy.

Bind outer raw edges of entire caddy, catching pocket edges, leaving $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch opening at top of caddy for inserting neck of hanger. Fold tape to half-width. Pin over remaining pocket raw edges, then top stitch at both sides.

Apply baseball motifs to corresponding pockets. Use contrasting colored thread in decorative patterns for seams on hat, ball, etc. For a finishing touch, make your youngster's name from tape folded in half. Apply by hand to top of caddy.



Scale 1 sq. = 1"
NOTE: DART—1" deep, 5" long.

Make-up cape



This handy cape is a wonderful beauty aid. Just throw it over your shoulders while applying makeup or brushing or spraying your hair. It would be a much-appreciated gift, too. It's easy to make. You'll need 1 yard fabric; $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards rick rack; $4\frac{3}{4}$ yards double-fold bias tape. To make cut as indicated in diagram. Seam shoulder dart. Draw 3 rows around neck 1" apart. Top stitch rick rack over them. Bind outside edges. Stitch closed $10\frac{1}{2}$ " piece of bias tape, bind neck edge and continue to stitch closed another $10\frac{1}{2}$ " of bias tape for ties.



■ The average homemaker spends four full years of her life at the dishpan. This time can be cut in half with an electric dishwasher. To be sure, the table still must be cleared, leftovers put away and clean dishes unloaded. But the old routine of scraping, rinsing, washing, rinsing again and drying every item is simplified.

When you have a dishwasher you simply scrape, load the machine, add detergent, set a dial—and walk away. It's only the non-dishwasher owners who say, "I can do dishes faster by hand than I can with a dishwasher."

Dishwashers have changed. And the big news is on the inside. The new dishwashers aren't bigger on the outside but their mechanisms have been refined, making room for more dishes. Some of the new machines accommodate service for 17 people. Capacity, by the way, is measured in place settings—one each of dinner and salad plates, sauce bowl, glass, cup and saucer plus silverware and serving pieces.

If you are in the market for a dishwasher and you have a lot of odd-sized plates, extra-long stemmed goblets, check the size of the machine before you buy.

For best results dishwashers need hot water (140-150 degrees). Some

models have their own booster heaters. So one of the best things about a dishwasher is the fact that they get dishes cleaner because of the hot water than would be possible with handwashing. Even hotter temperatures are reached during the drying cycle which leaves dishes and glasses sparkling and spot-free.

All machines have wash cycles for mixed loads of dishes and utensils. Some have cycles programmed to suit special loads—short cycles for glassware, longer phases for pans. The hold cycle pre-rinses dishes eliminating the need for hand rinsing. Then you can collect dishes until you have a sizable load before washing. New models have improved spray systems to reach all levels in the machine.

Dish racks allow for more random loading, silver baskets have been improved. Some new models are considerably quieter because of construction and insulating material.

You need to memorize the manufacturer's instruction book that comes with your dishwasher. It will tell you the best way to load the machine. It's important to use the proper detergent, in the right amount, the right way. For sparkling dishes—especially in hard-water areas—use a rinse compound. If your

machine does not have an automatic dispenser for rinse compound, use cake form, which lasts through many washes.

The dishwasher can do little jobs for you. Store dirty dishes in machine to keep counter space clear. It will remove dust from little-used dishes and glassware. Plate warming makes use of the drying cycle. Dishes get handled only once if you set the table direct from dishwasher.

Automatic dishwashers today are available in a variety of models—portables, convertibles, built-in, front- and top-loading—from 10 or more manufacturers. Prices range from \$100 for portables with minimum features to \$300 and above for top-of-the-line built-in's. All wash far superior and have greater capacity than machines offered just a few years ago, plus many extras such as maple tops that are removable for use as a serving tray.

For our money, there's no better bargain for the kitchen than an automatic dishwasher.

PORTABLE TODAY: BUILT-IN TOMORROW

This top-of-the-line convertible offers such features as powerful wash action, soft food waste eliminator, self-cleaning filtering system, adjustable loading racks and capacity for 17 place settings. The dishwasher is ideally suited to aid the homemaker in her household cleaning chores. Decorative objects, hard to wash and consuming to dry, come out sparkling clean, simplifying the task of house cleaning. The convertible model will fit in with future kitchen remodeling plans, and is designed to be built-in undercounter later—Hotpoint.



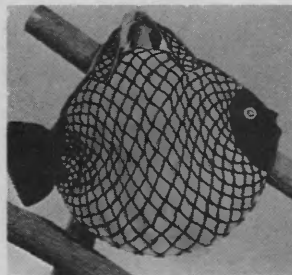


1. Masquerade 4-in-1 Hat. One pretty as a picture hat masquerades as four separate hats. Women who sew will enjoy making the smart pillbox-crown hat with flattering picture brim. Brim detaches to be worn by itself on various occasions—solid color side up with the lovely print side shading the face, or the reverse, with print side up and solid color against face. The crown becomes a chic pillbox. On windy days, button the brim onto a smart hood to complete the hat wardrobe. As a bonus pattern you receive reversible beach cover-up and a handy pillow-bag to go with it. Send one envelope for this complete Surfside Ensemble pattern.

for fun in the sun



2. Knitted bathing suits for brother and sister. Comfortable and tough work clothes for the sand engineer. Holds their shape through waves or sprinkler parties. Sizes 3, 4, 5 and 6.
3. This sea horse becomes a land lover after being caught in his own crocheted net. This is in colors of the sea, deep green, purple, parakeet blue. You need felt for the sea horse.
4. A beach bundle set, cotton knitted beach coat, crocheted slippers. This one is in white with aqua trim. Coat is in sizes 2 to 6 and slippers small, medium, large. It will wear well.



5. Felt, plastic and thread, bone rings, sequins and beads, make the most delightful crocheted beach bag ever near water. It's bound to become a "land lubber" and accompany you shopping.
6. A basket full of sunshine and suntan lotion, dark glasses and on and on. There won't be another bag and purse like it at the beach because you made it to match your bathing suit.
7. A lacy shawl to crochet is demure in white, sophisticated in black and eye stopper in orange. A triangle of gossamer looks lovely draped around shoulders or worn like a mantilla.
8. Hands are making news especially if they have lacy gloves on them. These win hands down and belong in every woman's wardrobe. So lady-like, they give every costume a fashion look.

ILLINOIS RURAL ELECTRIC NEWS

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.....Surf Ensemble
- 2.....Bathing Suits
- 3.....Sea Horse Bag
- 4.....Beach Coat
- 5.....Fish Beach Bag
- 6.....Striped Bag
- 7.....Shawl
- 8.....Gloves

Name

Address

Comment (if any)

This coupon expires June 20, 1967.
Orders must be postmarked by that date.

DISCOUNT PRICES

For Illinois
Rural Electric Members

ROSES - 29c EACH

SHRUBS - 6¢ TREES - 10¢

Each plant is labeled, fresh and expertly packed to arrive in top condition . . . Planting instruction included in each order.

Save 40% to 100% Why Pay More?

PRICES ON ROSE BUSHES: 29¢ each, 6 for \$1.69, 12 for \$2.98; your choice of varieties


REDS	YELLOWS	PINKS	TWO TONES	WHITES	CLIMBERS
Etoile De Hollande	Eclipse	Editor McFarland	Talisman	K. A. Victoria	Cl. Blaze Red
Red Radiance	Golden Charm	Pink Radiance	President Hoover	Caledonia	Cl. Talisman
Mirandy	Peace	The Doctor	Betty Uprichard	F. K. Druski	Cl. Poinsettia
Crimson Glory	Golden Dawn	Briarcliff	Contrast	K. Louise	Cl. Red Talisman
Ami Quinard	Luxemburg	Columbia	Edith N. Perkins		Cl. Golden Charm
Charlotte Armstrong		Picture	Condesa de Sagastio		

FLOWERING SHRUBS

	Each	5 plants
 RED SNOWBERRY.....	.15	.71
ALTHEA ROSE OF SHARON.....	.06	.29
ALTHEA, red.....	.15	.71
RED WEIGELA, deep red.....	.29	\$1.39
FORSYTHIA, yellow.....	.19	.90
DEUTZIA, snow white.....	.19	.89
MOCK ORANGE, white.....	.19	.89
PINK SPIREA, pink.....	.09	.41
PUSSY WILLOW, bears catkins.....	.39	\$1.89
RED BUSH HONEYSUCKLE, red.....	.29	\$1.39
PINK WEIGELA, pure pink.....	.19	.89
CRAPPE MYRTLE, colors red or pink.....	.59	\$2.89
HYDRANGEA P.G., pinkish white.....	.49	\$2.39
SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI, white flowers.....	.29	\$1.39
RED OZIER DOGWOOD, red bark.....	.19	.89
CYDONIA JAPONICA, red flowers.....	.39	\$1.89
PERSIAN LILAC, old favorite orchid.....	.49	\$2.39
SNOWBALL huge white flowers.....	.39	1.89
WISTERIA VINE, purple flowers.....	.49	2.39
PINK BUSH HONEYSUCKLE, pink.....	.29	1.39
FLOWERING ALMOND, pink flowers.....	.69	3.29
PINK AZALEA, pink.....	.39	1.89
FLOWERING CRAB, red or pink.....	.89	4.29
SMOKE TREE.....	.79	3.79

(Above Shrubs 1 to 2 ft. tall, 1 or 2 years old)

EVERGREENS

	Each	3 For
 CHERRY LAUREL, ¼ to 1 ft.....	.19	.54
RED CEDAR, ¼ to 1 ft.....	.39	1.09
CAMELLIA SASANQUA, ¼ to 1 ft.....	.10	.29
MAGNOLIA, ½ to 1 ft.....	.59	1.69
PFITZER JUNIPER, low spreading-1 ft.....	.89	2.59
CHINESE FIR, 1 ft.....	.89	2.59
JAPANESE YEW, ½-1 ft.....	.59	1.69
PHOTINIA, ½-1 ft.....	.59	1.69
PITTISPORUM, ½-1 ft.....	.79	2.29
WAX LEAF LIGUSTRUM, 1-1½ ft.....	.59	1.69
RHODODENDRON, ½ to 1 ft.....	.69	1.98
COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE, ½-1 ft.....	.59	1.69
HETZI PUNIPER, spreading ½-1 ft.....	.89	2.59
NANDINAS, fiery red ones, 1 ft.....	.59	1.69
MOUNTAIN LAUREL, 1 ft.....	.39	1.09
RED BERRY PYRACANTHA, ½-1 ft.....	.89	2.49
GARDENIA, white blooms, 1-1½ ft.....	.59	1.69
BOXWOOD, (Dwarf) 1 yr. ½-1 ft.....	.49	1.39
BURFORD HOLLY, ½-1 ft.....	.69	1.98
CANADA HEMLOCK, 1-1½ ft.....	.29	.79
ABELIA, glossy leaves, ½-1 ft.....	.39	1.09
IRISH JUNIPER, ½-1 ft.....	.79	2.29
AMERICAN HOLLY, red berries, ½-1 ft.....	.39	1.09

(Above Evergreens are 1 or 2 years old)

BULBS & PERENNIALS

	each	5 Plants
HIBISCUS.....	.07	.33
VIOLETS.....	.10	.47
CANNAS: colors: red, pink or yellow.....	.15	.71
PEONIES, red, pink, white.....	.59	2.89
IRIS, blue, white, purple, yellow.....	.06	.29
HOLLYHOCKS, mixed colors, roots.....	.25	1.19
RED CARNATION, red.....	.25	1.19
PAMPAS GRASS, white plumes.....	.39	1.89

(All Perennials and Bulbs are 1 yr. or older)

HEDGE PLANTS

25 MULTIFLORA ROSES.....	\$1.39
50 SOUTH PRIVET EVERGREEN HEDGE.....	1.19
100 SOUTH PRIVET EVERGREEN HEDGE.....	1.98
25 LOMBARDY POPLAR FOR HEDGE.....	2.79

(All Hedge 1-2 ft. tall, 1 or 2 yrs. old)

Shade & Flowering Trees

	each	3 plants
SCARLET MAPLE MAPLE, 4-5 ft.....	.69	\$1.98
CHINESE ELM, 2-4 ft.....	.19	.55
PIN OAK, 1-2 ft.....	.29	.83
CHINESE ELM, 5½-7 ft.....	.79	2.29
RED OAK, 1-2 ft.....	.49	1.39
LOMBARDY POPLAR, 3½-5 ft.....	.79	2.29
LOMBARDY POPLAR, 5½-7 ft.....	.79	2.29
SILVER MAPLE, 1-2 ft.....	.19	.55
SILVER MAPLE, 5½-7 ft.....	.79	2.29
SYCAMORE, 3½-5 ft.....	.59	1.98
WEeping WILLOW, 4½-6 ft.....	.69	1.98
RED BUD, 5½-7 ft.....	.89	2.59
PINK FL. MIMOSA, 2½-4 ft.....	.39	1.09
PINK FL. MIMOSA, 4½-6 ft.....	.79	2.29
WHITE FL. DOGWOOD, 2½-4 ft.....	.39	1.09
PINK FL. DOGWOOD, 1-2 ft.....	1.98	5.75
RED FLOWERING PEACH, 2½-4 ft.....	.89	2.59
PINK FLOWERING PEACH, 2½-4 ft.....	.89	2.59
TULIP TREE, 3½-5 ft.....	.69	1.98
LIVE OAK, 1-2 ft.....	.49	1.39
TREE OF HEAVEN, 3½-5 ft.....	.59	1.69
PURPLE LEAF PLUM, 1-2 ft.....	.89	2.59

(All above Trees 1 or 2 yrs. old)

FRUIT TREES

FIGS, 1-2 ft., 1-2 years old.....	79¢ ea.
BOYSENBERRY, ½-1 ft., 1-2 years.....	29¢ ea.
GRAPE VINES: Varieties: Concord, Carmen, Fredonia. Price: 1 yr., ½-1 ft. tall.....	59¢ ea.
BLACKBERRY: 1 yr. plants, ½-1 ft.....	23¢ ea.
DEWBERRY, 1 yr. plants, ½-1 ft.....	23¢ ea.
RASPBERRY, 1 yr., red or black.....	39¢ ea.



PEACHES: Varieties; Elberta, J.H. Hale, Red Haven, Golden Jubilee, Belle Georgia, Hale Haven, Dixie Red.
Prices: 1-2 ft. - 49¢ ea.; 2-3 ft. - 59¢ ea.; 3¼-5 ft. - 98¢ ea.

PLUMS: Varieties: Burbank, Marianna, American, Golden.
Prices: 1-2 ft. - 59¢ ea.; 2-3 ft. - 89¢ ea.; 3¼-5 ft. - \$1.19 ea.

APPLE TREES: Varieties: Red Delicious, Red Stayman, Early Harvest, Yellow Delicious.
Prices: 1-2 ft. - 59¢ ea.; 2-3 ft. - 69¢ ea.; 3¼-5 ft. - \$1.19 ea.

PEARS: Varieties: Keiffer, Bartlett.
Prices: 2-3 ft. - \$1.19 ea.; 3¼-5 ft. - \$1.49 ea.

HARDY PECAN: ½-1 ft. - 98¢ ea.; 1-2 ft. - \$1.29 ea.

APRICOT TREES: Varieties: Early Golden, Moorpark. Prices: 2-3 ft. - 89¢ ea.; 3¼-5 ft. - \$1.49 ea.

CHERRY TREES: Variety: Montmorency. Prices 2-3 ft. - \$1.29 ea.; 3-4 ft. - \$1.69 ea.
(All above trees 1 or 2 years old)

THIS MONTH'S NURSERY SPECIALS

FLORIBUNDA ROSES 79¢

RED RIPPLES CHERRY red
FLORADORA orange vermillion
LAFAYETTE bright red
BETTY PRIOR rich pink
2 year old blooming size bushes.
Price: 79¢ ea., 6 for \$4.69

BABY DOLL ROSES 79¢

IDEAL dark red
GOLDEN SALMON pink and orange
SUMMER SNOW snow white
GEORGE ELGER bright yellow
Price: 2 year old Baby Doll Roses: 79¢ ea.; 6 for \$4.69. Your Choice of Varieties

CAMELLIAS 89¢

CLEOPATRA large red flowers
MINE-NO-YUKI double white
PINK SNOW fine grower, pink
TEXAS STAR light mauve pink
SETSUGEKKA white, splashed pink
Prices on blooming size: 89¢ ea.; 3 for \$2.59. (Above plants 1-2 ft. tall, 1 or 2 yrs. old)

AZALEAS 79¢

CHRISTMAS CHEER red, crimson
CORAL BELLS bellshaped pink
SALMON BEAUTY salmon, pink
PINK PEARL pink shaded white
HINO-CRIMSON brilliant scarlet
Prices on blooming size azaleas: 79¢ ea.; 3 for \$2.29; 6 for \$4.49.

EXTRA SPECIAL BONUS!

- * Cushion mums 19¢ each, 5 for 89¢
- * Iris, blue, white, yellow purple; .06¢ each, 5 for .29¢
- * Hollyhocks, mixed color roots, .25¢ each, 5 for 1.19
- * Canna Bulbs, red, pink, yellow, .15¢ each, 5 for .71¢

ALL OUR PLANTS are nursery grown from seeds, cuttings or budded stock, never transplanted, except those marked with (*) Asterisks, which means those are collected from the wild state. All plants inspected by State Dept. of Agriculture.

OUR GUARANTEE: If you are not entirely satisfied on arrival, return within 10 days and we will replace or refund your money, including postage.

CASH ORDERS: Send check. Money Order or cash plus 60¢ for postage and packing and we ship postpaid.

C.O.D. ORDERS: If shipped C.O.D. you pay C.O.D. fee. Money Order fee and postage charge.

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