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I would like to say at this time I'm at a loss for words where my monster maul is concerned. One of your customers described it well, "Find me a place to stand and I'll split the world." One thing I never expect to read in the Sotz News is someone ordering another maul because he wore his out! I haven't had a chance to fire up my stove yet but by following your directions it was a piece of cake. In this competitive world today it's indeed a pleasure to deal with a company such as yours. Your products are exactly as stated and your prices very reasonable. As for the guarantees, they are almost unheard of elsewhere. I'm really looking forward to my new cart. There's still a lot of firewood to be moved to the pile. Keep up the good work.

UNHEARD WORDS

Charles Abbott, Absecon, NJ NEIGHBORLY LESSON

I visited my neighbor last week to find his son and son-in-law struggling to lift heavy cross-sections of oak and hickory onto a tractor-powered hydraulic splitter. I pulled the Monster Maul out of the back of my pickup and went to work. After 15 minutes with aching backs, they and their 80 hp fuel-eating rig had split about 2/3 of what I and the Monster had, and I was just getting loosened up. The first question they asked was where they could buy such a maul.

Bill Dieckman, Letts, IA

NO MORE ACHES & PAINS
I got my Monster Maul yesterday, read
the instructions and put it right to work!
I had been borrowing a friend's Chopper I
to do the job, but being of small stature,
5'3" and 125 lbs., I would have a hard
time splitting straight logs and a backache for days later! I was a little worried
about the weight, but when you don't
have to make a round-house swing to get
the job done it really saved my back!
The Monster Maul even split those
knotty ones the Chopper I couldn't touch!
Thank you for a fine product. You make
woodsplitting a breeze.

James W. Baldwin, Bellmawr, NJ UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST!

I have one of your Monster Mauls and it's the greatest splitter I have ever used. I split 3 cords of oak in 1 day; approximately 2 hours per cord. The oak was 16"x 18" and the maul split it with ease in just one and two shots. Enclosed is \$15.95 for a set of your woodstove tools. I have no doubts that it will be as good a product as your monster maul. Thank you for prompt delivery. P.S. Please send me one of your up-to-date newspapers, I really enjoy reading it. Thanks.

Louis A. Colasante, Hatboro, PA DOCTOR REPORTS!

I recently purchased your "Monster Maul". It is gratifying to find a mail order item that is exactly as advertised. I split knotty, live oak with little difficulty. The most amazing thing to me is that compared to all the other systems, I have ever used, the Monster never gets stuck. Also, the newspaper that accompanies the maul is full of useful information. Being on the receiving end of many work-related injuries, I appreciate the emphasis on safety as well.

Ira B. Fishman, M.D., King City, CA

Acid rain and uncertainties

If you don't like the idea of an extra \$90-225 on your annual electric bill, you'll be interested in some proposed "solutions" to the acid rain problem.

That \$90-225 a year is the range of added consumer cost estimated by Southern Illinois Power Cooperative and Western Illinois Power Cooperative if proposed acid rain control legislation now in Congress becomes law. That breaks down to \$7.50-\$19 monthly, costs that would be on top of any inceases brought on by other regulations, inflation, interest rates, and other factors that affect consumer electric costs.

Review by Illinois electric cooperatives of the proposed legislation on acid rain has raised serious questions as to whether the legislation would actually reduce acidity of rain in the Northeast and Canada. The dramatic consumer cost increases are unacceptable, especially in light of the question of the effectiveness of the legislation.

On pages 6 and 7 of this issue there is an explanation of acid rain and the scientific and political questions surrounding the issue.

Electric utilities foresee five alternatives with which to achieve compliance with more-stringent emission regulations:

- switching and/or blending types of coal,
- switching to a fuel other than coal,
- washing coal,
- · installing scrubbers, or
- · prematurely retiring generation units.

Complicating an already complex problem is the fact that electric cooperatives have determined that no single one of these alternatives would be most feasible for various cooperative-owned generating facilities or for the investorowned utilities from whom the electric cooperatives purchase bulk power.

In this pre-election year, acid rain has become both an emotional and political issue. Measures introduced in the Congress propose to solve the acid rain problem by reducing sulfur dioxide emissions from industrial and utility sources. Such legislative proposals are based on the premise that the acid rain in the northeastern part of this country is caused primarily by coal-burning utility power plants situated in the Midwest. This implies that a reduction in emissions from these plants will result in a significant reduction in the acidity of rain in the northeastern region. However neither premise is based on established scientific fact. Yet, several pieces of proposed legislation require utilities in 31 states to cut emissions according to how much sulfur dioxide a state's utilities throw off per unit of electricity generated.

There is no contention that an acid rain problem does not exist. Electric cooperatives recognize the problem and want to be a part of the solutions to that problem. However, there is no reason for rural electric consumers to see needless costs reflected in their monthly electric bill. The current legislative proposals in Congress on the acid rain issue may be over-reactions. The responsibility of electric cooperatives is not only to the member-owners, but also to establishing and maintaining a clean environment in which all rural residents can live and work.

Until further studies have definitely proven the nature and the extent of the acid rain problem, it would be foolhardy and counterproductive to force electric cooperative members to assume the burden of unnecessary increases in electric power rates.

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In this issue Larry F. Elledge Editor Hot Line School 4 and 5 Acid rain 6 and 7 Gordon M. Olsen Managing Editor Jack D. Halstead Recipes 18 and 21 Associate Editor Energy efficiency22 and 23 Ducky business 24 and 25

Cover: The Hot Line School of Illinois electric cooperatives, conducted in three one-week segments, is among the most important training activities for cooperative employees. (See article on pages 4 and 5.)

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only a few years ago, it would have been necessary to shut down a section of electric line to perform even minor maintenance. Such "planned outages" were a routine, if exasperating, part of rural living.

Now, temporary outages are much more infrequent, thanks to the "hot line" techniques taught at the annual Hot Line School held at Lincoln Land Community College in Springfield and coordinated by the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives. Hot line techniques, as the name suggests, involve working on lines while current is flowing through them, instead of

deenergizing them — and consumers' homes and businesses, too — while work progresses.

The big advantage to working on "hot" lines is that members are not inconvenienced. There are disadvantages, though. For one thing, it is dangerous, unless the workers are well trained in working on live lines, and it also involves the use of insulating materials and "hotsticks." Some of the insulating materials must be worn by the workers and that can mean discomfort, especially during hot weather. Other materials are placed over the lines. Hot sticks are long rods

Hot Line School:

'Safety is always in mind'

Photos from left: There were many activities, all well-attended, at the Hot Line School. Two men work on a pole, while the man in the foreground sports a safety message. An instructor demonstrates the proper way to fasten a conductor to an insulator. Working with hotsticks.

A warm welcome to Thanksgiving 1983

There's excitement in the air as holidays arrive. Even in these hurried times, the season deserves traditional celebration. Where does it all begin? At home, of course, the center of hospitality. Count the many ways of extending a warm welcome to friends and family, and the informal buffet wins, hands down.



OLD-FASHIONED ROAST TURKEY

1 (14 to 16 lb.) turkey
melted butter or margarine
1 tablespoon salt
1½ teaspoon pepper
2 teaspoons seasoned salt
1 teaspoon poultry seasoning 1 teaspoon garlic powder
½ teaspoon ground ginger
1 teaspoon paprika
¼ teaspoon cayenne pepper

1/2 teaspoon basil 1 cup water Rinse turkey and quickly pat dry; reserve neck and giblets for gravy. Brush turkey with melted butter. Combine seasonings, and rub on skin and in cavity. Fill neck cavity with a small amount of dressing and fasten skin to back with a skewer. Fill body cavity lightly with dressing. Truss and tie securely, place breast side up in roaster, and insert meat thermometer in thickest part of thigh. Add water; cover and bake at 350 degrees about 3 to 4 hours. If turkey is not evenly browned, remove cover for last 30 minutes and lower temperature to 300 degrees. Turkey is done when meat thermometer registers 185 degrees. The breast meat should feel soft when pressed with the fingers, and drumsticks and thigh joints should move easily. Lift turkey onto a platter. Cover with foil, and allow to stand 30 minutes. This will let the juices be absorbed into the meat, making carving easier.

4 cups dry breadcrumbs
4 cups crumbled cornbread
1/2 cup chopped onion
1 cup chopped celery
salt and pepper to taste

CORNBREAD DRESSING 1 teaspoon sage (optional)
3 cups hot chicken or turkey broth 1/3 cup melted butter or margarine 1 cup milk

Combine breadcrumbs, cornbread, onion, celery and seasonings in a large bowl; mix well. Blend in broth, butter and milk. Mixture should be very soft to allow for loss of moisture during baking. Add more broth if necessary. Stuff turkey lightly with dressing. Spoon remaining dressing into a greased pan; bake at 350 degrees for about I hour or until well browned. GIBLET GRAVY

4 chicken bouillon cubes 4 cups boiling water giblets turkey neck

1 stalk celery, cut into chunks 1 small whole onion about 3 tablespoons all-purpose flour

Dissolve bouillon cubes in boiling water; add giblets, neck, celery and onion. Cover and simmer about 2 hours or until giblets are tender; strain, reserving giblets. (Do not add seasonings; the bouillon will have yielded enough.) To thicken gravy, combine flour and a small amount of cold water; add to broth. Cook, stirring constantly, until slightly thickened. Dice giblets and stir into gravy before serving. Yield: about 3 cups.

CRANBERRY SAUCE

2 apples, diced with peeling 1/2 cup diced celery boxes cherry or strawberry Jello cups hot water 1/2 cup nuts

cups sugar lb. cranberries, ground oranges (1 peeled, 1 unpeeled, ground)

Mix Jello with hot water and sugar until dissolved. Chill. Mix remaining ingredients and add to Jello. Chill. Serves 25 people.

SWEET POTATO CASSEROL

cups cooked mashed sweet potatoes 1 teaspoon salt 2 eggs, beaten 1 stick melted oleo 1 cup coconut, optional cup white sugar cup milk teaspoon vanilla

Combine all ingredients and place in 8 x 8 buttered dish. Bake at 350 degrees for 30 minutes. Sprinkle topping over casserole. Serves 12.

TOPPING FOR CASSEROLE

1/2 cup flour
1 cup chopped nuts cup brown sugar stick oleo Combine all ingredients and sprinkle on casserole.

PUMPKIN PIE

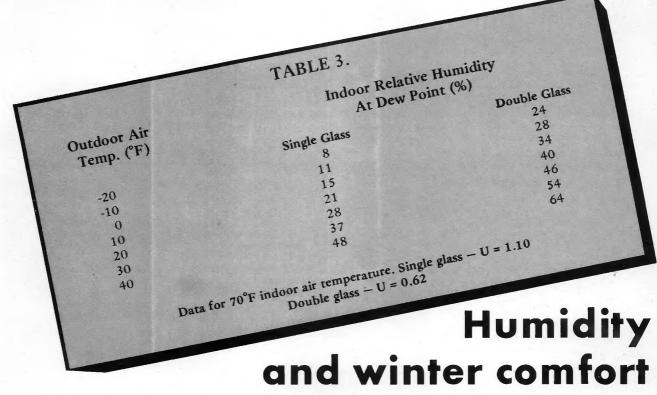
1 9-inch pastry shell, unbaked 1 cup brown sugar 2 tablespoons flour 1/2 teaspoon salt 1 can Milnot or evaporated milk 1/4 teaspoon cinnamon 1/4 teaspoon nutmeg 1 cup cooked pumpkin 2 eggs, beaten

Mix sugar, flour, salt and spices together and stir into pumpkin. Add Milnot and eggs. Pour into pie shell and bake at 450 degrees for 10 minutes. Reduce heat to 350 degrees and continue baking for 25 to 30 minutes or until filling is firm. Garnish with whipped topping.

PUMPKIN COOKIES

1 teaspoon baking powder 1/2 teaspoon salt 1 teaspoon nutmeg 1/2 cup margarine 1½ cups sugar 1 egg 1 cup pumpkin 1 teaspoon vanilla 2½ cups plain flour 1 teaspoon soda 1 teaspoon cinnamon 1 cup chocolate chips 1/2 cup pecans

Cream sugar and margarine. Beat in eggs, pumpkin and vanilla. Mix flour with soda, baking powder, salt, nutmeg and cinnamon. Add to pumpkin mixture. Add chocolate chips and nuts. Drop by teaspoon onto baking sheet. Bake at 350 degrees for 15 minutes.



A chieving the proper humidity level can be of significant help in maximizing your home's energy efficiency.

The human body is fairly comfortable with a minimum relative humidity of 20 percent and a maximum of 50 percent. The level of humidity will vary with your lifestyle, type of heating system, type of home, temperature and size of family. Fortunately, you can control the humidity level in your home and remain comfortable at lower temperatures with the proper humidity.

High levels of humidity can cause paint to blister, plywood sheathing to delaminate, condensation on windows, impairment of insulation effectiveness, structural rotting of joists and framing and musty odors.

Low levels of humidity can cause

dry skin, static electricity, and aggravation of respiratory ailments, as well as drying out of furniture, floors, trim and veneers.

Humidity is simply the amount of moisture or water vapor in the air. The term most often used in referring to moisture levels in the air is relative humidity. Relative humidity is the moisture-carrying capacity of the air and is expressed as a percentage. Warm air holds more moisture than cold air. When air reaches its moisture-carrying capacity, it is saturated or the relative humidity is 100 percent (steam bath or dense fog is saturated air). A desirable "mid-range" humidity level within the home is approximately 35 to 40 percent.

You can reduce or eliminate the need for a humidifier by tightening up

your house with storm windows and doors, caulking weatherstripping and vapor barriers. By reducing the outside air infiltration, the relative humidity inside the house increases. As the outside temperature changes, the inside relative humidity will change as well. If you own a humidifier with a humidistat, adjust the setting as the outside temperature changes to minimize condensation on window glass and on insulated wall and ceiling surfaces as shown in the table.

These methods may help you increase your humidity and do without a humidifier, which will save you money. The total energy needed to humidify a home can be substantial since it takes 1,000 Btu's to evaporate one pound of water vapor or moisture in the air.

If you have a tightly built home, the relative humidity may be too high rather than too low in the winter. If this happens in your home, run ventilation fans to increase the airflow through the house. You may also consider purchasing a dehumidifier if necessary.

Indoor air contains moisture in the form of water vapor that passes through most building materials. As the moisture travels through building materials it may condense and create significant structural damage to your

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energy efficiency

home (mildew, wood rot, dry rot, drywall deterioration) if it is not properly controlled. Therefore, vapor barriers must play a part in the construction of any home.

A vapor barrier is any material that effectively slows the movement of moisture, such as from the inside of a warm house towards the outside cold wall or attic. We recommend using a vapor barrier that is a six-mil-thick sheet of polyethylene plastic.

It is highly desirable to install a continuous plastic cover over the wall insulation even though the insulation may have its own paper backing for a vapor barrier.

We recommend the installation of a clear polyethylene plastic film of not less than six-mil thickness on the warm side of ceilings under sloped ceilings following the contour of the roof and where the free movement of a large volume of air is restricted. This is especially essential in the case of cathedral or vaulted ceilings. The plastic film must be unbroken and sheets must be lapped six inches.

In all sidewall construction, a vapor barrier must be installed on the inside surface (the warm surface) of any insulated exterior wall section. Apply a clear polyethylene plastic film of not less than six-mil thickness on the inside surface of exterior wall. Again, this material should not be broken and any puncture or tear must be patched (taped). Material must be fitted tightly around all electrical outlet boxes, windows, doors and other openings. Other materials that can be used are sheets of metallic foil laminated to paper, a duplex paper or heavy glossy coated asphalt paper. Some paints can qualify if they have a manufacturer's rating of not more than one perm (The rate at which water vapor passes through a material is described as its "permeance" and is referred to in perms. By definition, a vapor barrier must have a

permeance rating of one perm or less.). Insulation should not be blown through the interior vapor barrier.

A crawl space ground cover is another moisture control recommendation. If the soil in your crawl space is dry, do not assume you do not have a moisture problem because this indicates moisture evaporation. Moisture

can condense on the wooden floor joist and subflooring, causing them to mildew and rot. You can prevent surface moisture evaporation by covering the ground area under your crawl spaces with six-mil polyethylene to obtain an effective seal. Weigh down the edges and overlap about six inches of the film where joints are necessary.

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Clockwise from far lower right: Twoweek-old ducks scurry around a waterer in the main headquarters building. Leo Whalen shows how eggs are stored during the incubation period. A week-old mallard on display. The mallards' first swim.



Two thousand two-month-old mallard ducks cautiously edge from a pen, move en masse to the water's edge, then take the plunge. It's their first swim, and they love it. They prove the old saying about ducks and water.

The swim, in fact their whole existence and presence, is courtesy of Leo Whalen, a Hanover (Jo Daviess County) resident who, over most of the last 30 years, has developed one of the world's most unusual businesses.

Leo is the founder and operator of Whistling Wings, a company considered to be the world's largest producer of wild mallard ducks.

Step inside Leo Whalen's Whistling Wings office in Hanover and you can hardly miss the rack bulging with airline schedules. It gives visitors the instant impression that Whalen's business is "going places."

Actually, it's been going places for quite some time. In fact, the mallard duck business has been shipping Hanover-produced birds all over the world for a long time. Leo estimates that his firm has produced well over a million ducks in those 30 years, and says that present annual production is more than 100,000.



Electric service for portions of the Whistling Wings operations is provided by Jo-Carroll Electric Cooperative, Elizabeth.

The Hanover site includes the offices and incubator-hatchery part of Whistling Wings. It is the second stop along the way for the birds. Eggs produced at WW's breeding farm south of Hanover are brought daily to the incubators for 24½ days of temperature and humidity controlled environment. Whalen says the eggs must be kept at 99 degrees, with 85 percent humidity, and the eggs must be rotated regularly to assure uniform embryo development.

When the ducklings begin to punch through the shells, they are transferred to the hatchery unit, which has a lower temperature and humidity. After about two-and one-half days there, Whalen says, they will be ready for shipment to buyers or prepared for delivery to the company's third site, a lake farm southeast of Hanover where they live until they are large enough for sale.

There's probably no complete list of the places Whalen has shipped birds, but he knows for sure that all 50 states, Japan, Spain, England, France, the Philippines, Lebanon and Nassau have received birds.

The uses are varied too. A small part of his production is sold fresh dressed and smoked; the latter is a gourmet treat sold in specialty shops and by mail-order firms. Dressed or smoked birds weigh about two pounds. The largest number of the birds are sold for stocking purposes: hunting and game preserves, state and

federal conservation areas, or private wildlife restocking projects such as reclaimed coal mine pits. Whistling Wings ducks are also in great demand across Canada for use in field trials and bird dog training. Many universities and companies use the ducks for research too, Whalen notes.

Leo has always made sure that he produces the highest quality mallards for the market. It might be easier to produce and sell pen-raised birds, he says, but he insists on truly wild ducks. No mallards are sold as pets.

Whistling Wings is a family business. Son Bill runs the hatchery; one daughter, Marianne, is the secretary; another son, Wayne, is an attorney who handles legal details, and another daughter, Barbara Houseman, and her husband. Don, run the farm.

With each dressed or smoked duck sold by Whistling Wings is a card with a dressing recipe and serving suggestions by Ester Whalen, Leo's wife. That's not her only contribution, Leo says with a smile. "She keeps the home fires burning and the rest of us in line."



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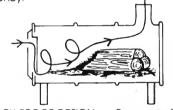
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NO FREE CALENDAR

Enclosed you will find my check for my second 30 gal. single drum kit. I intend to use this one to heat a recently built sauna and hot tub room. I must join the many who have written you to tell of how well this outfit works. I have a 900 sq. ft. home off the Chesapeake Bay, and am exposed to winter winds which tend to drive up heating bills. Last winter, I purchased my first 30 gal. kit and placed it in my woodheating fireplace. My total cost including pipe, paint and the kit was \$51.00 installed. It took 21/2 hrs. to assemble. I placed two fans on the stone hearth. I then purchased 3 cords of slab hardwood for \$150.00 delivered. This put the total cost of heater, fans, paint, fuel, and extras at \$205. I did not burn any oil heat for the winter including the price of the burner. My old oil company called and wanted to know why I had not ordered from them. I told them that "Sotz had a better idea." This, of course, cost me my free calendar

for 1982, but I think I can afford to buy one with the money I saved. Several of the men I work with purchased kits after seeing how well mine heated and they are now Sotz fans. I have several neighbors who, although, they like the savings that they see with my heater, still will not give up burning their open fireplaces. I take a secret joy in driving down my road and looking at their chimneys, each of which is constantly pouring out waves of heat. My chimney, however, just gives off a small whitish mist which keeps me watching football on Sundays while they chop more wood. Alas, all cannot be as smart as me and Sotz.

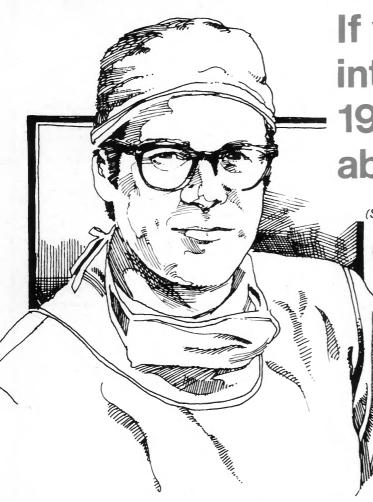
David L. Maquire, Balto County, MD I CAN'T BELIEVE

I got my 2 drum heater working like you said it would, I built mine with a 30 H kit, I put a 35 gal. on top of a 40 gal. ... works better than my neighbor's \$500 heater with less fuel. I have had people see this in operation they say "I can't believe it." I am ordering a 55HDD kit today. Well pleased with this unit and can't say enough for it and your service. Jay E. Neal, Strattanville, PA

DIRTY WORK!

Along with my order please send 5 copies of Sotz news. All my friends are interested. I am heating a four story nearly uninsulated, completely drafty 150 year old house with a combo 2 barrel in the basement and a fireplace conversion on the 3rd floor. It works like a charm. Just installed your Sotz hot water heater - a 40 gal. range boiler next to the double barrel (I have no other hot water system). Last night I took 2 hot baths (wash and rinse... get pretty dirty doing construction) and the water was. . . .hot. This and (no insulation on the H₂O tank) (and very low fire overnight) the water was still nice and warm. Any everyone said I was crazy. Thanks for your stove and newsletter.

Mindy Melemed, Brooklyn, NY



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that will not transmit electrical current. Each stick has different kinds of tips, each especially designed to help the linemen do their jobs. Working with hot sticks is a little akin to tying your shoelaces with a pair of chopsticks

The combination of insulation over the lines, nonconductive apparel especially gloves — and hot sticks enables properly trained linemen to work on live lines in almost perfect safety, while not inconveniencing members.

It is the goal of the Hot Line School to provide the training that makes the difference between very dangerous and quite safe.

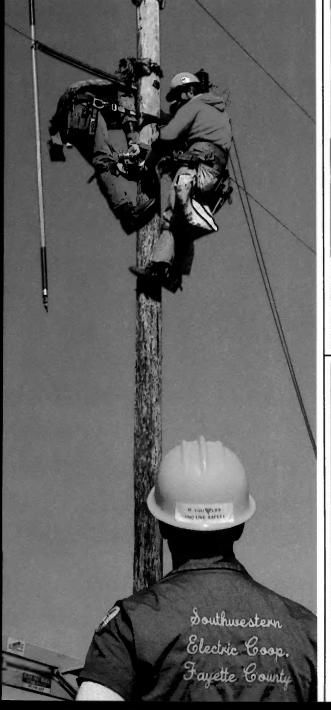
Veteran "pole jumpers" are recruited from various cooperatives to teach the hands-on sessions, giving budding linemen the benefit of years of hard-won experience.

At one short pole, a long-time lineman talked to a neophyte pole jumper, saying, "I saw you climbing the pole with your hands. Use your belt. It's your lifeline. If you can't trust it, you might as well go home!" A couple of young men then positioned themselves on the pole, perhaps two feet off the ground, and on

opposite sides. "Now chase each other around the pole," the instructor said," so you can get the hang of it. Better here than when you're at the top of a thirty-footer."

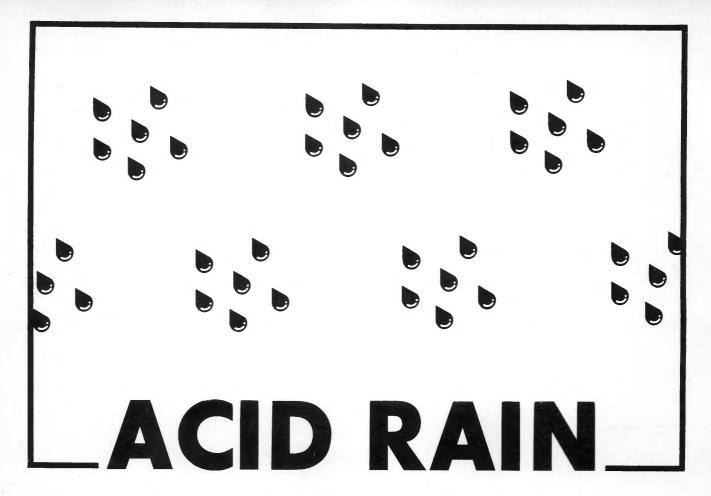
A few work stations down, a more experienced team worked to install a transformer, again under the watchful eye of an instructor, who noticed that one trainee was too near the conductor to really be safe. "I want to see a little more distance between you and that line," he said, adding, "that's why the hotsticks are as long as they are — so you don't have to get too close.

(Continued on page 13.)









In recent years, the phenomenon of acid rain has received increased attention and been widely debated and discussed. Just what is acid rain? And what is its significance?

Some say that "acid rain" is the most serious and deadly environmental problem of all time. Its effects are said to be catastrophic, causing lakes to turn acidic thereby killing fish, reducing forest and crop growth, and depleting soils of needed nutrients.

The opposing point of view is that the acid rain issue has been blown out of proportion by anti-growth environmental extremists. It is being used to justify increased regulation of industry where no threat to the environment or public health exists.

Somewhere between these opposing points of view lies the facts — what we know, and what we don't know — about acid rain.

What it is

Acid rain is a term used to describe rainfall and other forms of precipitation that are more acidic than "normal" rain. It occurs in wet and dry form. Wet precipitation includes rain, snow, hail, dew, fog and frost. Dry deposition includes dust and smog.

The term "pH" is used to express the acidity or alkalinity of water solutions. If pure water is exposed to the air, carbon dioxide in the air dissolves to form a weak carbonic acid with a pH of about 5.6. For this reason, 5.6 is said to be the pH of "normal" rainfall. Acid rain would have a pH value lower than 5.6.

Acidity levels (pH) of precipitation vary in different parts of the country. Rainfall over much of eastern North America has an average pH in the range of 4.2 to 4.6. From the midwest to the west coast, the pH average ranges from 5.0 to 6.0.

The major acid components of acid rain are sulfuric and nitric acids. In the western U.S., the proportions of sulfuric and nitric acid in rainfall are about equal. Rainfall in the eastern U.S. has a higher proportion of sulfuric than nitric acid.

What causes it

Acidity in the atmosphere is produced by both natural and man-made

causes.

Natural airborne acids and their precursors (sulfur and nitrogen oxides) are formed due to geothermal emissions, the decay of vegetation, and by natural phenonena such as lightning and volcanic eruptions.

Man-made causes are primarily sulfur and nitric oxide emissions. These emissions come from the burning of fossil fuels (oil, gas, coal) for home heating, transportation, commercial and industrial boilers, and from noncombustion industrial processes. Some emissions may undergo a chemical transformation and be converted into sulfuric and nitric acids. Some may become dry deposition.

Sunlight, temperature, moisture, chemicals, and other factors affect the formation of acids in the atmosphere and are as important as the amount of sulfur and nitric oxides in determining whether or not acid rain will occur.

Acid rain impacts

The acidification of lakes and streams resulting in damage to fish and other aquatic life has been blamed on acid rain. There is some evidence that acid rain interferes with the reproductive cycle of fish and other aquatic life in some lakes during the spring snow melting. While there is general agreement that acid rain has an impact on aquatic ecosystems, it is unclear to what extent acid rain leads to lake acidification. Other factors to be considered include forestry and agricultural practices, the natural buffering capacity of the lake, the amount of groundwater a lake receives, and the soil characteristics of the watershed.

It has been asserted that acid rain is responsible for damaging plant tissues, and leaching nutrients and metals out of soils. The result has been stunted forest growth, dying forests, and reduced crop yields. Some studies have been done in laboratories using simulated acidic rain. Recently, a study was completed on a forest in West Germany, showing degradation of the trees due to changing soil chemistry.

There is general agreement among scientists that sulfur and nitric oxides, ozone, and other gases cause damage to vegetation when present in sufficient concentrations. More research is needed to determine what impacts there are from acid rain on plants and soils. In some cases the nitrogen and sulfur in rainfall are beneficial, providing these nutrients to plants and soil.

The deterioration of buildings, statues, and the corrosion of metal objects and finishes has been cited as another impact of acid rain. However, the role of acid precipitation in the corrosive process is little understood, and these impacts are believed to be

primarily due to local pollution sources, including automobile emissions

What we don't know

Several acid rain research and monitoring programs have been undertaken to find answers to the many basic questions that are the key to understanding the acid rain phenomenon. These answers will tell us to what degree acid rain is a problem, and how precisely and effectively to counteract it

- What are the mechanisms and catalysts that determine the extent to which sulfur and nitric oxides will be converted to acids? At what rate does this conversion occur?
- How much sulfur and nitric oxide from natural sources is responsible for acid formation in the atmosphere? How much from man-made sources?
- What is the role of local sources of sulfur and nitric oxides in the formation of acid rain? The role of distant sources?
- Is there a trend toward an increase or decrease in the acidity of rain?
- How do weather patterns affect the amount and source of acid deposition over a given area?
- What is the real impact of acid rain on lakes, soil, and vegetation compared to other environmental factors?

Conclusion

The acid rain phenomenon is a highly complex issue. Presently there is no valid scientific basis for reaching conclusions on what should be done about it. There are too many unknowns. More research is needed to answer the questions of how, when, why, and where acid rain is formed and transported, and what its impact

This issue has become highly politicized. Legislation has been introduced in the Congress which proposes to solve the acid rain problem by reducing sulfur oxide emissions from industrial and utility sources in the eastern half of the U.S. This legislation is based on the premises that the acid rain in the northeastern U.S. is caused by utility power plant emissions from the midwest, and a reduction in emissions will result in a reduction in the acidity of rain. Neither premise is based on scientific fact.

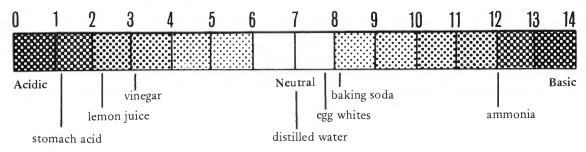
Such a solution is no solution at all. It will require utilities to spend billions of dollars on a cure that may not work. This will only result in the consumer paying more for electricity, and other goods and services. Rather than rush to judgment, why not take the time to understand the problem fully, and then design a cure that fits the cause, and that we know will work?

Rural electric utilities are actively involved in many research efforts on acid rain including rainfall monitoring, studying long-range transport of pollutants, and analyzing watersheds and lakes. They also provide financial support for independent research programs covering other acid rain issues.

We believe that sound scientific research is the best way to understand and solve the acid rain puzzle.

The degree of acidity of a substance is measured on the pH scale, which increases logarithmically so that each whole number represents a ten-fold difference. The acidity of natural precipitation normally ranges between pH 5 and pH 5.6.

The pH scale





Kathy dips a caramel in melted chocolate. Below, a large hound presides over an arrangement that also features E.T., Garfield and a Smurf. Many other molds are available, too, and many candymakers color their creations.

Chocolate!

K athy Ochs has turned a sweet hobby into a nice little business at her home near West Liberty. She sells candy-making supplies and gives instruction in their use.

"It's a very simple pastime," the Norris Electric Cooperative member says, "and it's not nearly as complicated as some people seem to think. All you need to get started is some bulk chocolate, some molds and a utensil of some kind to melt chocolate in. Many people melt the chocolate in a double boiler over very low heat, or in a microwave, giving about a minute or less for each pound of chocolate. An electric skillet is good, too."

But we're getting ahead of ourselves. While she has been in business just over a year, Kathy has been melting, dipping and molding candy for about five years. She got into the hobby because her mother-in-law got her interested. She had expressed an interest in getting into some business, and the local Cooperative Extension Service advisor had commented on the fact that there was no place in the area where chocolataholics could indulge their appetites, so Kathy started giving some serious thought to going into business. Her husband, Greg, encouraged her, and she finally opened "Countryside Chocolate," an aptly named little store choc-ful of candy-making supplies and molds.

Many of the molds are simple, and designed to be filled with any color of chocolate, to make a whimsical piece of candy: Happy faces are popular, and so are E.T. figures, Garfield (the comic strip cat), and Smurfs. Of course, seasonal favorites such as Santas and Easter bunnies are available, too.

"Many people just melt the chocolate until it's at about the right consistency and pour it into the mold, then chill it 'til it's ready to be unmolded," Kathy says, "and others paint the figures. It takes so little time, and they really look cute when they're finished."

Other molds are for the more

ambitious — or advanced — chocolate maker, and they're designed to be lined with melted chocolate and chilled, then filled with a creme filling, and sealed shut with additional chocolate.

For those interested in just getting into basic chocolate molding, or real fanatics interested in getting into creme fillings, cherry cordials and peanut butter cups, Kathy offers free classes in candy construction. "I don't charge people for the classes," she says, adding, "If they're interested enough to come out and take the classes, I'll sell them molds and bulk chocolate, and that's all there is to it. It's fun, inexpensive and the candy's better than you'd buy in a store."

Incidentally, when we refer to chocolate, we're also speaking of the various other colors of candy, such as white, pink, pastel green and yellow. "And blue, too," Kathy says. "I didn't carry the blue for a while," she laughs, "even though it's my favorite color. But I had a lot of requests for it, so I carry it now."

She also stocks some oil-based food colors, which tint the candies, and oil-based flavors to modify their tastes, for those who want to unleash their creative talents in those directions.

While a lot of Kathy's business involves selling molds, she points out that molds aren't really necessary to enjoy home-grown chocolate fun. "You can just melt any kind of chocolate," she says, "and dip pretzels in it. Coat them real well, and lay them on waxed paper to cool. Graham crackers, strawberries and peanuts could be done the same way."



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Walter J. Wills, right, was honored during the Cooperative Month Kick-off Banquet for his years of service to cooperatives. Presenting Wills with a plaque is W. Everette Specht, chairman of the ICCC. Wills recently retired as professor of agribusiness economics at Southern Illinois University-Carbondale.

Rural electric directors named Cooperative Statesmen

Six Illinois electric cooperative directors are among a number of outstanding farm and cooperative leaders who have been named as Cooperative Statesmen. Announcement of the selections was made in October during the Cooperative Month Kickoff Banquet sponsored by the Illinois Cooperative Coordinating Committee.

The Cooperative Statesman designation is part of a program initiated by the ICCC to identify and recognize outstanding cooperative leaders for their effectiveness in expressing views about cooperative organizations and the merits of the cooperative form of doing business.

Directors selected include: Laverl Byers of Tuscola, Illini Electric Cooperative; Larry Dowell of Stronghurst, Western Illinois Electrical Coop.; Stanley Greathouse of Johnsonville, Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative; Kenneth E. Kensil of Tower Hill, Shelby Electric Cooperative; Richard Moss of Tamms, Southern Illinois Electric Cooperative; and Richard Rubenacker of Dahlgren, Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative

The kick-off dinner serves as a rallying point to promote public awareness of cooperative principles and benefits. The ICCC, which acts as a clearinghouse on matters affecting the growth and development of Illinois cooperatives, includes representatives of statewide marketing, supply and service cooperatives in Illinois, as well as Southern Illinois University and the University of Illinois. The Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives represents electric and telephone cooperatives in the state.

During the dinner, Dr. John Campbell, dean of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, described the university's commitment to Illinois cooperatives and their members. "I want to assure you that your College of Agriculture at the University is totally committed to doing all that it

can to help cooperatives remain strong," he said. "Historically, and it remains true today, people are the strength of cooperatives that serve agriculture throughout Illinois and the nation," Campbell continued. "It follows then that the University of Illinois College of Agriculture is to pay close attention to people's needs for cooperatives in our state. And that we should design our educational programs to assure that we're graduating the kind of people that cooperatives need to provide leadership and guidance."

Earlier in the program, Walter J. Wills, recently retired professor of agribusiness economics at Southern Illinois University and secretary of the ICCC, told the audience that one of the major challenges for cooperatives in the future will be to continue being responsive to members' needs. "Cooperatives have to continue to be pacesetters. They have to continue to give imagination and try to figure out how they can do a better job helping their members be more successful. And that is all we are really interested in - how can we help our members be more successful."

Hot Line School

(Continued from page 5.)
Distance is safety."

Safety is always in mind at the school, and one man's hard hat sported a sticker proclaiming, "If you love life, live safety." and Dave Deiderich and Jim Nevel of the AIEC Job Training and Safety Department made the rounds of the various work groups several times, making sure the

trainees did not pick up any unsafe habits.

While Diederich and Nevel were in overall charge of the school, several instructors from different cooperatives helped with hands-on work sessions, and Don Greene, job training and safety instructor from the Iowa Association of Electric Cooperatives, lent his expertise, too.

Cooperative instructors were: Al Becker and Delbert Boston, Rural Electric Convenience Cooperative Co., Auburn; Fred Boston, Western Illinois Power Cooperative, Jacksonville; Larry

Carter, Illini Electric Cooperative, Champaign: Meredith Chrisman and Wendell Lettner, Coles-Moultrie Electric Cooperative, Mattoon; George Claus and Don Long, Illinois Rural Co., Winchester; Daryl Douglas, Adams Electircal Co-Operative, Camp Point; Bruce Hill and Chuck West, Corn Belt Electric Cooperative. Bloomington; Hilligoss, Lyle Kofoot and Larry Niccum, Eastern Illinois Power Cooperative, Paxton; and Gary Hissong, Southwestern Electric Cooperative, Greenville.





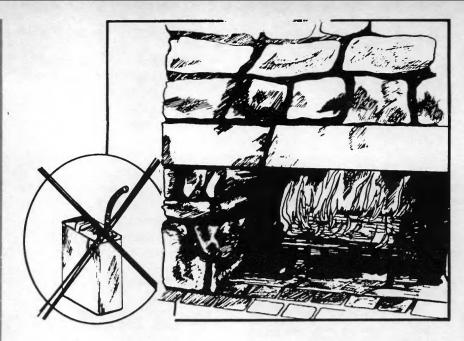


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- 1. Clothing fires from the open flames.
- 2. Sparks from the fire landing on nearby flammable material.
- 3. Using flammable liquids to kindle or rekindle the fire. It is hazardous to use flammable liquids anywhere near the fire because the vapors can travel to the flames and be ignited.
- 4. Carbon monoxide poisoning caused by inadequate venting.

The Commission offers the following suggestions for the safe use of fire-places:

- Make sure the fireplace was constructed to be used as a fireplace, not just for decoration. Have it inspected to determine whether it has all necessary linings and clearances.
- Don't use gasoline or other flammable liquids to kindle or rekindle a fire because the flammable vapors can explode. Never use or store flammable liquids near a fire: explosive vapors can travel the length of a room.
- Always keep the damper opened properly while the fuel is burning.
 - Have your chimney inspected

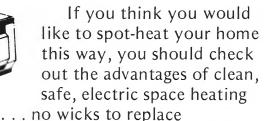
for creosote build-up before each heating season. If you use your fireplace often, you should have it inspected periodically throughout the year. Creosote is highly flammable and burns with a very hot flame that can damage the chimney and possibly set fire to the house. Creosote build-up may also block the chimney and prevent the escape of toxic fumes.

- Burn one artificial log at a time. Using more than one log, because of its sawdust and wax content, produces too much heat for some fireplaces to withstand. Read the directions.
- Always use a screen that completely covers the opening around the fireplace to keep sparks from flying. Don't put combustible materials such as carpets or furniture near a fireplace.
- Be especially careful when wearing loose-fitting clothing near the fire. Be especially careful to keep children away from the fire. The entire family should be aware of the danger of clothing fires.
- Check fireplaces at least once a year to determine whether all vents and chimneys are operating properly. Also check for and repair any structural damage.
- Be sure that all ashes have thoroughly cooled before you dispose of them. Dispose of ashes in a metal container only.
- Make sure the fire is out completely before going to bed.
- Use chimney guards. Otherwise, squirrel and bird nests could stop up the chimney.

When the heat's on, it should be on you

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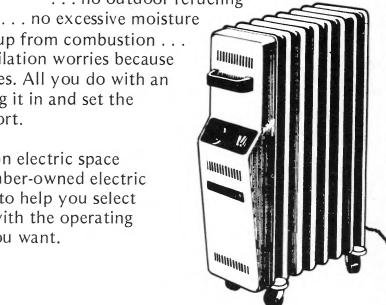
You don't have to be uncomfortable this winter to hold down your heating costs. Many homeowners are finding that they can save money by lowering the thermostat on their central heating system and using an electric space heater to warm their main room or rooms of activity. At today's heating costs, it's hard to justify spending valuable energy dollars to heat a room no one is using.



. . . no outdoor refueling

buildup from combustion . . . and no ventilation worries because of potentially harmful gases. All you do with an electric space heater is plug it in and set the thermostat for your comfort.

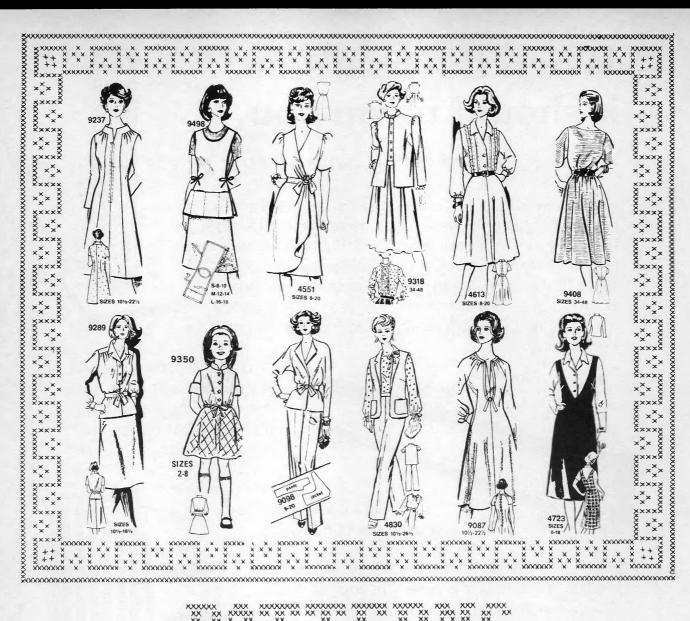
For more information on electric space heaters, contact your member-owned electric cooperative. We'll be glad to help you select the proper size of heater with the operating and safety features that you want.





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- No. 9237 is cut in sizes 10½, 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½.
 Size 14½ (bust 37) takes 2-3/8 yards 60-inch.
- No. 9498 is cut in Small (8-10); Medium (12-14); Large (16-18).
 Medium takes 1-1/8 yards 45-inch fabric.
- No. 4551 is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. See pattern for yardages.
- No. 9318 is cut in Women's Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48.
 Yardages given in pattern.
- No. 4613 is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 12 (bust 34) takes 3-7/8 yards 45-inch fabric.
- No. 9408 is cut in Women's Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48.
 See pattern for yardages.
- No. 9289 is cut in sizes 10½, 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½. Size 14½ (bust 37) takes 3-3/4 yards 45-inch fabric.
- No. 9350 is cut in Child's Sizes (2, 4, 6, 8) are all included in pattern.
- No. 9098 is cut in sizes (6, 8, 10, 12), (14, 16, 18, 20). Order your regular size.
- No. 4830 is cut in sizes 10½, 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½, 26½. Size 14½ (bust 37) vest 1¼ yards 60-inch; blouse 1½; pants 1-3/8.
- No. 9087 is cut in sizes 10½, 12½, 14½. 16½, 18½. 20½. 22½.
 Size 14½ (bust 37) takes 3-3/8 yards 45-inch.
- 4723 is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18. Size 12 (bust 34) jumper takes 1-7/8 yards 60"; blouse 1-3/8 yards.

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I have enclosed \$ (\$2.25 per pattern - cash, check or money order accepted) for the following patterns:

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BLUEBERRY SALAD

2 pkgs. (3 oz. pkg.) black raspberry Jello

1 (15 oz.) can blueberries (drain, and save juice) 1 (8½ oz.) can crushed pineapple

2 cups boiling water TOPPING: 1 (8 oz.) pkg. cream cheese

1/2 pt. sour cream 1/2 teaspoon vanilla Dissolve Jello in boiling water. If needed, add water to juice from fruits to make 1 cup liquid. Add to Jello, stir in fruits. Pour into 7 x 11-inch pyrex dish and refrigerate until firm. Before serving spread topping on Jello. For topping, beat cream cheese, sugar and sour cream with electric mixer. Add vanilla and spread over Jello. Sprinkle topping with ½ cup chopped nuts.

LUSCIOUS FRUIT SALAD

1 can mandarin oranges
1 can pineapple chunks (medium)
3/4 quart strawberries
1 can peach pie filling
Mix all drained fruit and add bananas last. Add can of peach pie filling and mix well. Chill well before serving.

STRAWBERRY-BANANA JELLO

1 family pkg. straw-ban Jello or strawberry 1 median can crushed pineapple,

3 bananas, mashed 1 pkg. thawed strawberries 1 carton sour cream

drained Dissolve Jello with 2 cups boiling water. Mix in pineapple, bananas and strawberries. Mix well and pour half in bowl or dish to congeal. Let set until firm and spread sour cream over that half and then pour rest of Jello mixture over sour cream. Let set until

24-HOUR GREEN VEGETABLE SALAD

24-HOUR GREEN
6 cups lettuce
Salt, pepper, sugar to taste
6 hard-boiled eggs, sliced
1 pkg. frozen peas, thawed (10 oz.)
1 lb. bacon, cooked, drained and
crumbled

2 cups Swiss cheese, grated
1 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
1/4 cup green onions, sliced with tops
Paprika

Place 3 cups lettuce in bottom of a 2-quart glass bowl. Sprinkle with salt, pepper and sugar. Layer eggs over lettuce in bowl. Sprinkle with more salt. Layer in order: peas, remaining lettuce, bacon and cheese. Spread mayonnaise over top like icing a cake, sealing to edge of bowl. Cover tightly and chill 24-48 hours. Garnish with green onion and paprika. Toss well before serving. For variety Cheddar cheese can be substituted for Swiss cheese; also celery and bell pepper may be added. Serves 12.

MARINATED CARROT SALAD

lbs. carrots, scraped and sliced can tomato soup 1 cup sugar 3/4 cup white vinegar 1/2 cup salad oil

teaspoon Worcestershire teaspoon prepared mustard bell pepper, chopped medium onion, chopped

Cook sliced carrots in salted water until tender. Drain and cool. Mix soup, vinegar, sugar, oil, Worcestershire to mustard. Beat with electric mixer or blender until well blended. Add pepper and onion to cooled carrots. Pour marinate over all, mixing to coat well. Place in refrigerator, covered, overnight before serving.

RASPBERRY COFFEE CAKE

cups Bisquick (3 oz.) pkg. cream cheese 1/3 cup milk 1/4 cup margarine or butter Cut cream cheese and margarine into Bisquick until mixture is crumbly. Roll out into 12 x 8-inch rectangle. Turn onto greased cookie sheet. Spread ½ cup raspberry preserves down center of dough. Make cuts down side of dough at 1" intervals then overlap over center. Bake at 350 degrees for about 15 minutes. Drizzle while warm with confectioners' icing.

CONFECTIONERS' ICING:

1 cup powdered sugar, sifted 1/4 teaspoon vanilla 11/2 tablespoons milk

Combine and spread over cake. If desired, sprinkle with nuts before dough is wrapped over.

FUDGE SAUCE AND FROSTING

1 pkg. (6 oz.) Baker's Satin-Glazed chocolate chips 2 cups sifted confectioners' sugar 1½ cups evaporated milk 1 teaspoon vanilla

Melt chips and butter over low heat, stirring constantly. Add sugar and milk, blending well. Bring to a boil and cook about 8 minutes, stirring constantly. Add vanilla. Serve warm. Perfect for ice or the sauce. Add 1½ cups sifted confectioners' sugar, blending well. Chill until thickened. Makes enough frosting for two 8-inch cake layers.

SALLY LUNN BREAD

3/4 cup milk
2 tablespoons sugar
1 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons shortening

1 pkg, active dry yeast
1/4 cup warm water
23/4 cups flour
1 egg

Scald milk. Add sugar, salt and shortening. Stir to dissolve. Pour into mixing bowl. Cool to lukewarm. While milk cools, Stir to dissolve. sprinkle dry yeast into warm water. Stir until dissolved. To cooled milk add 2 cups flour. Mix well, then beat until smooth. Stir in dissolved yeast. Add egg and beat at least 1 minute. Stir in remaining flour and beat until smooth (about 2 minutes). Scrape batter down from side of bowl. Cover and let rise until doubled in size (about 1 hour). Stir down and turn batter into greased loaf pan. Let rise until doubled (about 1 hour). Bake at 350 degrees for 45 minutes. Turn out on rack. Cool slightly. Serve warm.

BROCCOLI CASSEROLE

1 cup chopped onion
1 cup chopped celery
4 tablespoons butter
1 small box Jalapeno cheese
2 cans cond. cream of chicken soup
Saute onion and celery in butter until golden. Stir in Jalapeno cheese, soup and milk. Cook until melted. Pour over broccoli and rice. Mix and top with cheddar cheese. Bake at 350 degrees 30 minutes.

WILLIE'S SCALLOPED EGGPLANT

large eggplant small onion, chopped fine tablespoons butter or margarine

1 egg, beaten
1/3 cup bread crumbs
3 tablespoons shredded cheese

(101/2 oz.) can cream of mushroom

Peel and slice eggplant and soak about 30 minutes in salt water; drain and drop into boiling water. Cook until tender. Saute onion in butter or margarine until tender, but not brown. Combine eggplant, onion, sugar, mushroom soup and egg. Pour into 1 qt. baking dish; sprinkle top with bread crumbs and cheese. Bake uncovered at 350 degrees for 45 minutes or until cheese is bubbly.

MARGARET'S PIE

large sour cream
small can crushed pineapple
large vanilla instant pudding Graham cracker crust Whipping cream or Cool Whip

Mix together and pour in graham cracker crust. Top with Cool Whip or whipping cream.

TOFFEE ICE CREAM PIE AND SAUCE

1 cup evaporated milk, undiluted
1/4 cup butter
1/4 cup light corn syrup
Dash salt 17 or 18 vanilla wafers
1/2 gallon vanilla ice cream
1 cup chopped Heath English Toffee
candy bars

11/2 cups sugar

Line bottom and sides of buttered 9-inch pie pan with wafers. Spoon ice cream into wafer shell sprinkling ½ cup of chopped toffee between layers of ice cream. Store pie in freezer until serving time. Prepare sauce by combining sugar, milk, butter, syrup and salt. Bring to a boil over low heat. Boil for 1 minute. Remove from heat and stir in remaining chopped toffee and cool. Stir occasionally. Serve sauce over pie.

BANANA CARAMEL PIE

1 carton whipping cream, whipped and sweetened to taste or 1 carton Cool Whip can sweetened condensed milk 2 large bananas 1/4 to 1/2 cup chopped pecans 9" BAKED MERINGUE CRUST: 2 egg whites 1/8 teaspoon cream of tartar 1/8 teaspoon salt 1/2 cup sifted sugar 1/2 teaspoon vanilla

1/2 cup chopped nuts Put unopened can of sweetened condensed milk in large pan, cover with water and boil on low heat for 4 hours. Cool. For meringue crust, beat egg whites with cream of tartar and salt until foamy and add sugar gradually, beating until stiff, then fold in vanilla and nuts. Spread in 8- or 9-inch greased pie pan. Bake at 300 degrees for 50-55 minutes and cool. Slice bananas and arrange in crust, sprinkle layer of nuts over bananas. Spread cooled sweetened condensed milk over this mixture. Spread whipped cream on top.

CHOCOLATE MARVEL PIE Use a pastry pie shell, cooked and cooled before filling or use a vanilla wafer crust (cooked before filling). Melt and blend together vanilla water crust (cooked before filling). Melt and blend together over very low heat 1 pkg. (6-oz.) semi-sweet chocolate chips, 3 tablespoons milk and 2 tablespoons sugar. Cool slightly and add: 4 egg yolks, one at a time, beating well after each addition. Beat until stiff the 4 egg whites and fold into chocolate. Chill in pie shell for several hours. Then top with whipped cream. Shave bitter chocolate over top for garnish. Cream should be slightly

GRAHAM STREUSEL CAKE

2 cups graham cracker crumbs 4 cup chopped nuts

sweetened.

 a eggs
 pkg. yellow, white, German
 chocolate, sour cream yellow,
 butter brickle, lemon, chocolate
 fudge supreme, devil's food or
 butter pecan cake mix. 74 cup cnopped nuts
3/4 cup brown sugar (packed)
11/4 teaspoons cinnamon
3/4 cup butter or margarine, melted
1 cup water
1/4 cup vegetable oil
VANILLA GLAZE:
1 cup nowdered cures

1 to 2 tablespoons water
Heat oven to 350 degrees. Generously grease and flour oblong
pan, 13 x 9 x 2-inches. Mix crumbs, nuts, brown sugar, cinnamon
and butter; reserve. Blend cake mix, oil, water and eggs on low
speed until moistened about 30 seconds. Beat on medium speed, stirring occasionally for 3 minutes. Pour 1/2 of the batter (about 21/3 cups) into pan; sprinkle with 1/2 of the reserved crumb mixture. Spread remaining batter evenly over crumb mixture; sprinkle with remaining crumb mixture and bake until wooden pick inserted in center comes out clean, 45 to 50 minutes. Cool. Drizzle with vanilla glaze.

GLAZE: Combine ingredients adding water to desired consistency.

PIE CRUST

1 cup Crisco 3 cups flour 1 egg, beaten 5 tablespoons water 1 teaspoon salt 1 tablespoon vine

Mix ingredients and pinch off 1/3 of mixture. Roll out on floured board. Makes 3 crusts.