

From Start... To Finish

CO-OP Swine Feed with *AUREO® S-P 250

helps control the four major threats
to the health of your hogs.



*AUREO® S-P 250
is a registered
trademark of Amer-
ican Cyanamid Co.

**AUREOMY-
CIN® is a regis-
tered trademark of
American Cyana-
mid.

When you feed CO-OP Starter and Grower Feeds with Aureo S-P 250 you get feed savings plus four-way control of atrophic rhinitis, scours, cervical abscesses and stress. And CO-OP Swine Feeds with Aureo S-P 250 give you the proven benefits of fast gains and improved feed efficiency.

And by finishing your animals with CO-OP Finisher Feeds containing **Aureomycin® (20 gms./ton) you get the continued benefits of growth promotion, disease control and improved feed efficiency to market.

These days, saving feed — getting better growth — and protecting herd health are more important than ever. By feeding CO-OP Starter and Grower Feeds containing Aureo S-P 250 and CO-OP Finisher Feeds with Aureomycin you can boost the profitability of your operation.

Ask your CO-OP Feed Man for CO-OP Starter and Grower Feeds with Aureo S-P 250 (the ones with the ASP on the label) and CO-OP Finisher Feeds with Aureomycin (the ones with the G on the label).

See your double circle Co-op for a complete line of biologicals, pharmaceuticals, instruments and feed additives for specific and general animal health needs.



Swine Feed

and Animal Health Products

FARMLAND INDUSTRIES, INC.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI 64106



E.I.P.C. News

EASTERN ILLINOIS POWER COOPERATIVE 217-379-2326 PAXTON, ILLINOIS

Board of Directors

Jack D. Ludwig, President
Larry D. Anderson, Vice President
Elbert Weston, Secretary-Treasurer

G. N. Hodge Clement Ikins
Howard Taylor George Fickiin
John Poppe, Jr. Perry Pratt
Gene P. Warmbir Wendell Siddens

Dr. Jekyll or Mr. Hyde?

Your television antenna is a link with enjoyable entertainment for you and your family—especially in fringe reception areas not served by cable TV systems where an antenna makes the difference between a snowy and a sharp picture.

But under certain circumstances, a TV antenna is capable of displaying a Jekyll-and-Hyde kind of split personality. As long as Doc. Jekyll is in command, he rules like a genial master of ceremonies in your household. But if Mr. Hyde even momentarily wins the upper hand, you might find that in one blinding flash you have been brutally and unexpectedly switched to Channel Zero!

The antenna cannot be blamed; the Jekyll-side to its personality would always predominate if people would only remember that it takes contact with a power line to enable the cruel and destructive Hyde-side to take over.

What happens when a TV antenna contacts a power line? Your set will probably be ruined if the antenna is connected to it. Fire might break out, so there is danger that you will be badly burned and that your home will be destroyed. Worst of all is the possibility of electrocution—particularly if you are in the midst of installing the antenna when contact is made.

Help the genial Jekyll-side of your antenna to remain in command by keeping yourself tuned in to the following precautions:

1. Don't erect an antenna that is high enough or close enough to a power line so that contact could be made if the antenna should fall.
2. Be sure your antenna is well secured and guyed so that a windstorm isn't likely to topple it into a power line.
3. Never try to free an antenna from a power line. Call your power supplier and let an experienced crew handle this dangerous job.
4. If you plan to install an antenna and there is any chance of electrical contact, call your power supplier for advice. In such circumstances, remember that it will cost you more for experienced installers to erect the antenna than if you do it yourself—but it might save you the remainder of your lifetime.

Keep the widest possible clearance between your TV antenna and the closest power line. Stay tuned to yours and Doc. Jekyll's favorite channel—and don't be unexpectedly switched to Mr. Hyde's Channel Zero with its Too Late Show!

(From: Employers Insurance of Wausau, Association Safety Services)

Especially for New Members

Because you are a new member of our electric cooperative, you get quality electric service in the rural area at the lowest possible cost. Electric cooperatives don't serve the big towns and cities; just the rural crossroads, hamlets, and individual farms, homes and businesses.

Your electric cooperative averages less than three members per mile of line while large electric utilities average over 50.

The only way we can possibly bring you economical electricity under these conditions is for all of us to work together. Each member is a part of the organization just as each brick in a wall is part of a house. We depend upon one another to get the job done.

One service the cooperative member performs is to read his own meter. The first time you do this may seem like a chore, but it soon becomes commonplace and routine. This simple act eliminates the expense of our having to read over 8,000 meters each month and that holds down the cost of doing business.

The next time you waded through the snow or make a dash in the rain to read your meter, we want you to know your cooperative does appreciate it!

Do we appreciate it when all members read their meters? Of course we do! This includes those who have been on the line for many years as well as our new members.

Even This Is Not An Answer

A fireplace may be romantic or nostalgic, depending on your age, but it can be a real gulper of heat if you don't use it properly.

Remember that a fireplace creates a draft. When you have a roaring fire going, cut off your central heat. This can be a problem with ducted heat since there is usually only one thermostat. Rooms not warmed by the fireplace would get cold. An alternative would be to lower the thermostat setting to the point that the central heating system cycles only once in awhile.

If you use a fireplace every night, don't kid yourself that you're saving money on heat. Your fireplace damper is staying open almost all the time, and you're sending money up the chimney.

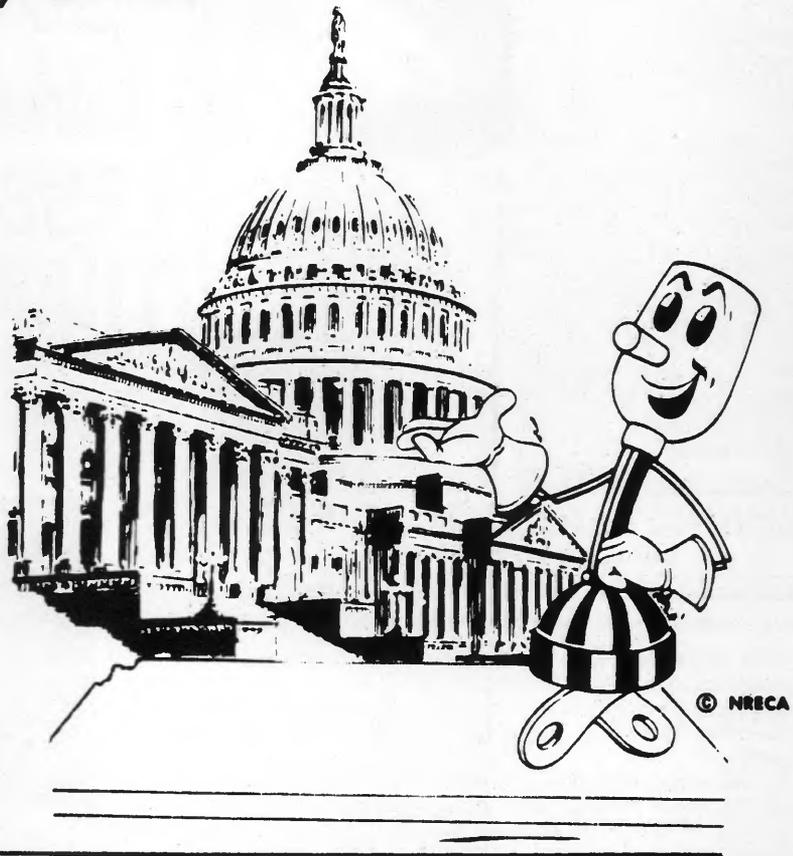
Students! Win a Free Tour to Washington, D.C.

The Board of Directors of your Eastern Illinois Power Cooperative decided at their October meeting to participate in the "Youth-to-Washington" program in 1976. Two students from EIPC-land, who will be winners of our 16th essay contest, will each be awarded expense paid tours to Washington, D.C. The week long bus tour will include visits to historic shrines, Congress, individual congressmen, the White House and possibly the President himself.

Local winners of this exciting tour will join about 50 more Illinois students from other participating electric cooperatives in Springfield on June 12 to board air-conditioned buses bound for Washington, D.C. The well-planned, chaperoned tour will enable youth tour winners to see our nation's capital far better than the average tourist. They will also have an opportunity to talk with Illinois congressmen at the capital.

The contest is again offered to any high school sophomore or junior who is enrolled in a high school located within the EIPC service area. Contestants need not live in a home supplied with electricity by EIPC. All students (10th or 11th grade), except those in the immediate family of cooperative directors or employees or previous tour winners, are eligible to compete for a place in the "Youth-to-Washington" tour.

Information, details and forms for application are being provided to administrators at all 28 high schools located wholly or partially in the EIPC service area. Schools include: Armstrong, Bismarck-Henning, Buckley-Loda, Central (Clifton), Chatsworth, Cissna Park, Octavia, Crescent-Iroquois, Donovan, Fairbury-Cropsey, Ford Central, Forrest-Strawn-Wing, Gibson City, Gilman, Hoopston-East Lynn, Tri-Point, Melvin-Sibley, Milford, Onarga, Paxton, Potomac, Rankin, Rossville,



Saybrook-Arrowsmith, Sheldon, Watska, Wellington and Wescove Christian.

In case interested students are unable to obtain application forms from

their school officials or English instructors, fill out the form below and mail it to the cooperative address as shown. (Deadline for entry application is March 31.)

Essay Contest Entry Form

Clip and Mail to:

Eastern Illinois Power Cooperative
P. O. Box 509
Paxton, Illinois 60957

(Date) _____

I wish to enter the "Youth to Washington" essay contest.

(Name of Applicant)

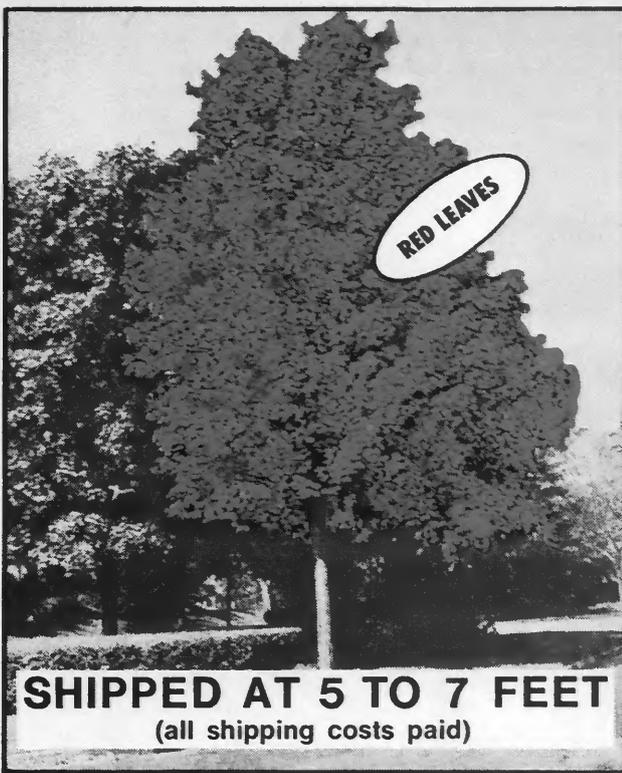
(Age)

(Name of Parents)

(Mailing Address)

(High School)

(Class/Year)



SHIPPED AT 5 TO 7 FEET
(all shipping costs paid)

ACTUAL PHOTOGRAPH OF A FIVE YEAR SCARLET MAPLE. (ACER RUBRUM)

- This gorgeous tree is known as the scarlet maple, red maple, or the EVER CHANGING MAPLE.
- Beautiful Red Scarlet leaves in the fall of the year, and beautiful deep dark green leaves in the spring of the year.
- Grows approximately up to 25-30 feet over a five year period, which makes it one of the fastest growing shade trees in America today.
- Many landscape architects and nursery men refer to this native tree as the "2 in 1" tree, because of its dual qualities of beauty and speed and you won't have to wait long for shade because we ship these beautiful trees at 5 to 7 feet.
- **Adaptability** — "The scarlet maple has one of the widest ranges of our native trees, growing from eastern central Canada to Florida, and because of its ease of transplanting it adapts to any type of soil." (From **All About Trees** by E. Johnson.) The one tree experts agree will grow anywhere in the U.S.A.

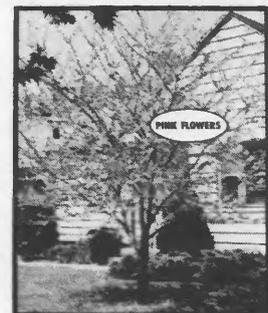
UNQUESTIONABLY THE MOST
BEAUTIFUL
FAST GROWING
SHADE TREE
LESS \$200 each
THAN IN LOTS OF 16

FANTASTIC 50c BONUS OFFER

ALL BONUS TREES SHIPPED AT 4 TO 6 FT.



White Dogwood (cornus florida) This beautiful flowering tree has large white blossoms, and can be seen in all parts of the country. Its foliage is attractive all summer and has beautiful fall colors, as the red berries hang on most of the winter. Grows to 25 feet. (shipped at 4 to 6 feet).



Red Bud (cercis canadensis) This beautiful flowering tree is native to both the north and south and thereby extremely hardy. It blooms at the same time as the dogwoods and its gorgeous pink flowers form a lovely combination with the dogwoods. Grows to 25 feet. (shipped at 4 to 6 feet).

TO BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME NOW ORDER TODAY ON A THREE YEAR GUARANTEE.

Imagine! These beautiful trees shading your home and the lovely contrast it will give the surroundings, and will bring praise and admiration from everyone. ORDER TODAY DURING THIS PLANTING SEASON AT OUR SPECIAL PRICES AND BONUS OFFERS.

OUR PRICES

We guarantee our price to be the best possible and if you find any of these trees advertised for less, (same size and variety) we will refund the difference plus give you a free gift of your choice from our catalogue. How can you lose?

BONUS TREES

You may purchase up to as many bonus trees as you do shade trees — for example if you purchase 4 shade trees you may order either 1-2-3 or 4 bonus trees or none. Each bonus tree costs only .50¢ each in any combination. All bonus tree orders must be placed at the same time as the shade tree order.

3 YEAR GUARANTEE

All trees including bonus trees are guaranteed to live and if by mere chance any fail to live they will be replaced free of charge for three years.

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P.O. Box 712 C-9
McMinnville, Tennessee 37110

ALL SHIPPING PAID

Please send us the number of these beautiful red maples as indicated below on a three year guarantee. Also we understand we may purchase up to as many bonus trees as we do shade trees at only .50¢ extra per tree if we desire. However we are under no obligation to buy any. All orders will be acknowledged and shipped at proper time in my area.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 RED MAPLES.....\$ 7.98 | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 RED MAPLES.....\$22.98 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4 RED MAPLES.....\$12.98 | <input type="checkbox"/> 16 RED MAPLES.....\$31.98 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6 RED MAPLES.....\$17.98 | |

AMOUNT OF RED MAPLE ORDER \$ _____
SEND _____ BONUS TREES
@ ONLY .50¢ EACH \$ _____
ADD SALES TAX WHERE APPLICABLE \$ _____
GRAND TOTAL ENCLOSED BY
 CASH CHECK M.O. \$ _____

BONUS TREES

HOW MANY VARIETY
_____ W. DOGWOOD
_____ REDBUD

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ Zip _____
 Check here for free fund-raising literature for your club, church or organization. No obligation of course.

high demand during a relatively short period.

The subcommittee, specifically the CIPS Negotiating Subcommittee of the Power Supply Committee, Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives, is composed of representatives of the various cooperatives involved. The subcommittee lowered the CIPS proposal in 1974 by almost 13 percent and in 1975 by about 23 percent, thus saving member-owners from even higher costs.

However, as the cost of fuel fluctuates, consumer electric bills may show the changes beyond the basic rate. Some of the cooperatives use a fuel cost adjustment clause, some utilize other methods.

Shelby Electric Cooperative manager William E. LeCrone probably summed up the general opinion of the various affected cooperatives when he said, "I'm very disappointed in the percentage of increase. This means an increase of about 50 percent in the last two years and we'll have to pass it on to our members. We have no other choice."

LeCrone added that the fuel cost adjustment alone had cost Shelby members an estimated \$250,000 in 1975. "We had not anticipated this," he said.

C. E. Ferguson, manager of the Coles-Moultrie Electric Cooperative, added to LeCrone's comments by explaining that the wholesale cost per kilowatt-hour, a value he considers the most important element in dealing with the final consumer bill, increased sharply in 1975, due greatly to the increases in the cost of fuel.

The 10 cooperatives who are direct purchasers of wholesale power from CIPS include: Clay Electric Co-operative, Flora; Coles-Moultrie Electric Cooperative, Mattoon; Eastern Illinois Power Cooperative, Paxton; Edgar Electric Co-operative, Paris; Illini Electric Cooperative, Champaign; McDonough Power Cooperative, Macomb; Norris Electric Cooperative, Newton; Shelby Electric Cooperative, Shelbyville; Southwestern Electric Cooperative, Greenville; and Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative, Fairfield.

The seven indirectly involved are members of Western Illinois Power

Cooperative (WIPCO) of Jacksonville, a generating and transmission cooperative which produces about 35 percent of the power it supplies and purchases the remainder from CIPS and Illinois Power Company.

Members of WIPCO are: Adams Electric Co-Operative, Camp Point; Illinois Rural Electric Co., Winchester; Menard Electric Cooperative, Petersburg; M. J. M. Electric Cooperative, Carlinville; Rural Electric Convenience Cooperative Co., Auburn; Spoon River Electric Co-operative, Canton; and Western Illinois Electrical Coop., Carthage.

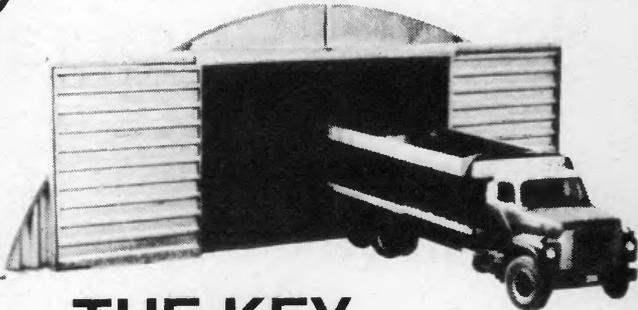
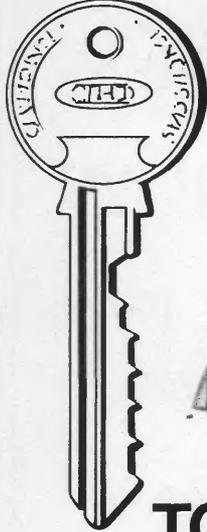
Cooperatives, as tax-paying businesses owned by the people they

serve, have managed to absorb many cost increases over the years by improving efficiencies and through sound financial management.

It was pointed out that just over a decade ago one of Illinois' cooperatives was considering a seven-percent rate reduction. The logic at the time, based on the history of electric service expansion, was sound. Increasing the volume of sales would make up for the difference.

Now, the pendulum has moved nearly full stroke and the accepted thought on the future of electric service is not whether rates will go up but how much they will have to rise to meet increasing costs.

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CITY/TOWN _____	STATE _____	ZIP CODE _____
DATE PLANNING TO BUILD _____		
SIZE OF BUILDING—WIDTH _____	X LENGTH _____	

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39th Annual Meeting of Member-Owners of Eastern Illinois Power Cooperative

on Saturday, March 13, 1976
High School Auditorium
--Paxton



Early Bird Award
Attendance Awards
Business Session
Beauty Pageant
Entertainment
Free Lunch

Attend
Your Annual Meeting
-It's Your Business

Directors Elections

The terms of Directors Clement Ikins, Iroquois County; Howard Taylor, Livingston County; and Jack D. Ludwig, Vermilion County, will expire as of the date of the next annual members' meeting, March 13, 1976. The nominating committee met January 6, 1976 to nominate candidates for the three vacancies. (The committee members are shown on the next page).

A list of the candidates nominated is posted in the office of EIPC in Paxton. Other nominations may be made by petition signed by 15 or more members not less than 15 days prior to the annual meeting date. Also, additional nominations can be made from the floor at the time of the annual meeting.

Official notices, which will include the complete program for the 39th annual meeting, will be mailed to each bona fide member of Eastern Illinois Power Cooperative prior to the meeting date, Saturday, March 13, 1976. Plan now to attend this meeting and take an active part in this business of which you are a part owner.

beauty pageant



Attractive, lovely, beautiful are just a few of the words that so well describe Anita Carlson, "Miss Eastern Illinois Power Cooperative of 1975," who went on to win additional honors as "Miss Illinois Electric Cooperative of 1975" at Springfield. Anita will crown her successor, "Miss Eastern Illinois Power Cooperative of 1976," at this year's annual meeting on March 13.

Lincoln's Road to the Whitehouse

'Of the People...By the People ...
For the People...'



Failed in business in 1831.
Defeated for Legislature in 1832.
Second failure in business in 1833.
Suffers nervous breakdown in 1836.
Defeated for Speaker in 1838.
Defeated for Elector in 1840.
Defeated for Congress in 1843.
Defeated for Congress in 1848.
Defeated for Senate in 1855.
Defeated for Vice President in 1856.
Defeated for Senate in 1858.
Elected President in 1860.

Energy Measured by Toast

"It takes 270 slices of toast to run a clothes dryer, and you can be warmed for an hour by a space heater for 312 slices."

As a way to help people understand the meaning of a "kilowatt-hour" (KWH), Allan Clemow of Tafts University has compared energy used by various appliances to that of a toaster. He calculated that one kwh is equal to the amount of electricity it takes to toast three 20-slice loaves of bread.

He based his calculations on the assumption that a typical 1,000-watts rated toaster operates for two minutes to produce two slices of toast. To figure the energy necessary to toast

two slices, he multiplied the wattage by the operating time.

Clemow has figured out that ironing for an hour is the equivalent of making 68 slices of toast; running a color TV for four hours is the same as toasting 5.8 loaves of bread (96 slices); and 10 minutes use of a hair dryer is equal to 3.6 slices of toast.

(From: CIPS News, December 1975)

Editor's Note: The usual example we use is a 100-watts light bulb turned on for 10 hours will use one kwh. (100 watts by 10 hours = 1,000 watts/hour, or one kwh.)

Plan Now to Enter 1976 Essay Contest

High school sophomores and juniors are urged to watch at their schools for announcements of EIPC's annual "Youth-to-Washington" essay contest. All area high schools have been provided with posters and detailed information, including entry form requests for interested students.

Our 1975 winners (below), Becky Kolberg, Danforth, and Keith Schroeder, Milford, are available to appear on programs for any interested clubs or organizations in EIPC-land. Arrangements may be made by writing or calling Cy Anderson at EIPC headquarters in Paxton, telephone 217/379-2326.



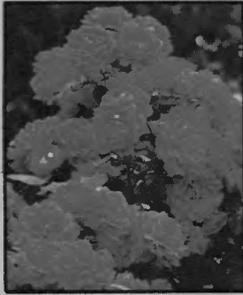
Nominating committee members are (from left): Clifford Phillips, Piper City; Delmar Swartz, Wellington; Floyd Froehling, Onarga; John H. Camp, Armstrong; Lawrence E. Ritter, Rossville; Everett Abrahamson, Loda; Wilbur Munson, Donovan; Wayne B. Davis, Strawn, and H. Roy Harms, Cullom.

AMERICA'S GREATEST ROSE SALE "EVER"



CRIMSON GLORY

Large full velvety crimson blooms. Very fragrant. Former patent no. 105



CLIMBING BLAZE

Huge clusters of fiery red blooms. A good climber. Former patent no. 10



MIRANDY

Huge full blooms of dark red. Fragrant. Former patent no. 632



CHRYSLER IMPERIAL

Light crimson with dark overtones. A beauty. Former patent no. 1167



HAPPINESS

Brilliant Fire-engnè red color. Former patent no. 911



MONTEZUMA

Gorgeous blooms of scarlet-pink. Former patent no. 1383



TIFFANY

Bright pink bloom with radiant sunny glow. Former patent no. 1304



PEACE

Magnificent blooms of yellow edged in pink. Former patent no. 591



LOWELL THOMAS

A lemon yellow with fragrant blooms. Former patent no. 595

LESS THAN **96¢** EACH
(IN LOTS OF 24 All Shipping Paid)

FORMERLY PATENTED PRIZE WINNING ROSES AT NON-PATENTED PRICES

LEGAL PATENTS HAVE EXPIRED!

All of these varieties are considered by many experts to be the most popular patented roses of all times. Now their legal patents have expired and they may be sold at these "Super Low Prices" while supplies last. All roses are two year field grown rose bushes ready to prune and plant.

ALL ROSES:

1. WILL BLOOM FROM MID-SPRING TO EARLY FROST
2. ARE HARDY
3. WILL BE LABELED AS TO VARIETY
4. WILL HAVE EASY TO FOLLOW PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS
5. WILL HAVE BLOOMS APPROXIMATELY TWICE THE SIZE OF THEIR PICTURE

WHITE KNIGHT

Elegant pure white blooms. Former patent no. 1359



MOJAVE

Gorgeous blooms of glowing orange. Former patent no. 1176



STERLING SILVER

A pastel lavender tone. Sterling silver look. Former patent no. 1433



ORDER TODAY FOR THE PRIZE ROSE GARDEN

NO.	VARIETY	PLEASE SEND
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<input type="checkbox"/>	MIRANDY	ANY 18 FOR ONLY \$17⁹⁸
<input type="checkbox"/>	CHRY. IMPERIAL	ANY 24 FOR ONLY \$22⁹⁸
<input type="checkbox"/>	HAPPINESS	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MONTEZUMA	
<input type="checkbox"/>	TIFFANY	
<input type="checkbox"/>	PEACE	
<input type="checkbox"/>	LOWELL THOMAS	
<input type="checkbox"/>	WHITE KNIGHT	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MOJAVE	
<input type="checkbox"/>	STERLING SILVER	

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Please send us at the proper planting time the roses we have selected. You will acknowledge our order for shipping date.

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GUARANTEE

Each Rose is verified by Gov't inspection to be a living plant. Each must bloom or it will be replaced free of charge. Our prices are the best possible, and if these roses can be found at a cheaper price we will REFUND THE DIFFERENCE to you immediately.

On all orders of 6, 12, or 18 please add .89¢ postage and handling.

Member-owners are selected Master Farmers



Robert Hamilton Paul Kermicle

Two member-owners of Illinois electric cooperatives are among six state farmers selected as Master Farmers for 1976 by Prairie Farmer magazine.

Robert Hamilton of Potomac (Vermilion County) and Paul Kermicle of Dundas (Richland County) were honored during award presentation ceremonies in Springfield January 27.

Selection for the honor is based on competence as a knowledgeable, effective farmer and involvement in community service such as school, church, civic and charitable organizations.

Hamilton, a member-owner of Eastern Illinois Power Cooperative, began farming in 1940 and currently operates a farm of 1,165 acres, producing corn, wheat and beans and cattle and pigs.

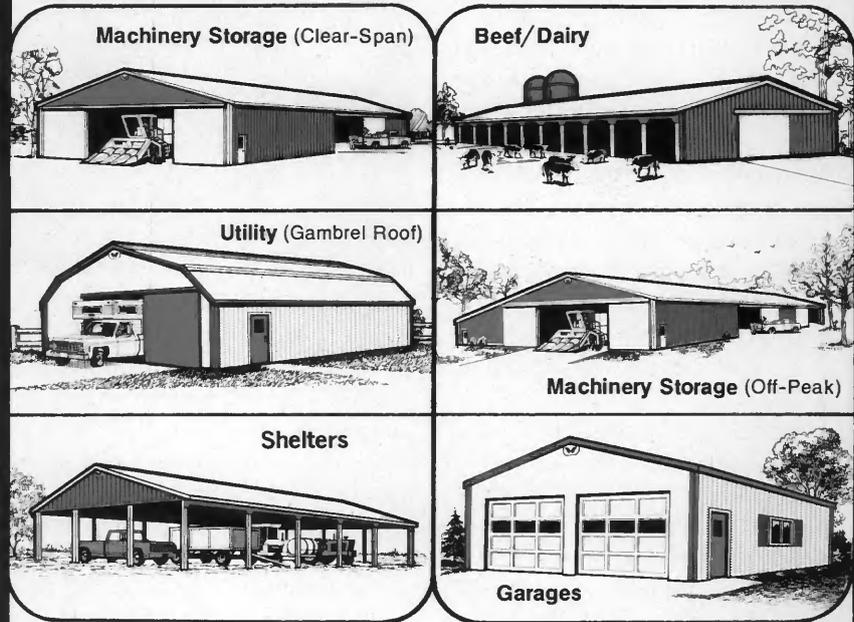
He has found time to involve himself in service on his county's agricultural extension council, extension agronomy committee and soil conservation district.

Kermicle, a member-owner of Norris Electric Cooperative, operates a 675-acre farm in partnership with his father.

Kermicle's pork enterprise produces about 100 litters annually. He also gets outstanding production from his low-organic-matter Southern Illinois soils.

A member of the East Richland Board of Education the last nine years, Kermicle served as board president this past year. He also helped organize establish the Olney Community Junior College.

NOW IT'S EASIER THAN EVER TO BUY THE BEST FARM BUILDING IN ILLINOIS JUST SAY 'CHARGE IT'



Our reputation for giving farmers more to choose from is one big reason Wickes sells so many buildings in this area. More models, plans and sizes than any other builder around. And we don't restrict you to a standard building plan like so many builders do. A standard plan may be great for the builder, but not necessarily for you. Wickes gives you exactly what you want—our free professional planning service assures it.

Now Wickes offers you another big advantage, too. Your choice of convenient credit plans to suit your budget. So if you need a new building, get it from the people who give you more. And just say 'charge it'.



Wickes Buildings

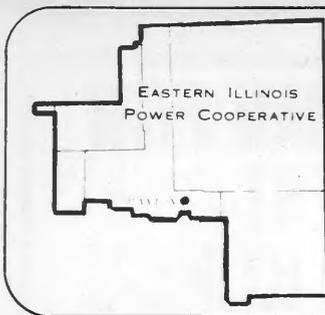
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Box 158, Opdyke (618) 756-2347
Box 117, Taylorville (217) 824-9851

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
TOWN _____ COUNTY _____
STATE _____ ZIP _____
PHONE _____ IR 325



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Multiplier Meters: Why? Where?

Every year more and more members of EIPC have "multiplier" meters installed to register their use of electricity. Most new or rebuilt services are of 200-ampere capacity, or larger, because of the ever increasing use of electricity by most consumers. Generally a 200-ampere service calls for a multiplier meter, which is a meter that shows only one-tenth, or less, of the actual kilowatt-hours (kwh) used.

An electric meter registers kwh's much the same as the odometer registers miles traveled by an automobile. After 99,999.9 miles have been registered, the odometer "turns over" to 0 miles. Similarly, an electric meter "turns over" after 9,999 kwh's have been used, and starts at 0.

Consumers who have electrically heated homes or business places, large grain drying installations, electrically heated farrowing houses, etc., or a combination of several such facilities, could very likely use more than 9,999 kwh's in a single month, especially in severe weather. In such cases a "regular reading" meter would turn over, and might show only 700 kwh's used, instead of 10,700 which had actually been used. This is one reason for a multiplier meter.

Since a multiplier meter registers only a percentage of the kwh's used, its gears rotate slower and therefore will last longer and record more accurately for a longer period of time. A meter that turns faster may become worn and jump cogs, and thereby show much higher use than actually occurred.

Members are reminded to copy the numbers from the meter register, exactly as they appear in the openings



Four different meters used by E.I.P.C.

of the register, into the spaces on the "cashier's stub" portion of the bill, and return the stub with your remittance. If yours is a multiplier meter, you are still to copy the exact reading: the appropriate multiplier is used by our billing department when readings are transmitted to the computer center in St. Louis where all billing is done.

Most meters on EIPC lines have four-digit registers, but a few of them have five digits. In order to provide for all types of registers, our cashier's stubs have five spaces. But if your meter has a four-digit register, enter your reading in the four spaces at the **right**, disregarding the fifth space at the **left**.

In recent years even a so-called large 200 ampere service installation is not large enough to serve many EIPC members. In such cases a "current-transformer" (C.T.) meter installation is used. A C.T. meter setup is much more economical for the owner because then he does not have to install heavy duty wiring from the top of the pole, down to the meter, and back up. The meter then registers only a portion of the electricity used, depending on the capacity of the entire installation and the rating of the current transformers. Multipliers for C.T. meters vary from 20 to as high as 900 for our largest installations.

1975 Work Review

In addition to building new lines to serve new members, there are countless other jobs that must be done by our outside employees to keep electric service flowing to all EIPC member-users. For instance:—125 security lights were installed, bringing the total of rented lights up to 2,426. In addition, our linemen replaced 199 photo cells and 198 mercury-vapor bulbs on previously installed security lights.

We installed 653 transformers, including new service installations and replacements. Our grand total of transformers in place is now 8,173.

Of the 7,366 poles that were tested, 2.72 percent (or exactly 200) were found to be "bad order" and were replaced. A total of 1,312 poles were set (new construction and replacements). Our records show a total of 60,860 poles now in service.

We built 148 service installations, but retired 64 where buildings were gone, or for some other reason the owners no longer required electric service.

Thirteen new three-phase accounts were built, involving eight miles of lines. Also seven miles of three-phase lines were built from the new Watseka substation, and three, three-phase transformer banks were upgraded.

We completed 127 new single-phase jobs for grain drying installations, to serve an additional 2,011¼ hp of motors.

These are some of the more visible jobs completed in 1975. Some of the other jobs done included voltage surveys, meters installed or replaced, voltage regulators installed and checked on regular schedule, trees and brush cut, trimmed and sprayed, lines moved for road-widening work, 901 poles unloaded from flatcars, testing

(continued on next page)

(1975 Work Review cont'd.)

trucks and equipment, inventory and warehouse work, meter reading, staking lines, and unfortunately, considerable time was needed to collect delinquent accounts.

But for your EIPC linemen, "it's all in the day's work."

Meter Readings Are Requested

The reason we ask you to read your meter on or about the 26th of each month is because that is the date our wholesale power meters at our 14 substations are read. By having our members read their meters the same date, the cooperative's bills for wholesale power will more nearly match the receipts from member's bills for each month.

Why not get into the habit of reading it the day your bill arrives? Mark the reading on the outside of the envelope temporarily, even though you don't send in your payment for a few days. Your cooperative has to read its wholesale power meters regularly and pay its bills on schedule, so we ask all members to do the same. Thank you for your cooperation.

Plan Now to Enter 1976 Essay Contest

In case interested students are unable to obtain application forms from their school officials or English instructors, fill out the form below and mail it to the cooperative address as shown. (Deadline for entry application is March 31.)

Essay Contest Entry Form

Clip and Mail to:

Eastern Illinois Power Cooperative

P. O. Box 509

Paxton, Illinois 60957

(Date) _____

I wish to enter the "Youth to Washington" essay contest.

(Name of Applicant)

(Age)

(Name of Parents)

(Mailing Address)

(High School)

(Class/Year)

"Heat Pump"--Combination System for Heating and Cooling, Electrically

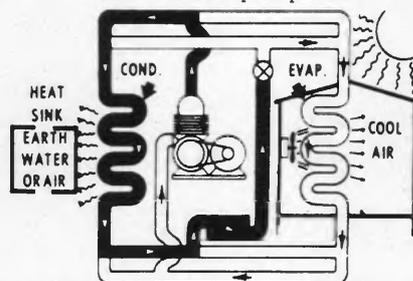
Interest in heat pumps has increased greatly in recent years, especially since fuel costs have gone up so drastically. The heat pump is not a new way to heat,—it has been on the market since the late 1940's. But the early adaptations that were introduced into this area did not take into consideration the extremes in temperature that we have. This created maintenance problems with some units and bad experiences. However, newer models developed in the past eight to ten years have proven much more reliable, and very efficient.

The heat pump works on the refrigeration principle. Anyone who has been around a refrigerator or air conditioner knows that heat is wasted to the outside during operation. During the air conditioning season, the heat pump operates the same way, but as the season changes, the heat pump reverses itself and brings in the heat. In other words, the heat pump cools the outdoors in winter.

The operating cost of a heat pump

is very reasonable, especially at temperatures above 30 degrees. (Incidentally the average winter temperature for this part of Illinois runs between 35 and 40 degrees, according to official weather statistics.) A heat pump will operate for about one third less than other types of electric heat. But the capacity of a heat pump is not adequate to supply all of the heat required (in our climate). "Strip heaters" must be added in the air handling unit to provide additional heat on severely cold days. These strip heaters are turned on by one or more outside thermostats.

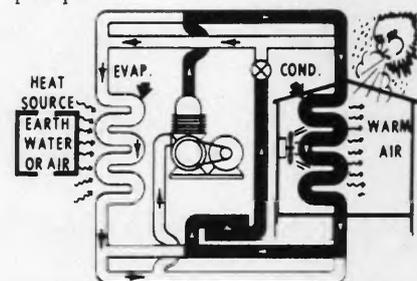
Heat from a heat pump is delivered



The flow through a heat pump when it is used for cooling.

through a ducted system the same way any warm air furnace distributes heat. A heat pump is more expensive to install than a conventional heating system, and the installation requires a higher degree of skill to match the summer and winter loads. But a heat pump will do so much in providing comfort: it can heat, cool, humidify, dehumidify, and filter the air in the home. This is the ideal system for anyone with respiratory problems.

A carefully designed system will provide years of comfort, economically. As of December 31, 1975, we had records of 36 heat pump installations by EIPC members. We can provide names of several contractors who are experienced installers of heat pumps.



The flow through a heat pump when it is used for heating.

NURSERY STOCK SALE!

OVER 350 VARIETIES TO CHOOSE FROM

Planting instructions included in each order. Every plant will be labeled.

ORDER BY MAIL!

FLOWERING SHRUBS—1 or 2 Years Old

Crepe Myrtle—Red, Purple, Pink, White, 1 to 2 ft.	\$.79 ea.
Spiraea Van Houttei—White, 1 1/2 ft.	.99 ea.
Spiraea Reensiana, 1 to 2 ft.	.49 ea.
Weigela—Red or Yellow, 1 to 2 ft.	.49 ea.
Weigela—Var. or Pink, 1-2 ft.	.49 ea.
Athys—Red or Purple, 1 to 2 ft.	.49 ea.
Athys—Pink or White, 1 to 2 ft.	.49 ea.
Forsythia—Yellow, 1 to 2 ft.	.49 ea.
Pink Spirea, 1 to 2 ft.	.49 ea.
Pink Flowering Almond, 1 to 2 ft.	.99 ea.
Tamarix—Pink, 1 to 2 ft.	.49 ea.
Bush Honeysuckle—Red, Pink, White, 1 to 2 ft.	.49 ea.
Red Flowering Quince, 1 to 2 ft.	.69 ea.
White Flowering Quince, 1 to 2 ft.	.29 ea.
Persian Lilac—Purple, 1 to 2 ft.	.99 ea.
Old Fashion Lilac—1 to 2 ft.	.99 ea.
Bridal Wreath Spirea, 1 to 2 ft.	.79 ea.
Hydrangea P.G., 1 to 2 ft.	.49 ea.
Dak Leaf Hydrangea, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.49 ea.
Deutzia—White, 1 to 2 ft.	.49 ea.
Deutzia—Pink, 1 to 2 ft.	.49 ea.
Mokoranga—White, 1 to 2 ft.	.49 ea.
Sweet Shrub, 1 to 2 ft.	.49 ea.
Rosa of Sharon, 1 to 2 ft.	.29 ea.
Red Oxier Dogwood, 1 to 2 ft.	.49 ea.
Pussy Willow, 1 to 2 ft.	.49 ea.
Pussy Willow, 4 to 6 ft.	.49 ea.
Russian Olive, 1 to 2 ft.	.69 ea.
Russian Olive, 2 to 3 ft.	.29 ea.
Red Barberry, 1 to 2 ft.	.79 ea.
Jap Snowball, 1 to 2 ft.	.79 ea.
Red Snowberry, 1 to 2 ft.	.49 ea.
White Snowberry, 1 to 2 ft.	.49 ea.
Spiraea, Anthony Waterer—Red, 1 ft.	.69 ea.
French Lilac—Red, White, Purple, 1 to 2 ft.	.129 ea.
Scotch Broom, 1 to 2 ft.	.49 ea.
*Hypericum, 1 ft.	.39 ea.
Spice Bush, 1 to 2 ft.	.49 ea.
Butterfly Bush—Purple, 1 to 2 ft.	.99 ea.
Butterfly Bush—Pink, 1 to 2 ft.	.99 ea.
Vitex—Purple, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.49 ea.
Green Barberry, 1 to 2 ft.	.39 ea.
Azalea—White, Purple, Red or Pink, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.69 ea.
*Rose Acacia, 1 ft.	.49 ea.
Red Chokeberry, 1 to 2 ft.	.29 ea.
*Black Chokeberry, 1 to 2 ft.	.29 ea.
*Hydrangea Arborvitae—1 to 2 ft.	.29 ea.
Spice Bush, 1 to 2 ft.	.29 ea.
Winter Honeysuckle, 1 to 2 ft.	.49 ea.
Arrowwood Viburnum, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.99 ea.
Witchhazel, 1 to 2 ft.	.99 ea.
*American Elder, 1 to 2 ft.	.49 ea.
*Opssom Haw, 1 to 2 ft.	.99 ea.
False Indigo—Purple, 1 to 2 ft.	.49 ea.
Burning Bush, 1 ft.	.129 ea.
Flowering Pomegranate, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.79 ea.

FLOWERING TREES—1 or 2 Years Old

Magnolia Grandiflora, 1/2 to 1 ft.	\$.99 ea.
Magnolia Niagara, 1 to 2 ft.	1.49 ea.
Magnolia Rustica Rubra, 1 to 2 ft.	1.49 ea.
Mimosa—Pink, 2 ft.	.49 ea.
Mimosa—Pink, 3 to 4 ft.	.79 ea.
Mimosa—Pink, 4 to 6 ft.	1.49 ea.
American Red Bud, 2 to 3 ft.	.49 ea.
American Red Bud, 4 to 6 ft.	1.49 ea.
White Flowering Dogwood, 2 1/2 ft.	.59 ea.
White Flowering Dogwood, 4 1/2 ft.	1.99 ea.
Pink Flowering Dogwood, 1 ft.	1.29 ea.
Pink Flowering Dogwood, 2 ft.	2.49 ea.
Pink Flowering Dogwood, 3 to 5 ft.	4.49 ea.
Golden Raintree, 1 to 2 ft.	.99 ea.
Golden Raintree, 3 to 4 ft.	2.99 ea.
Golden Chain Tree, 1 to 2 ft.	.99 ea.
Smoke Tree, 1 to 2 ft.	1.49 ea.
Purple Leaf Plum, 1 to 2 ft.	.99 ea.
Purple Leaf Plum, 2 to 3 ft.	1.49 ea.
Purple Leaf Plum, 4 to 6 ft.	2.99 ea.
Flowering Peach—Red or Pink, 1 to 2 ft.	.99 ea.
Flowering Peach—Red or Pink, 2 1/2 to 4 ft.	1.49 ea.
Peppermint Flower, Peach, 2 1/2 to 4 ft.	1.69 ea.
Dol. Pink Flowering Cherry, 3-5 ft.	4.99 ea.
Flowering Crab—Red or Pink, 2 to 3 ft.	1.49 ea.
Flowering Crab—Red or Pink, 4 to 6 ft.	2.69 ea.
Chinese Red Bld, 1 to 2 ft.	.99 ea.
*Tree of Heaven, 3 to 5 ft.	.99 ea.
Dwarf Red Buckeye, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.79 ea.
Magnolia Soulangiana, 1 to 2 ft.	1.99 ea.
Weeping Peach—Red or Pink, 1 ft.	.49 ea.
Weeping Peach, Red or Pink, 2 1/2 to 4 ft.	1.99 ea.
White Flowering Peach, 2 1/2 to 4 ft.	.99 ea.

*White Fringe, 2 to 3 ft.	1.29 ea.
Japanese Flower Cherry, 3 to 5 ft.	4.49 ea.
European Mountain Ash, 3 to 4 ft.	2.99 ea.
Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn	
Red Blooms, 3 to 5 ft.	4.99 ea.
*Big Leaf Cucumber, 3 to 4 ft.	1.99 ea.
*Paw Paw, 3 to 5 ft.	1.29 ea.
*Sourwood, 2 to 3 ft.	.99 ea.
Yellow Buckeye, 1 to 2 ft.	.99 ea.
Downy Hawthorn, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.99 ea.
Dwarf White Buckeye, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.69 ea.
Red Flowering Dogwood, 1 ft.	1.49 ea.
Red Flowering Dogwood, 2 ft.	2.49 ea.
Red Flowering Dogwood, 3 to 4 ft.	4.49 ea.
5-N-1 Flowering Crab, 3 ft.	4.99 ea.
Red Leaf Peach, 2 to 3 ft.	1.49 ea.

SHADE TREES—1 or 2 Years Old

Silver Maple, 3 to 4 ft.	\$.69 ea.
Silver Maple, 4 to 6 ft.	1.49 ea.
Chinese Elm, 2 ft.	.19 ea.
Chinese Elm, 4 to 6 ft.	1.49 ea.
Green Weeping Willow, 2 to 3 ft.	.49 ea.
Green Weeping Willow, 4 to 6 ft.	1.49 ea.
Catalpa Tree, 2 to 3 ft.	.49 ea.
Ginko Tree, 1 to 2 ft.	.99 ea.
Ginko Tree, 3 to 5 ft.	2.99 ea.
Pink Oak or Red Oak, 2 to 3 ft.	1.29 ea.
Pink Oak or Red Oak, 3 to 5 ft.	1.99 ea.
Willow Oak or Scarlet Oak, 2 ft.	.99 ea.
Lombardy Poplar, 1 to 2 ft.	.19 ea.
Lombardy Poplar, 2 to 3 ft.	.29 ea.
Lombardy Poplar, 3 to 4 ft.	.49 ea.
Lombardy Poplar, 4 to 6 ft.	.79 ea.
Fasten Red Leaf Maple, 3-5 ft.	4.99 ea.
Sycamore, 3 to 4 ft.	.79 ea.
Sycamore, 4 to 6 ft.	1.49 ea.
*Sugar Maple, 2 to 3 ft.	2.39 ea.
*Sugar Maple, 3 to 5 ft.	3.69 ea.
Sweet Gum, 2 to 3 ft.	3.99 ea.
Sweet Gum, 4 to 6 ft.	4.29 ea.
White Birch, 2 to 3 ft.	.99 ea.
White Birch, 4 to 6 ft.	1.99 ea.
Tulip Tree, 2 to 3 ft.	.39 ea.
*Tulip Tree, 3 to 4 ft.	1.69 ea.
Crimson King Maple (Pat. No. 735), 3 to 5 ft.	4.99 ea.
Sunburst Locust (Pat. No. 1313), 4 to 6 ft.	5.99 ea.
Cut Leaf Weeping Birch, 3 to 5 ft.	4.99 ea.
Silver Variegated Maple, 3 to 5 ft.	4.99 ea.
Schwedler Maple, 3 to 5 ft.	4.99 ea.
Yellow Wood, 2 to 3 ft.	.99 ea.
Canoe Birch, 3 to 4 ft.	4.49 ea.
White Ash, 3 to 4 ft.	.99 ea.
Green Ash, 3 to 4 ft.	3.59 ea.
Persimmon, 1 to 2 ft.	.79 ea.
Dawson Redwood, 1 to 2 ft.	2.49 ea.
Honey Locust, 3 to 4 ft.	2.99 ea.
Morain Locust, 4 to 5 ft.	4.99 ea.
Kentucky Coffee Tree, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.79 ea.
*American Linden Tree, 2 ft.	.99 ea.
*American Linden Tree, 3 to 4 ft.	1.99 ea.
Skyline Locust (Pat. No. 1619), 4 to 6 ft.	5.49 ea.
Sassafras, 1 to 2 ft.	.29 ea.
*Sassafras, 2 to 3 ft.	.79 ea.
*Magnolia, 4 to 5 ft.	4.99 ea.
Russian Mulberry, 2 to 3 ft.	.99 ea.
Sycamore Maple, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.99 ea.
*Black Gum, 2 to 3 ft.	.79 ea.
Japanese Red Leaf Maple, 1 ft.	2.49 ea.
Norway Maple, 1 to 2 ft.	.99 ea.
Golden Weeping Willow, 2 to 3 ft.	1.49 ea.
Golden Weeping Willow, 4 to 6 ft.	1.49 ea.
Amur Corktree, 1 to 2 ft.	.49 ea.
Bird Cuckoo, 2 to 3 ft.	.29 ea.
*Little Cypress, 1 to 2 ft.	.49 ea.
Bald Leaf Cucumber, 2 to 3 ft.	.69 ea.

FRUIT TREES—1 or 2 Years Old

Belle of Georgia Peach, 1 to 2 ft.	\$.79 ea.
Belle of Georgia Peach, 2 to 3 ft.	1.29 ea.
Belle of Georgia Peach, 3 to 5 ft.	1.99 ea.
Elberta Peach, 1 to 2 ft.	.79 ea.
Elberta Peach, 2 to 3 ft.	1.29 ea.
Elberta Peach, 3 to 5 ft.	1.99 ea.
J. H. Hale Peach, 1 to 2 ft.	.79 ea.
J. H. Hale Peach, 2 to 3 ft.	1.29 ea.
J. H. Hale Peach, 3 to 5 ft.	1.99 ea.
Hale Haven Peach, 1 to 2 ft.	.79 ea.
Hale Haven Peach, 2 to 3 ft.	1.29 ea.
Hale Haven Peach, 3 to 5 ft.	1.99 ea.
Dixie Red Peach, 1 to 2 ft.	.79 ea.
Dixie Red Peach, 2 to 3 ft.	1.29 ea.
Dixie Red Peach, 3 to 5 ft.	1.99 ea.
Golden Jubilee Peach, 1 to 2 ft.	.79 ea.
Golden Jubilee Peach, 2 to 3 ft.	1.29 ea.
Golden Jubilee Peach, 3 to 5 ft.	1.99 ea.

Champion Peach, 1 to 2 ft.	.79 ea.
Champion Peach, 2 to 3 ft.	1.29 ea.
Champion Peach, 3 to 5 ft.	1.99 ea.
Maygold Peach, 1 to 2 ft.	.79 ea.
Maygold Peach, 2 to 3 ft.	1.29 ea.
Maygold Peach, 3 to 5 ft.	1.99 ea.
Blake Peach, 1 to 2 ft.	.79 ea.
Blake Peach, 2 to 3 ft.	1.29 ea.
Blake Peach, 3 to 5 ft.	1.99 ea.
Stayman Winesap Apple, 2 to 3 ft.	1.49 ea.
Stayman Winesap Apple, 4 to 6 ft.	2.99 ea.
Red Delicious Apple, 2 to 3 ft.	1.49 ea.
Red Delicious Apple, 4 to 6 ft.	2.99 ea.
Early Harvest Apple, 2 to 3 ft.	1.49 ea.
Early Harvest Apple, 4 to 6 ft.	2.69 ea.
Red Rome Beauty Apple, 2 to 3 ft.	1.49 ea.
Red Rome Beauty Apple, 4 to 6 ft.	2.69 ea.
Red Jonathan Apple, 2 to 3 ft.	1.49 ea.
Red Jonathan Apple, 4 to 6 ft.	2.69 ea.
Lodi Apple, 2 to 3 ft.	1.49 ea.
Lodi Apple, 4 to 6 ft.	2.69 ea.
Grimes Golden Apple, 2 to 3 ft.	1.49 ea.
Grimes Golden Apple, 4 to 6 ft.	2.69 ea.
Yellow Transparent Apple, 2 1/2 ft.	1.19 ea.
Yellow Transparent Apple, 4 1/2 ft.	1.99 ea.
Yellow Delicious Apple, 2 to 3 ft.	1.49 ea.
Yellow Delicious Apple, 4 to 6 ft.	2.69 ea.
Early McIntosh Apple, 2 to 3 ft.	1.19 ea.
Early McIntosh Apple, 4 to 6 ft.	1.99 ea.
5-N-1 Apple—5 Varieties on each tree, 3 ft.	4.99 ea.
Montmorency Cherry, 2 to 3 ft.	1.99 ea.
Montmorency Cherry, 4 to 5 ft.	3.99 ea.
Black Tartarian Cherry, 2 to 3 ft.	1.99 ea.
Black Tartarian Cherry, 4 to 5 ft.	3.49 ea.
Early Richmond Cherry, 2 to 3 ft.	1.99 ea.
Early Richmond Cherry, 4 to 5 ft.	3.99 ea.
Kieffer Pear, 2 to 3 ft.	1.99 ea.
Kieffer Pear, 3 to 5 ft.	2.99 ea.
Orient Pear, 2 to 3 ft.	1.99 ea.
Driest Pear, 3 to 5 ft.	2.99 ea.
Bartlett Pear, 2 to 3 ft.	1.99 ea.
Bartlett Pear, 3 to 5 ft.	2.99 ea.
Moopark Apricot, 1 to 2 ft.	.99 ea.
Moopark Apricot, 2 to 3 ft.	1.49 ea.
Early Golden Apricot, 1 to 2 ft.	.99 ea.
Early Golden Apricot, 3 to 5 ft.	1.49 ea.
Nectarine, 1 to 2 ft.	.99 ea.
Nectarine, 2 1/2 to 4 ft.	1.99 ea.
Damson Plum, 1 to 2 ft.	.99 ea.
Damson Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft.	1.99 ea.
Red June Plum, 1 to 2 ft.	.99 ea.
Red June Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft.	1.99 ea.
Early Golden Apricot, 1 to 2 ft.	.99 ea.
Bruce Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft.	1.99 ea.
Methley Plum, 1 to 2 ft.	.99 ea.
Methley Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft.	1.99 ea.
Burbank Plum, 1 to 2 ft.	.99 ea.
Burbank Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft.	1.99 ea.

NUT TREES—1 or 2 Years Old

Hazel Nut, 1 to 2 ft.	\$.99 ea.
Hazel Nut, 3 to 5 ft.	1.99 ea.
Butternut, 1 to 2 ft.	.99 ea.
Butternut, 3 to 5 ft.	1.99 ea.
Chinese Chestnut, 1 to 2 ft.	.79 ea.
Chinese Chestnut, 3 to 5 ft.	1.99 ea.
Hardy Pecan Seedlings, 1 to 2 ft.	.99 ea.
Stuart Pecan—Papershell, 2 ft.	2.99 ea.
Stuart Pecan—Papershell, 3 1/2 to 5 ft.	2.99 ea.
Mahan Pecan—Papershell, 2 ft.	5.99 ea.
Mahan Pecan—Papershell, 3 1/2 to 5 ft.	5.99 ea.
Black Walnut, 1 to 2 ft.	1.49 ea.
Black Walnut, 3 to 5 ft.	1.49 ea.
English Walnut, 2 to 3 ft.	4.99 ea.
Shell Bark Hickory, 1 to 2 ft.	.99 ea.
American Beech—Collected, 3 1/2 ft.	.99 ea.
Japanese Walnut, 3 to 4 ft.	1.99 ea.

EVERGREENS—1 or 2 Years Old

Glossy Abelia, 1/2 to 1 ft.	\$.39 ea.
*American Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.39 ea.
*Rhododendron, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.49 ea.
Pfitzer Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.79 ea.
Cherry Laurel, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.29 ea.
Nandina, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.49 ea.
Boxwood, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.49 ea.
Irish Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.99 ea.
Savin Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.99 ea.
Red Berry Pyracantha, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.99 ea.
Yellow Berry Pyracantha, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.99 ea.
Burfordi Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.99 ea.
Dwarf Burfordi Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.99 ea.
Wax Leaf Ligustrum, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.39 ea.
Colorado Blue Spruce, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.49 ea.
*Mountain Laurel, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.39 ea.
*Canadian Hemlock, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.29 ea.
*Short Leaf Pine, 1 to 2 ft.	.29 ea.
Slash Pine, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.29 ea.
*Red Cedar, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.49 ea.
Hetzli Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.49 ea.
Japanese Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.49 ea.
Foster Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.79 ea.
Heileri Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.99 ea.
East Palatka Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.99 ea.
Chinese Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.79 ea.
Andorra Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.79 ea.
Cedrus Deodara, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.59 ea.
Jap Yew, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.79 ea.
Baker Arborvitae, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.99 ea.
Berckman's Arborvitae, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.99 ea.
Globe Arborvitae, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.99 ea.
Greek Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.99 ea.
Gardena—White, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.69 ea.
Camellia—Red, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.79 ea.
Norway Spruce—1/2 to 1 ft.	.49 ea.
Eunymus Radican, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.39 ea.
Eunymus Manhattan, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.49 ea.
Eunymus Puichellas, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.69 ea.
Eunymus Oupont, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.39 ea.
*White Pine, 1 ft.	.39 ea.
Austrian Pine, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.49 ea.
Mugho Pine, 3 to 5 inch.	.39 ea.
Scotch Pine, 3 to 5 inch.	.39 ea.
Western Yellow Pine, 3 to 5 inch.	.39 ea.
White Spruce, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.49 ea.
Serbian Spruce, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.49 ea.
Douglas Fir, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.49 ea.
Cleyera Japonica, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.49 ea.
Elaeagnus Fruittlandi, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.49 ea.
Thorny Eleagnus, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.49 ea.
Helio Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.99 ea.
Sargent Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.79 ea.
Shore Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.79 ea.
Yupon Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft.	.49 ea.
Mahonia Beal, 3 to 5 inch.	.49 ea.
Gray Carpet Ground Cover, 3-5 inch.	.99 ea.
Blue Rug Ground Cover, 3 to 5 inch.	.99 ea.

DWARF FRUIT TREES—2 or 3 Years Old

Dwarf Elberta Peach, 2 to 3 ft.	\$.29 ea.
Dwarf Elberta Peach, 4 to 5 ft.	4.99 ea.
Dwarf Red Haven Peach, 2 to 3 ft.	4.99 ea.
Dwarf Red Haven Peach, 4 to 5 ft.	4.99 ea.
Dwarf Belle of Georgia Peach, 2-3 ft.	2.99 ea.
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REDS	PINKS
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Better Times	The Doctor
Crimson Glory	Columbo
Poinsettia	Pictures
Mirandy	K. T. Morsholl
President Hoover	White and Red
Betty Uphorchod	White and Red
Edith N. Perkins	White and Red
Conrost	White and Red
Condeso de Sastago	White and Red

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Better Times	Betty Uphorchod	Cl. Red Tolisam	Golden Chorm	The Doctor	Coleandia
Crimson Glory	Edith N. Perkins	Cl. Golden Charm	Golden Chorm	Columbo	K. Louise
Poinsettia	Conrost	Cl. Pink Radiance	Luxemburg	Pictures	Rex Anderson
Mirandy	Condeso de Sastago	Cl. White Am. Beauty	Golden Dawn	K. T. Morsholl	White Am. Beauty

BERRY PLANTS, ETC.—1 or 2 Years Old

||
||
||

Million-dollar Fire Brings Out Good Neighbors

(Continued from page 7)

"The people worked from early morning until sundown," Briscoe said. "They came from as far as 25 miles away to help."

"The only thing I got tired of was hearing somebody yell for the blueprints," Briscoe laughed.

The offices and warehouse are not completely finished but business goes on as usual. There are tons of seed beans back in the warehouse and fixtures are being placed in the office and showroom area.

Briscoe has added a kitchen to the new place and fixes lunch. He said he may put in a pool table to help customers pass the time during the busy season. On a mid-March day, a visitor could find Briscoe running back and forth from his office to the kitchen fixing lunch.

The Clay County native has been in business at his present location, just off Highway 50 three miles east of Flora, for about five years, he said. Before that he and his wife operated their own fertilizer business in Flora for about 15 years.



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 Elbert Weston, Secretary-Treasurer

G. N. Hodge Clement Ikins
 Howard Taylor George Fickiin
 John Poppe, Jr. Perry Pratt
 Gene P. Warmbir Wendell Siddens



CLOCKWISE FROM ABOVE: A view of the crowd. The queen contestants line up for the judges and the audience. They are, from left to right: Pam Prather, Kathy Lawyer, Susan Fourez, Cindy Bartlett, Kathy Carson, Beth Dickman, Julie Davis and Alesa Roy. Dennis L. Tachick, left, manager, congratulates Jack Ludwig, center, and Howard Taylor, on their reelection to the board of directors. Clement Ikins, who was also reelected, was unable to attend because of illness.

ANNUAL MEMBERS' MEETING DRAWS 1,000

Miss Beth Dickman, 16, of Milford was chosen "Miss Eastern Illinois Power Cooperative for 1976" at the cooperative's 39th annual members' meeting March 13, at the Paxton High School.

Miss Dickman is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Dickman and is a student at Milford High School. She was crowned by Anita Carlson, last year's "Miss EIPC" and the reigning "Miss Illinois Electric Cooperative."

First runner-up was Pam Prather, 16, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Prather of Rossville. Second runner-up was Alesa Roy, 20, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Donald E. Roy of Rankin.

Manager Dennis L. Tachick told the estimated 1,000 members and guests at the meeting that the cost of whole-

sale power purchased by the cooperative had increased substantially and that a seven percent rate increase would be necessary to offset the higher costs.

"In spite of the increase in rates that was placed in effect last year, EIPC members used 10 percent more electricity than the year before," Tachick said, "and such a load growth makes it necessary to continually upgrade our lines."

The cooperative's first rate adjustment went into effect in 1971.

Secretary-Treasurer Elbert Weston of Rossville reported that Eastern's 1975 revenues totaled slightly more than \$3.8-million with an operating margin of \$293,278.47. "The cooperative paid over \$2,164,788 for

wholesale power during 1975, up more than \$980,000 from last year," Weston said.

Weston noted that 56.6 percent of every cooperative dollar went to purchase wholesale power. The cooperative paid over \$249,664 in federal, state and local taxes last year.

President Jack D. Ludwig of Fithian informed the cooperative's members that a rate increase put into effect last year had been sufficient to erase a 1974 operating deficit and cover a substantial increase in the cost of wholesale power. He said a new increase in wholesale power rates effective in January 1976 would cause a new seven percent rate increase to Eastern Illinois Power Cooperative members.



...t year's queen, the new queen, and the runners-up. From left to right are: Anita Carlson, ...n Illinois Electric Cooperative for 1975" and "Miss Illinois Electric Cooperative," poses ...essor, Beth Dickman and Pam Prather, first runner-up, and Alesa Roy, second runner-up.

While the cost of electricity is of immediate concern to the cooperative and the members, Ludwig said a potentially more important problem is assuring an adequate source of electric supplies to meet member needs in the future. He noted some areas of the country already suffer from short supplies.

"I am happy to announce to you today that your cooperative has joined with 14 other cooperatives in Illinois to establish Soyland Power Cooperative," Ludwig said. "The intent of this cooperative group is to purchase a portion of the nuclear generating plant being built at Clinton, Illinois." Ludwig said the Clinton project is expected to provide the base generating capacity needed by the

members of the Soyland cooperative.

During the business meeting, Clement Ikins, Onarga; Howard W. Taylor, Cullom; and Ludwig were reelected to the board of directors.

Other board members are: Perry Pratt, Cropsey; John Poppe, Jr., Anchor; Wendell Siddens, Loda; Elbert Weston, Rossville; G. N. Hodge, Milford; Larry D. Anderson, Donovan; Gene P. Warmbir, Clifton; and George Ficklin, Piper City.

Seventy-two Members Win Attendance Prizes

The two Early Bird prizes, each a whole cured ham, were awarded to Herb Henrichs, Danforth and Carl Echard, Wellington. Winner of the grand prize, a half of beef

processed for the home freezer was Henry Lavoie, Roberts. Other winners of gifts, mostly electrical appliances were:

- Hillard H. Harms Onarga
- Dennis Wagner Onarga
- Ernest Cook Potomac
- James Mabry Gibson City
- William W. Bartlett Alvin
- Mrs. Thelma Fleming Milford
- Dale Irwin Chatsworth
- Melvin L. Henrichs Onarga
- Earl Clouse Hoopeston
- Frank S. Albright Chatsworth
- James Sabo Watseka
- Wilbert J. Gudeman Hoopeston
- Ehme Gronewold Ogden
- Lester Kemnetz Strawn
- Harold Hofer Milford
- John Lind Paxton
- Ralph Borchers Sibley
- Wm. L. Kemnetz Strawn
- August L. Johnson Piper City
- Carlyle Alexander Milford
- Carl Kaufman Rankin
- Cyril Ashmore Paxton
- Earl J. Thackeray Melvin
- Vernon L. Rapp Saybrook
- John A. Haberkorn Chatsworth
- Gilbert Gentry Rankin
- Ervin Neukomm Onarga
- Harry Schroeder Danforth
- Herschel Judy Martinton
- Russel Lindquist Chatsworth
- Robert W. Clark Rankin
- Edward Tobeck Milford
- Frederick McEwen Sheldon
- George E. Dixon Milford
- Albert C. Helregel Loda
- Gilbert Stock Rankin
- Tommy R. McMillian Hoopeston
- C. H. Walters Piper City
- Robert Munsterman Onarga
- Wilbert W. Marzahn Cissna Park
- Clyde Hornickel Strawn
- Arthur J. Schultz Clifton
- Renee Weston Roberts
- Hie Buhs Gibson City
- Donald Nagele Sheldon
- Fred Hebers Martinton
- Albert J. Huls Rankin
- Harold H. Chapman Paxton
- Edwin J. Johnson Milford
- Ronald E. McIntyre Cissna Park
- Wortha M. Walsh Buckley
- Albert Theesfeld Loda
- Otto E. Miller Danville
- Eugene Aplan Paxton
- Dale A. Walder Rankin
- Ida Tribbey Rankin
- Edwin Pilotte Sheldon
- Victor E. Lewis Potomac
- Ben Rudin Buckley
- Lawrence Knoll Rankin
- George Stolz Gibson City
- Mrs. Julia E. Jordan Rankin
- William E. Nagele Sheldon
- Elma Maskal Rankin
- Cecil Haycraft Paxton
- Marvin Sturm Martinton
- Edwin Schleaf Onarga
- O. D. Rogers Watseka
- Roger Dexter Danforth

Conservation Project

Making New



TOP: A tractor-drawn distributor applies alfalfa and bromegrass seed to a roadside as part of a wildlife project sponsored by the Illinois Department of Conservation.

RIGHT: Dennis Kirkham, a conservation biologist, observes from the bed of a pickup truck as Bill Wood checks their innovative bromegrass seed distributor.



A ten-year study begun in the early 1960's by the Illinois Natural History Survey to determine if pheasant production could be increased has developed into a full-time project of the Illinois Department of Conservation.

The basis of the study was to find out if roadsides could be a source of habitat in the form of undisturbed nesting cover for the pheasant. The findings, according to Dennis Kirkham, a biologist with the Roadside Seeding Project headquartered in Gibson City (Ford County), show that use of roadsides for habitat can significantly increase the pheasant population. In fact, Kirkham says, other types of game birds, as well as rabbits and nongame birds, thrive in areas where the seeding project is currently taking place.

Kirkham, a member-owner of Illini Electric Cooperative, says, "The key to future wildlife populations is good habitat, and as Illinois farming intensifies, with hay and pasture (which is used for nesting cover) being replaced with corn and soybeans, the remaining acres become increasingly important for the survival of ground nesting wildlife."

"Today the total quantity of habitat is limited by economic considerations and an increasing need for food production," Kirkham points out. "Wildlife must now utilize what habitat remains and Illinois Department of Conservation biologists must work to improve the quality of and preserve existing habitat," Kirkham says.

Kirkham's job, briefly, is to work with land-

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Use Oven to Conserve, Not Waste, Energy

Are you the boss of your kitchen range? These days, with energy supplies dwindling and prices rising, it's more important than ever to conserve energy anywhere you can.

Start out by being a good oven manager. Here are some suggestions from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Extension Service.

1. Don't preheat your oven unless you are baking foods that contain baking powder—cakes, biscuits and cookies, for example.
2. When using glass or glass ceramic baking dishes, lower oven heat by 25 degrees.
3. Keep your oven door closed while the heat's on. Don't constantly "peek" at foods.
4. If you have an electric range, you can turn the oven off during the last five minutes of baking time. Reserved oven heat will continue to bake your food.
5. Use your oven to capacity. Prepare several items at a time, either for one meal or for several meals.

Because of fuel scarcities and the pressures of rising prices, some families are using a gas or electric range to heat a room. This is not an efficient way to use a range. Also the additional cost on utility bills is sizable. And, you run the risk of expensive damage to both the range and your home.

Some ranges could get so hot that they would scorch or burn the cabinets and walls around them. Sides and walls could buckle, crack and chip. Also, using either oven or top cooking units of an electric range for room heating can cause the heating elements to wear out prematurely.

Leaving the oven door open while maintaining high temperatures can damage the oven thermostat so that it will not be regulated properly for baking.

Using a new kitchen range for home heating may invalidate the warranty because you are not using the appliance as it was intended to be used.



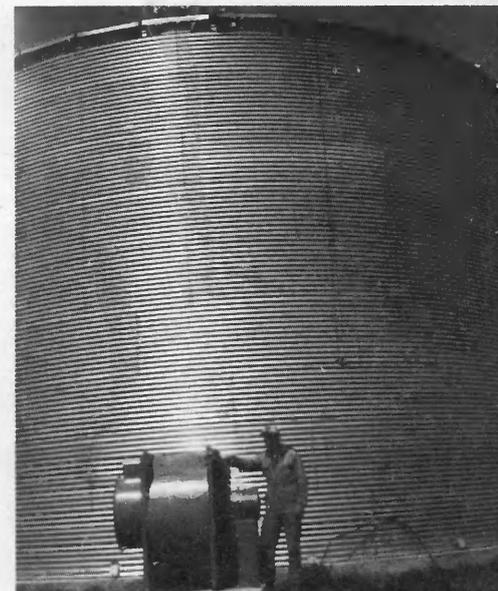
(Above) Marie Rubarts, R.R. 2, Paxton, believes in using her electric oven to capacity whenever possible.

(Right) Melvin Coulter, R.R. 2, Paxton, did a lot of planning and consulting with our EIPC engineering department before erecting this 20,000 bushel grain bin and dryer. He had to install three-phase service last year to have adequate power for his ever expanding operation.

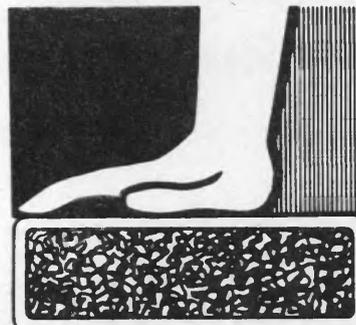
CROP DRYERS FOR 1976

One of the first things our members should do in making advance preparations for electric service for new grain dryers or the addition of drying equipment to present facilities is to contact the cooperative office prior to the purchase of new equipment. It is possible the electric distribution system for a proposed location might not be sufficient to handle the additional load without substantial upgrading of the cooperative facilities, as well as the member's facilities. In addition, some additional line extension might be involved. This type of work cannot be done overnight. It requires staking for the new construction, material being ordered and issued and a reasonable construction schedule provided.

If you are contemplating a new drying system or upgrading of your present system, please advise your cooperative office of plans prior to July 15.



INSULATE NOW!



Hold Fuel Costs Down

Across the Manager's Desk

In this month's column, we will comment on what we can and cannot do about power costs.

First, what we cannot do about power costs... Our nation has come to the end of the low-cost abundant energy era, so we can expect that in the months and years ahead energy will generally cost more and it will be less readily available. Our national economy and our entire way of life has been closely tied to low-cost petroleum. America and the rest of the free world is running out of petroleum...we have our date with destiny...we still have time but we must use all of our skills and ingenuity to make the difficult transition of our vast energy base away from oil and gas to other energy sources in the next 25 years.

All reliable studies indicate that we will have to depend on coal and nuclear energy to span the gap. Currently, these energy sources must be utilized primarily in the form of electricity. By the next century, we expect to have synthetic oil and gas from coal, solar energy and nuclear fusion. Meanwhile, there seems to be no miracle on the horizon that will prevent energy costs from climbing ever higher because of inflation, higher money costs, the high cost of imported oil, the high cost to recover the remaining oil and gas deposits, environmental costs already established and rising rapidly, and the spiraling costs of generating plants and new technologies. There isn't much rural electric cooperative leaders can do to change this.

But what can we do about power costs? We can, by acting together through our state and national associations in the right way and at the right time, reduce the price electric rates might otherwise reach. There is the



D. L. Tachick
Manager

Spring House Cleaning?

When the jonquils begin pushing up out of the ground, most housewives (household executives!) start thinking about spring house cleaning. But, with electric heat, it is kept to a minimum.

Yes, electric heat is clean; but, like any other fixture in the rooms of the home, electric heaters will gather dust, lint and even hair, especially if there are pets in the home, and in rooms with much traffic from outdoors. A vacuum cleaner with a crevice or brush attachment will reach and clean most deposited dust on baseboard heaters as well as wall type heaters.

Before beginning the cleaning job, be sure the electricity is disconnected at the service panel (fuse box) for the circuit serving the heater. Take off the

front panel of the wall heater by removing a few screws. Most baseboard units have spring-like clips that hold the face-panel in place.

A central electric heating system, such as an electric furnace or heat pump, can be cleaned by simply changing the filter. The only heating system that requires absolutely no cleaning is the completely hidden ceiling system such as ceiling cable. (Of course the thermostats are not hidden and may require some occasional maintenance.)

But we can state positively that electric heating, of any type, is the cleanest heat available because it produces no dirt or soil, and leaves no film.

possibility of saving cooperative members millions of dollars by (1) shortening the time it takes to bring nuclear and fossil fuel generating plants into production. This can be done simply by removing some of the red tape, the endless rounds of hearings, environmental impact statements, etc., that are now required. Europe can already beat us by two or three years. Surely, there is no reason why we cannot do better. (2) Our Federal and State governments should be made to adopt more realistic environmental rules and regulations. Every new environmental rule ought to be accompanied by an economic impact statement that realistically evaluates what we will get for what we will pay for under such an environmental rule. (3) A coordinated long-range national policy and plan that sets energy use and production priorities and goals must be developed.

If by working together with other rural electric systems, we can keep electric power costs at least one mill below the levels they would otherwise reach over the next 10 years, this alone would save rural electric members throughout America over one-half billion dollars.

Possibilities exist for much greater savings in the future if we continue to work together. Unfortunately, the millions of dollars rural electric

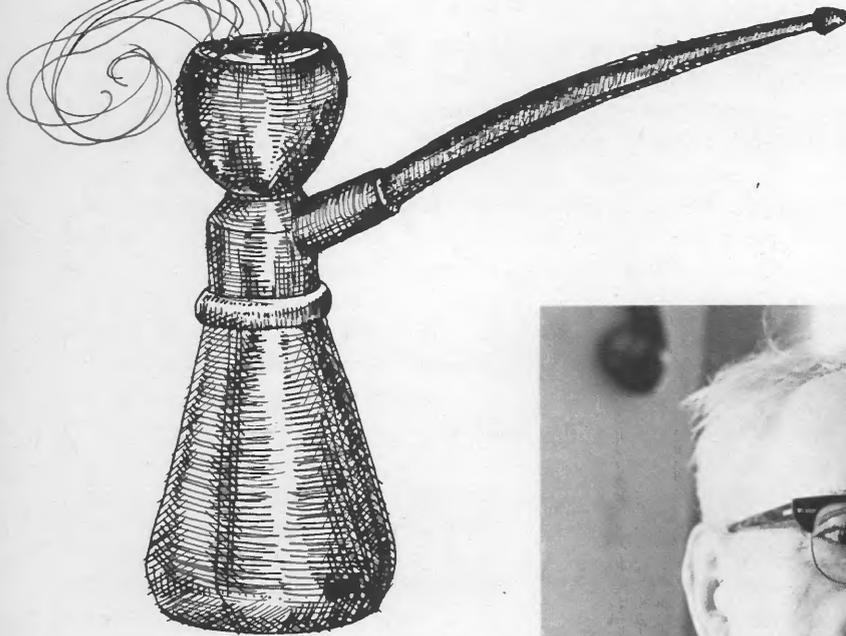
members have saved through their cooperative organizations do not appear anywhere on the financial statements. We only wish there was some way we could show on each member's electric bill how much he **saved** through higher costs that the cooperatives have **prevented**, adverse regulations that were **opposed**, and **lower interest** rates that were obtained.

Were it not for the efforts of the cooperatives working through their state and national organizations, the electric energy situation in rural America would be far more serious than it is now.

(Below) Little three-year old Christy helps her mother, Linda Ubele clean an electric baseboard heater in their all-electric home just east of Paxton.



Henri Servais: A 'MAJOR' PIPE COLLECTOR



Hobbies are funny things, and a precious little excuse is needed for an enthusiast to begin some kind of avocation or another. The existence of a mountain is reason enough for some to start climbing, and the existence of a piece of string is all some people need to start winding a ball. As for pipes, Henri Servais explains how he began pipe collecting even though he doesn't smoke.

"I was working for the Salvation Army and we used to get a lot of rummage—old clothes and stuff. We found five or six pipes in with a bundle of old clothes, and I polished them up and put them on my desk."

From that small beginning grew a collection of 586 pipes of all shapes and sizes.

"People would come into my office and see those pipes on my desk. They'd say, 'why, I've got some old pipes at home and I don't smoke—I'll bring them in,' and before long I had a whole bunch of pipes. Then people started giving them to me as gifts, like for my birthday."

The French-born Servais and his wife, Hortense, live near Hillview, on



however. Visitation projections for 1985 indicate 650,000 persons annually will use the lake and its facilities for picnicking, swimming, boating, fishing, camping, waterskiing and hunting.

Certain developments near the eastern extremity of the lake were recommended for early or first phase development, such as Kinkaid Lake Village. These plans included a marina, launching site, campgrounds, house-keeping cabins, lease sites for permanent cottages and possibly a restaurant. Other developments outside the Kinkaid Lake Village area recommended for early development included field trails area, administrative headquarters, Old Mud Line Road launch site, stables, overlooks and picnic area at the dam.

Ultimately a lodge resort is proposed on a major peninsula on the north side of the lake.

A major portion of each of these proposals relates to necessary utility and road improvements to support these developments.

The recreation concept for the lake is being developed from two major sources. One is recreational facilities for the public furnished with public funds. The other is recreational facilities furnished by private enterprise.

Various recreational developments proposed in the plan will be put to bid to receive proposals from potential concessionaires. Several smaller recreational proposals may be grouped to be offered to a single successful bidder. Income realized by the conservancy district from the operation and management of district lands (including concession rental fees) will be utilized to reimburse the state for construction of the lake.

A major portion of the cost of the lake and surrounding land was advanced by the State of Illinois and must ultimately be returned. Therefore, revenue-producing recreational facilities are a must.

The water treatment plant, located on the eastern area of the lake, has a capacity of three million gallons per day. Present demand, according to district manager David Fligor, is between 1.8 million and two million gallons daily.

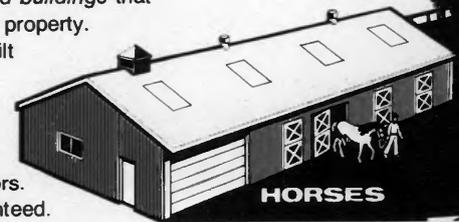


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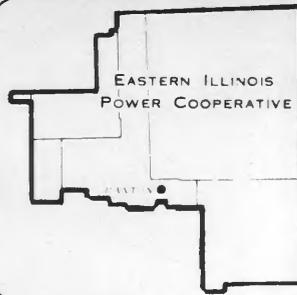
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Close Competition Marks "Youth to Washington" Essay Contest

Two more of Mrs. Barbara Tieg's English students in Milford Township High School were judged winners of EIPC's 1976 "Youth to Washington" tour. This makes the fifth and sixth students from Mrs. Tieg's classes to be selected as tour winners.

Lori Wilkening, whose essay was selected for first place, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bernell Wilkening, r. 2, Milford. Second place went to Cheryl Meisinger, whose parents are Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Meisinger, 110 McKinley Avenue, Milford.

Lori and Cheryl were to join about 60 other contest winners and special "Willie Wiredhand students" in Springfield on June 11 for a week-long tour of Washington, D. C. An extra day in Philadelphia was included this year, in commemoration of our country's Bicentennial.

Winner of third place was Susan Kahle, a junior attending Chatsworth High School. She lives with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harlan Kahle, near Chatsworth. Susan's prize was an AM/FM radio.

The other essay finalists included: Terrie Ann Allen (another of Mrs. Tieg's students at Milford), Barb Walder and Marilyn Walder, both of whom attend Hoopeston-East Lynn High. Their parents are Mr. and Mrs. Dale Walder, r. 1, Rankin. Terrie Ann lives at r. 3, Milford, with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Allen. Each of these students was awarded a gift, as were the sponsors of all six finalists.

This year the dinner and contest judging was held at St. Paul's Lutheran School of Woodworth. A committee of ladies from St. Paul's church prepared and served a very tasty dinner preceding the judging activities.

Judges, who had a difficult task, included our faithful Mrs. Walter Evans, Hoopeston; Ray Weiss, of the Illini Electric Cooperative at Champaign, and Gordon Olsen from Springfield who is on the staff of the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives. He also doubled as official photographer for the event.

A special guest at this year's contest was our "Miss Eastern Illinois Power Cooperative for 1976," Beth Dickman. (Beth did not have far to travel; she lives just a half-block east of the school in Woodworth.)

Other guests included Rev. Walter Evans, Mrs. Eleanor Dillard, and Carl Tieg, along with the parents of the six

contestants. EIPC personnel who hosted the affair included directors Jack Ludwig, Elbert Weston, Perry Pratt and Mrs. Pratt. Also, from the office staff, who participated in arranging and conducting the annual contest, were Mr. and Mrs. Cy Anderson, Del Tyler, Mike Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Len Gritton and Mrs. Dennis L. Tachick.

After their Washington tour, the winners will be available to appear on programs for clubs, churches, and similar organizations. Just write or call the contest coordinator, Cy Anderson, at the cooperative office at Paxton, P. O. Box 96, or telephone (217) 379-2326.



Mrs. Barbara Tieg, English teacher at Milford Township High School, is shown with two more of her essay contest winners, the fifth and sixth she's coached. At left is Cheryl Meisinger, second place winner, while Lori Wilkening, first place winner, is on the right.

Kelly Current Gets a Jolt about Electric Cooperatives

by Lori Wilkening, Milford

Hi! I'm Kelly Current. I'm employed by Eastern Illinois Power Cooperative located at Paxton, Illinois. I've just come back from a hard day of lighting up houses, making appliances work, drying farmers' grain, and a million other things! It's been quite a day—going through all those wires and switches and circuits. But, here I am again, back at my home, one of the many electric cooperatives in Illinois.

You may be wondering what an electric cooperative is. I didn't know either until I asked my Aunt Katie Kilowatt. First of all, she told me that a cooperative is a business enterprise that is owned and operated by those who use it. So an electric cooperative is a people-owned business which produces electricity. She told me to ask Grandfather Transformer to tell me the story of my cooperative, EIPC.

The next day I went to talk to him. He started to explain what really went on. He said that before a cooperative can get started, it needs to get a loan from the Rural Electrification Administration. Started in 1935 by President Roosevelt, REA lends to cooperatives, municipal electric systems, and power districts that are willing to send electricity to farms, businesses, and other places that do not already have it. Grandfather also explained that five percent interest is charged on these loans.

Grandfather believed that it was really great that the REA was created because now most farms and homes have electricity. Did you know that back in 1935 only 10 percent of all the farms in this country had electricity? Now only about two percent of them don't have electricity! I couldn't believe Gramps at all when he told me this. I just can't imagine not having electricity! Why, the EIPC sends currents like me to over 8,000 members. This single cooperative has over 2,800 miles for me to travel through!

Grandfather went on to explain why most of the farms didn't have electricity before 1935. He said the main reasons were because of the rough terrain, the sparse population,

and the cost. Did you know that before the electric cooperatives came along, farmers had to pay up to three thousand dollars per mile to the electric companies for construction of lines? Some farmers had to pay eight to ten cents per kilowatt-hour and sometimes twenty-five and even forty cents per kilowatt-hour for service. That's quite a bit compared to what the people pay now! Gramps asserted that in 1974 you folks only had to pay 2.44 cents per kilowatt-hour, though due to inflation, the cost has increased somewhat. Such low cost power is really incredible—thanks to the electric cooperatives who made it all possible.

Grandmother came in and asked what we were talking about. After we told her, she added a few facts. She went on to say that electric cooperatives are very important to all communities and rural areas. She said they supply jobs, larger payrolls, and better living conditions which will make small towns and the countryside attractive. Rural electric systems alone employed about 40,000 full-time people as the end of 1974. Also, she added that rural electric leaders have started and expanded more than seven thousand businesses and enterprises in the regions they serve.

Grandpa removed his pipe from his mouth and said that to boost the economy, the cooperatives paid over 80 million dollars in state and local taxes in 1973.

I had been talking to Grandfather

Transformer for a long time now, and I realized he was getting rather tired. I decided it was time for me to leave so I thanked him for his helpful information and went bolting home. My head was just spinning with all the new and interesting facts I had learned. I had never realized how important electric cooperatives were to people.

As I was sitting there, I started to think about what it would have been like to serve the people back in the "good old days." Now, all people do is flip a switch or turn a knob and I'm right there, making the appliance go. It breaks my heart to think of the little woman ironing with a cast iron wedge that was heated on a wood stove.

Just think of the mister having to milk the twenty-seven cows by hand or saw down trees with a hand saw. Think of their getting up early in the morning in a freezing cold house and lighting the kerosene lamp before going to do chores.

Those poor children had hardly enough light by which to do their homework. They had to sit up many a night studying by the fire or kerosene lamp. Teachers have said that the use of electricity has improved the students' grades.

All these facts have really worn me out! I had better turn in now because the boss told me that tomorrow they are going to be judging the 1976 "Youth to Washington" essay contest. He's sending me over there to light the place for them!





Macrame

Macrame, the tying of knots into a patterned design, is one of the simplest textile crafts suitable for creating works of art in clothing apparel and home furnishings. Although macrame is an old craft, it has gained great popularity because of the "boutique," "peasant," or "ethnic" look now currently in fashion.

The basic equipment needed for macrame knot-tyings is simple and inexpensive. The equipment needed includes scissors, "T" pins, knotting board and yarn. All other items, such as beads, metal rings, etc., are used only as added decorations.

Knotting Board

The knotting board is the working surface for macrame. Any inexpensive, lightweight, yet rigid board that is porous enough for pins to be easily inserted is acceptable. Board sizes do vary, but an 18-inch by 24-inch board is easy to hold while tying the knots. The top knotting surface of each board should be covered with brown wrapping paper that has been stretched tightly over the working surface and taped to the back side. After the board has been covered, the brown paper surface should be marked off in one-inch squares. These one-inch guidelines help in making all belts, dog-collars, sashes, etc. the correct width.

Yarns

Yarns used in macrame work need to be strong enough to hold the knots, yet non-elastic, since macrame does not need any stretch. Smooth-surfaced yarns are best to use since they handle easily and do not detract from the textural pattern of the knots. Yarns which may be used are seine or marline twine, leather lacings, and wool, linen, silk or cotton cable cord.

Preparation of Yarn

The yarn is prepared for knotting by measuring the length needed for each end. An end is one length of yarn. The ends should be $3\frac{1}{2}$ to four times longer than the macrame piece you plan to make. But since each end is doubled in half when the knots are tied, the amount of yarn needed for each end is seven to eight times the length of the finished article.

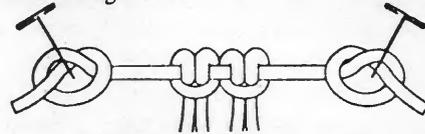
Example: Finished belt length equals 36 inches, 36 multiplied by eight equals 288 inches for each end. Measure each end generously and then add an extra amount of yarn to it. It is better to have extra yarn left over than to have too little for the completed article. The amount of yarn needed for each end is multiplied by the number of ends needed to make the article, which is stated in the macrame directions.

(Note: Heavy yarns take up more length in knotting than lightweight yarns, so allow for extra twine or cord in cutting each end.)

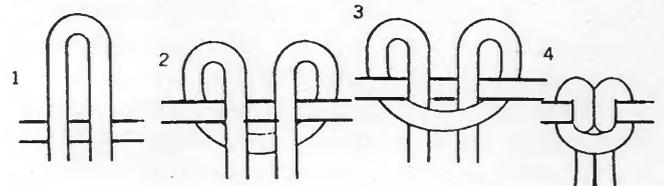
The ends are wound into hand bobbins whenever the length of each end is too long to be easily handled. Wind the ends in figure eights, going around the thumb and then

around the little finger as shown above.

The ends are knotted onto a holding cord—a short length of yarn stretched tightly between two "T" pins. An overhand knot is used to fasten the "T" pins and holding cord to the knotting board.



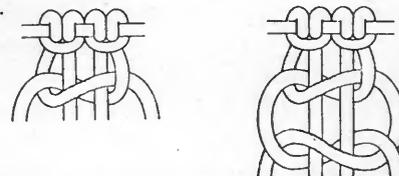
As each end is knotted onto the holding cord, pin the knot to the board. Move each pin down as the knots are tied. The pins should NEVER be more than one-inch away from the knots being tied. Slant the pins away from you and fasten them FIRMLY to the board. If the knotted design looks uneven, either the pinning is too far away from the knots or the knots are tied too tightly.



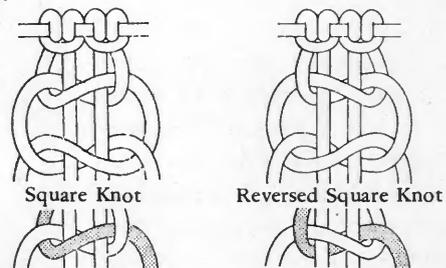
A reversed double half-hitch knot is used to tie the ends of the holding cord.

Square and Half Knots

The square knot is made with two half knots—one knot going from left to right, the other from right to left. Four ends are used. The middle two ends are called core ends and are held tightly pinned to the board until the knot is finished.



Make a cord of square knots (suitable for a dog-collar neckband).



Square Knot

Reversed Square Knot

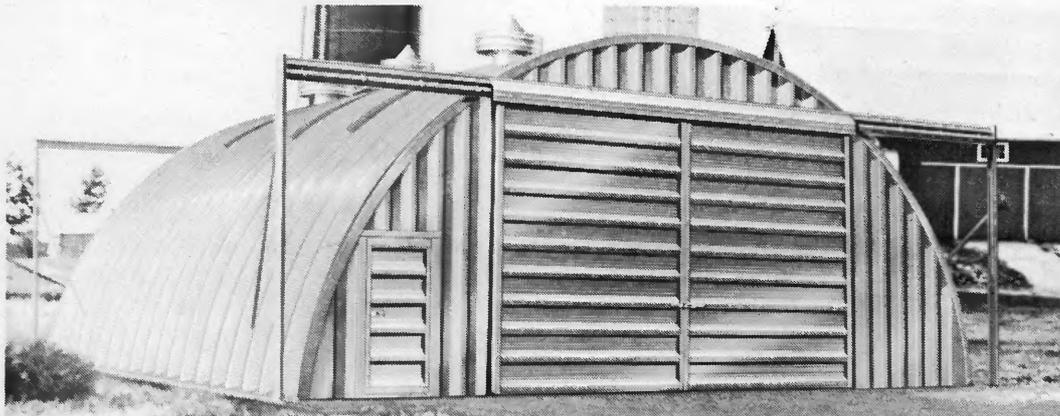
Continue Half Knot, left-right, to make twist.

Continue Half Knot, right-left, to make twist.

LEFT: Make a cord of square knots with a half-knot twist—suitable for a chain belt. RIGHT: Make a cord of reversed square knots with a half-knot twist—suitable for a chain belt.

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Across the Manager's Desk

by D. L. Tachick

One of the most important realities that we as Americans must understand is that this nation has, since 1970, truly passed from an era of cheap, abundant fuels, energy, and materials into an era of shortages and high costs which will, at best, be with us for many decades.



D. L. Tachick
Manager

Over the last 75 years we, along with the rest of the Western world, have built a great industrialized society, a way of life, and a transportation system largely upon low-cost petroleum energy. America and the rest of the free world is running out of petroleum. We have our date with destiny. . .we still have time, but we must use all of our skills and ingenuity to make the difficult transition of our vast energy base away from oil and gas to other energy sources in the next 25 years.

This reality is exceedingly difficult to accept for us who have lived all our lives in a culture built on cheap mobility and the assumption that American affluence was endless. Nevertheless, we must face the fact that we have, almost certainly, already discovered and burned up more than half of all the petroleum and natural gas we have ever discovered, or ever will discover, on this continent or off its shores, and that it will be gone, insofar as a significant supply of fuel is concerned, by the end of this century, no matter what price, within reason, we pay for it today.

All reliable studies indicate that we will have to depend on coal and nuclear energy to span the gap. Currently these two energy sources must be utilized primarily in the form of electricity. By the next century we expect to have synthetic oil and gas from coal, solar energy and nuclear fusion (the principle used in the hydrogen bomb).

Meanwhile, there would seem to be no miracle on the horizon that will

Engineering and Construction Plans

We are pleased to report that much of our 1976 Work Plan Construction is off to a good start, thanks to an unusually dry spring in most of our service area.

EIPC crews have been busy setting poles for a new heavier three-phase line east of the Donovan Substation. Also they are rebuilding several miles of lines of the circuit west of this station, that serves members in Papineau Township, between Papineau and the river.

In addition, about six new shorter sections of single-phase lines have been converted to three-phase, to serve new large-capacity grain drying facilities under construction. We are trying to get these jobs done as soon as the owners definitely decide on their drying/storage requirements. These jobs that had been completed when this article was prepared were mostly around Melvin, Anchor and Gilman.

Several shorter sections of three-phase and single-phase tie-lines are scheduled to be built this year so

prevent energy costs from climbing ever higher because of inflation, higher money costs, the high cost of imported oil, the high cost to recover the remaining oil and gas deposits, environmental costs already established, and the rapidly escalating costs of new plants and technologies.

Individual members should use all forms of fuel and energy, including electricity, wisely. We at EIPC pledge our continuing best efforts to work to maintain an efficient, reliable electric distribution system. Unfortunately, many of the factors that affect availability and price of electricity are beyond our direct control. But we are doing, and will do, everything we can to see that our members will get all of the electric service they need and at the lowest possible cost.



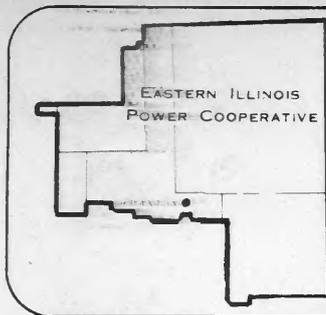
service can be improved in areas where low voltage may otherwise become a problem. Also in this year's schedule (if time permits), we will be building six miles of main three-phase lines south and east out of the new Watseka Substation that was completed and energized last fall. (See December 1975 issue of *Illinois Rural Electric News*.)

Work crews are in the process of upgrading (installing larger transformers) in three substations this year. They have already replaced the 3,000 KVA bank (six at 500 KVA) at Wellington for a new 3,750 KVA bank (three at 1,250 KVA). Three of the 500 KVA transformers removed will be installed at the Hoopston Substation, so its capacity will be doubled to 3,000 KVA. The other three will be used at the Piper City Substation, where the capacity will also be increased to 3,000 KVA. This system of relocating substation transformers is an example of how our engineers get the most value out of existing equipment whenever feasible. All three of these substations would probably have been overloaded this fall during the grain drying season without being upgraded.

Besides these major jobs involving heavier lines and larger banks at substations, we also plan to add and/or relocate several regulators in various areas to help maintain proper voltage during times of "peak" usage. This is during the grain drying season, October through December.

In other words the entire system has to be "heavy" enough all year around to supply adequate power during the period of highest demand. The investment in these facilities must be paid for, so it is to the advantage of the cooperative (every member is part of the cooperative) that the facilities be used more evenly throughout the entire year. This is the main reason for encouraging members to use electric heat in their homes—to help balance out electric power demands on the system when grain drying equipment is not being used.

ILLINOIS RURAL ELECTRIC NEWS



E.I.P.C. News

EASTERN ILLINOIS POWER COOPERATIVE 217-379-2326 PAXTON, ILLINOIS

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"Badlands" in Illinois? That's Right.

Some people might think we are confused about our geography, but it's true—Badlands (Kennels, that is) is located about one mile south of Woodland in Iroquois County, right here in east central Illinois.

Brad Fredrickson and his wife Joyce and son Herb established their Badlands Kennels here five years ago. They have had kennels at several other locations, moving to the Woodland site from Lemont, near Joliet. They started here with an outdoor facility of 20 pens with cement runs. Just this spring they expanded their operations with their new indoor kennel of 10 pens. The lucky pets that board here hardly know they are not in their owner's home. The building features central heating and air conditioning, daily scrubbed and deodorized concrete floors, individual dog houses, and soothing music around the clock.

The Fredricksons' "Badlands Kennels" is state-licensed. Besides boarding dogs for owners who are on vacation, or for whatever reason, Mrs. Fredrickson grooms poodles and other breeds and enjoys "babying" her visiting guests. Brad trains bird dogs, in addition to other routine work in maintaining the excellent facilities they have developed at Badlands. Bird dog owners from all over the country patronize this part of the Fredrickson service. And just recently they have added obedience classes, which is really teaching people to teach their dogs.

Badlands is certainly a misnomer for Brad, Joyce and Herb Fredrickson's fine facilities. When asked for an explanation of this choice of names, Brad decided it must have been because he has gone hunting quite often in South Dakota and has always been fascinated by the famous Badlands of that state.



View of interior of new building.



Brad standing by truck with view of kennels in back.

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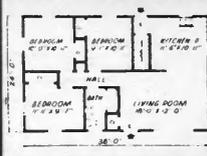
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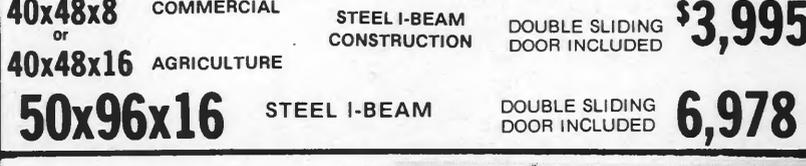
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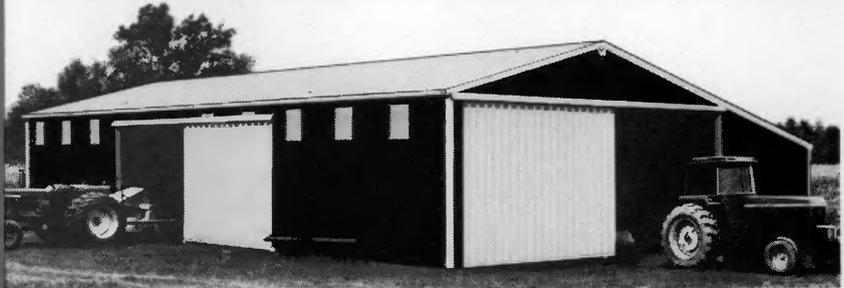
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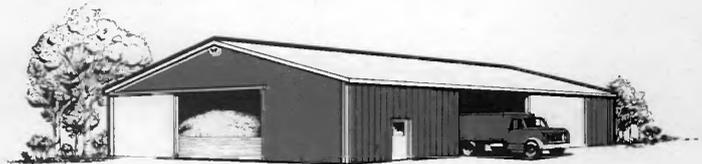
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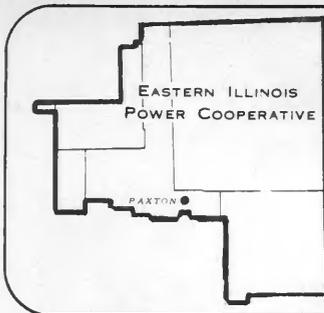
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Safety



TOP PHOTO: Richard "Slim" Rutschke explains the finer points of bandaging during a multi-media first aid class. ABOVE: Don Moranville at the blackboard.



E.I.P.C. News

EASTERN ILLINOIS POWER COOPERATIVE 217-379-2326 PAXTON, ILLINOIS

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Are You Ready to Go Camping?

Several years ago—in 1966 to be exact—we featured in our July issue a number of recreational enterprises served by your cooperative. Since then family camping has grown by leaps and bounds, and so has the number of campgrounds throughout our area.

One of these, Ridgewood Campground, Route 2, Milford, is now owned and operated by the Adhemar Tetrault family. They bought this attractive place from Mr. and Mrs. Hartley Cox, who began developing Ridgewood in 1971. They have lots of shady trailer spots and campsites available around their well-stocked fishing lake, with many beautiful huge oak trees on the east side. At this time they have 110 trailer sites available with water and electric hook-ups, besides 20 tent sites. They have plans to enlarge the camping sites with at least 100 more on the west side.

This is a family-owned and operated business. Mr. Tetrault works full time, on night shifts at the General Motors plant west of Chicago, so he can't put in full 24 hours a day at camp work. But Mrs. Tetrault (Esther) and their son Donald are usually around to help keep their guests happy. There is lots of work involved in operating a campground. One of the most time consuming tasks is mowing the grass on 17 acres, not to mention the painting, tree trimming and wood cutting, and innumerable other details to keep Ridgewood the attractive place it is.

Ridgewood campground features include laundromat, hot showers, flush toilets, firewood, tables, grills, groceries, propane gas service, and a stocked lake for fishing. Also, hay rides every evening and free bingo are offered on special occasions. Rates are



Plenty of shady campsites under the oaks, and the fishing lake is waiting for all anglers.



Owner Adhemar Tetrault stopped working long enough so we could get a shot of him in front of the Tetrault family trailer which serves as their campground office.

offered by the day, week, month or year. For further information write the Tetraults at Box 226, Route 2, Milford, Illinois 60953, or telephone

them at 815/457-2104. We know you will find the Tetraults very friendly as they welcome you to Ridgewood Campgrounds.

Across the Manager's Desk

The American consumer is returning to big cars, motor homes and old patterns of energy use. Interest in car pooling and energy conservation is rapidly declining. The average consumer has forgotten the dark days of 1974 when long lines formed at every service station and gasoline prices were increasing rapidly.



D. L. Tachick
Manager

The oil exporting countries have simply opened the faucet and the imports are flowing freely. At the time of the oil embargo,

America was importing approximately one-third of our oil requirements. Today our imports are rapidly approaching 50 percent and are scheduled to go to 60 percent by 1985.

With the fading of public concern over availability and prices, the Congress has lost its zeal for energy independence. In a sense, we are living in a dream world in which the voices of concern and alarm are being shut out because the majority of the public either doesn't believe it, doesn't want to believe it or prefers not to think about it.

The fact is, our economy, our way of life, our position as a world leader, are irrevocably tied to the availability and cost of energy. We are drifting merrily along a road that makes us increasingly vulnerable to economic and political blackmail. One can only hope that the Middle East countries will need our money so badly that they cannot afford to cut off our oil supply. If political stability can be maintained in the Middle East, perhaps the flow of oil will not be interrupted and somehow the price of imported oil can be kept within reason. Let's hope we can balance the outflow of dollars to purchase this oil with an export of our goods into the world market.

America must come to her senses,

make hard decisions and take the necessary steps to shift our energy requirements away from a dependency upon a rapidly declining supply of oil both in this country and around the world.

Odds and Ends

In spite of jets, missiles, rockets and such, the research and development experts have yet to invent something that goes faster than two weeks vacation.

The superintendent received a memo from his foreman: "I'm sending an accident report about Casey's foot. He dropped an 18-inch wrench on it. Now, under 'remarks' do you want mine or Casey's?"

Adding Appliances— Notify Co-op Office

Members are requested to notify the Eastern Illinois Power Cooperative prior to installing additional heavy use appliances, particularly air conditioners, grain dryers, etc.

Failure to report such additions may result in overloading the transformer, causing it to trip a breaker or burn up. In either event you would be out of power until the transformer could be replaced.

Several outages of this type have already occurred this summer. A telephone call can prevent this from happening to you.

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(continued from page 9)

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I plan to do all part of the work

conducted a whirlwind campaign and was subsequently elected by state delegates representing over 900 students from throughout the country. He will serve as the official youth spokesman for the nation's more than 1,000 electric cooperative systems and represent NRECA at national youth functions, including the National FFA and 4-H conventions.

Illinois students were the special guests of Senator Charles Percy in the U. S. Senate Gallery during debate on national energy legislation. After leaving the Senate floor to meet with the students on the Capitol steps, Senator Percy spoke briefly on the great need for a more effective national energy policy. Senator Adlai Stevenson also took time from his busy schedule to meet with the Illinois tour participants and answer questions.

Representative George Shipley of Olney hosted a congressional breakfast for the students, who were joined by Representatives Paul Simon of Carbon-dale and Tim Hall of Dwight. Repre-

annual meeting

(continued from page 11)

Illinois Farm Bureau, and John Davenport, director of the Government Relations Department, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association of Washington, also addressed the meeting.

Cindy Morton, 19, of Paloma, was crowned "Miss Illinois Electric Cooperative." Miss Morton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Glenn B. Morton of Paloma, succeeded Anita Carlson of Milford. She is a graduate of Camp Point's Central High School and will be a sophomore at Quincy College this fall. She represented Adams Electrical Co-Operative of Camp Point in the beauty pageant.

It was the last state beauty pageant, ending 22 consecutive years of service by two persons, Viola Suits and Lyle Dunham. Mrs. Suits, a former Miss Illinois, served during that time as pageant director, and Dunham, Director of the AIEC's Member Services Department, was master of ceremonies for all except the first contest.

Greathouse, a Wayne County school principal and director of Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative, was reelected for a second term as AIEC president. Clement Ikins of Onarga was reelected vice president, Donald Kerr Sr. was elected secretary and Paul Mallinson was chosen treasurer.

Three new directors and their alternates were also elected. Delegates chosen were Thomas Johns of Delavan, Corn Belt Electric Cooperative of Bloomington; A. C. Hayer of Sparta, Egyptian Electric Cooperative of Steeleville, and Gene H. Burton of Browning, Spoon River Electric Cooperative of Canton. Alternates names were Harry Miller of Bloomington, Corn Belt; Edward Timpner of Pinckneyville, Egyptian, and Richard R. Turner of Smithfield, Spoon River.

Stanley Otten of Modesto was elected president of the Illinois State-wide Power Cooperative, succeeding the late Ernst R. Hild of Illiopolis. Roy E. Horton of Princeton was elected vice president and Paul Mallinson of Geneseo was chosen secretary-treasurer.



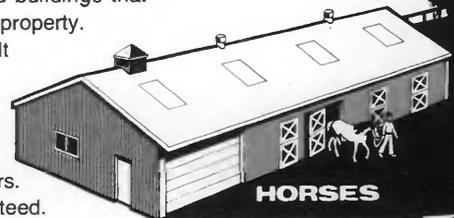
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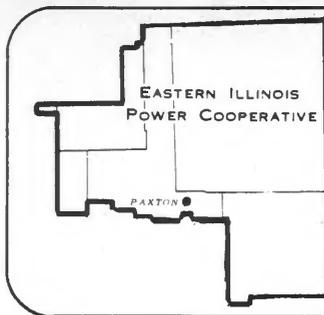
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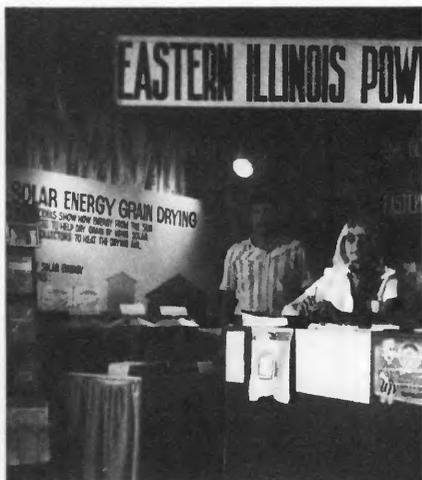
EASTERN ILLINOIS POWER COOPERATIVE 217-379-2326 PAXTON, ILLINOIS

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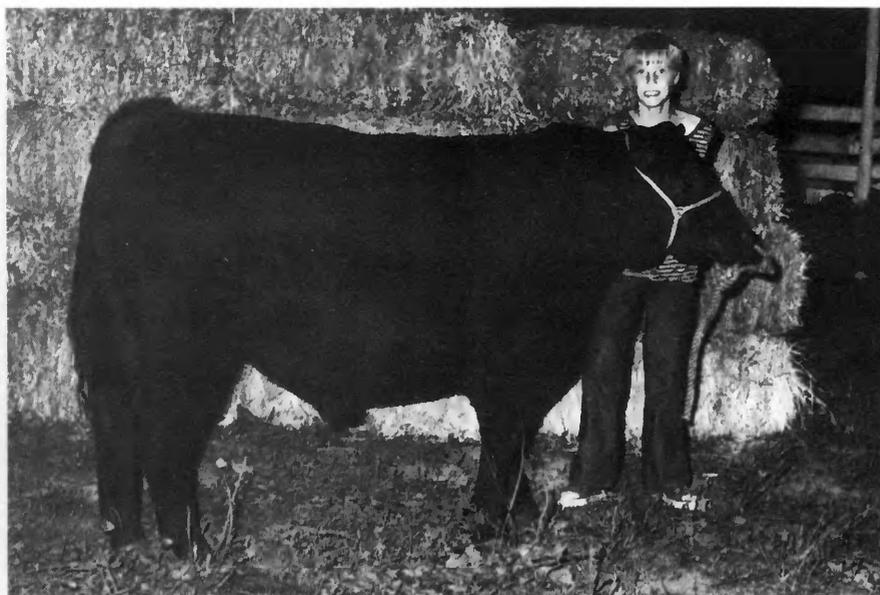
1976 County and 4-H Fair Season Ends...



A display of various methods of using solar energy for grain drying was loaned to us by the Ag. Eng. Dept. of the U of I. Here is Mike Krause, the U of I student in charge of this display at various fairs throughout Illinois, with Jean Kingston from our EIPC headquarters in Paxton.



Marian Boog, R. R., Melvin, won the electric bun warmer, the daily attendance prize on Wednesday at Melvin. Other daily winners at the Ford County event included: Tim Waller, Melvin; Penny Fairley, Melvin; Thos. W. Bennett, Rantoul, and Mrs. Verne Bear, Roberts.



Here is Billy Fisher of the Newton 4-H Club, with his 4-H project steer that was purchased by Eastern Illinois Power Co-op, at the 4-H livestock auction held at the Eastern Illinois Expo. Billy's parents are the Robert Fishers, Route 1, Oakwood.

This year marked the fourteenth year of your cooperative's participation in one or more fairs in EIPC-land.

A long time ago, (so it seems now) in 1963 we began this phase of public relations by setting up a small display in a tent next to the fair office at the new Iroquois County fairgrounds, north of Crecent City. In 1964 and 1965 our spot was in the Merchants' Tent, which was replaced by the first permanent commercial building in 1966. We have rented the same space in the southwest corner every year since then.

Because EIPC provides electric service to the Iroquois County fairgrounds, we have probably been a bit partial to this fair. Without doubt the facilities here are the best in this part of Illinois, and possibly in the entire state. The latest addition in permanent facilities is the new 4-H building near the east gate, which was practically completed by fair time this year.

Other fairs where we have maintained a booth or display at various times include the Ford County Fair at Melvin, Eastern Illinois Expo (Vermilion County) near Oakwood, and the Cullom Fair, (Livingston County) in Cullom. This year we were at only Ford County and Iroquois County.

Registration for daily drawings for small electrical appliances was open to anyone 18 years or older, EIPC member or not. But the major prize, \$50.00 credit on the winner's electric service account from EIPC, was limited to bonafide EIPC members whether receiving EIPC service in Ford, Iroquois, Livingston, McLean or Vermilion county. (Names of winners of all prizes at both fairs are included in cutlines with pictures in these center pages.)



Art Schmidt, Paxton, (left) receives notification from Cy Anderson EIPC director of member services, that he was the winner of the \$50 credit on his account, at the Ford County Fair of Melvin.



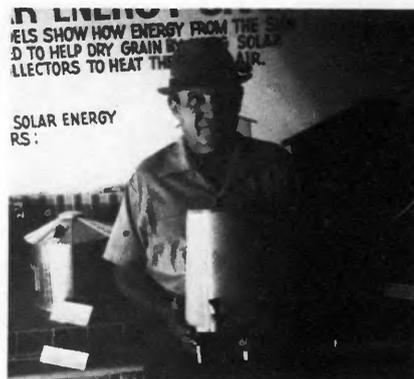
Joan (Mrs. Glen) Focken, R. R. 1, Milford, could hardly believe her eyes when she saw her name was drawn for the \$50 credit on the Focken's account, at the Iroquois County Fair. Joan and Glen proudly directed our attention to the picture of their three boys which can be seen behind Joan. They recently gave it to their parents in observance of the Focken's 25th wedding anniversary.



The winner of the attendance award on the last night of the Iroquois Fair was Leon Anderson, R. R. 2, Ashkum. Here he is with his gift, along with an old family possession, the oak ice box that belonged to his mother before the days of EIPC electric service.



Lynn (Mrs. Cliff) Carrell, R. R. 2, Watseka, (left) received her gift from Anna Elliott, EIPC employee. Other daily attendance award recipients at the Iroquois Fair not pictured, included: Ronald Fults, Watseka; Linda Kellerhals, Paxton; and James Albrecht, Danforth.



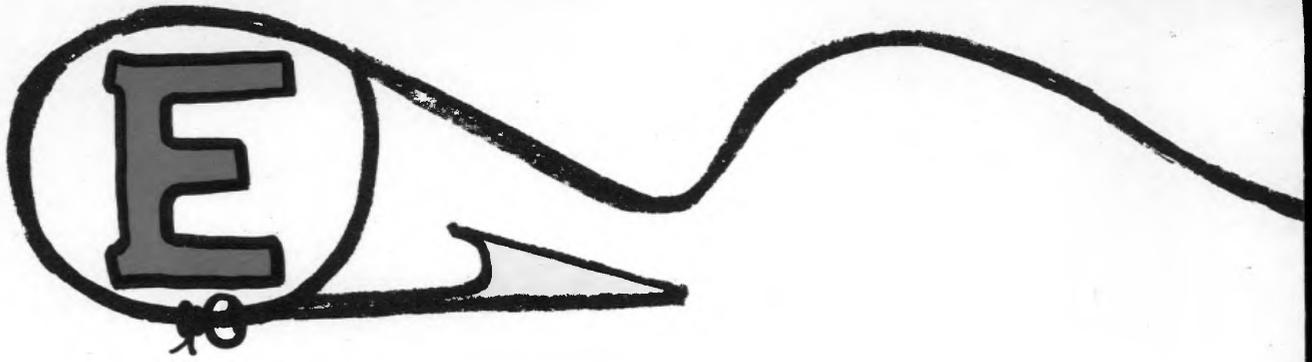
P. J. Houmes, R. R. 3, Watseka, came up a winner for the attendance award on Saturday, at the Iroquois Fair.



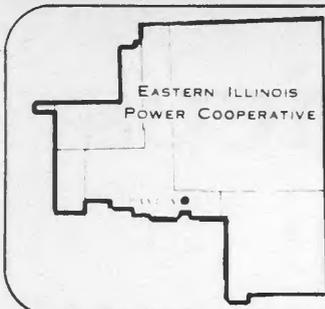
Darla Kregel, 12, daughter of the Dennis Kregels, R. R. 2, Milford, with EIPC board member, Gene Warmbir. Darla's 4-H project, two Yorkshire hogs, was purchased by Warmbir for Eastern Illinois Power Co-op at the 4-H livestock auction, Iroquois County Fair. This is a means of encouraging 4-H members in their livestock projects, and in their personal development.



An early registrant at Iroquois County Fair was Mrs. Paul Essington, R. R. 2, Clifton, shown here with her little helper, Sarah. We're sorry you didn't win a prize, Mrs. Essington, but glad you stopped to visit.



FISH MARKET "REEKS" OF SUCCESS



E.I.P.C. News

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We Switched to Electric Heat

It's always a pleasure to visit an EIPC family where the home has been remodeled, renovated, or an addition has been built onto their original home. Frequently we are asked to calculate the heat loss for such projects before or during construction, and to suggest or advise the owners about electric heating units to be installed.

For that reason we usually see many projects "before and after" and the "after" results are often very pleasing and attractive. Pictured on this page are some of these homes which are converted from "flame-type" to "flameless" electric heat during the past year or two. (We know many more fall into this category, but space limitations prevent our showing any more this month.)



Mr. and Mrs. Terry Tanner moved from Watseka to this rural home east of Onarga which they bought last year. They had Harding Electric from Gilman install baseboard heaters, along with revamped wiring, after insulation had been installed.



This the attractive result of some careful planning and excellent work. A very ordinary—four-room house was moved here by the Elmer Earings, Cullom. Their daughter and her husband (Linda and Ed Randolph) enjoy their comfort provided by electric baseboard heaters.



Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hafstrom, R. R. 4, Watseka, gave their home a complete face-lifting in 1975. Mrs. Hafstrom's plans worked out very well, as you can see in this picture. Electric baseboard heaters made the job complete.



Mr. and Mrs. Erhard Wagner, R. R. 1, Buckley, live in this home about three miles west of Cissna Park. Verkler Electric, from Cissna Park, rewired it and installed electric baseboard heaters last fall. They have been very well satisfied, comfort-wise and cost wise.



The Donald Nageles, R. R. 1, Sheldon, contracted with Boyce Electric, Cissna Park, to install a heat pump in their home last fall. Nagele was very pleased with the job. They rewired and installed the complete heating/cooling system in only two days. He hold us his additional cost for electricity for heating and air conditioning was less than \$500 for the entire year, which was less than his heating along had cost the year before.



Home of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Harrison, R.R. 4, Watseka. Mrs. Harrison, Amy and Todd on front porch. They installed baseboard heaters and extra insulation.



Mrs. Alvira Hendrichs and her family added to and remodeled their large farm home several years ago. Last fall they had Kenneth Ecker of Woodworth Electric install electric baseboard heaters.

Across the Manager's Desk

by D. L. Tachick

An appropriate title for this month's column could well be "Here We Go Again!" We say this because the bit of news we are about to give is a repetition of what our members have heard and experienced in each of the past two years.

Our wholesale power supplier, the Central Illinois Public Service Company, has once again served notice that it will be applying to the Federal Power Commission for a further increase in our wholesale power rate, to become effective on January 1, 1977. We have delayed notifying our members of this development until now in the hope that we could be more specific as to the amount of the power cost increase and what effect it might have on the rates our members will have to pay for their electric service.

At this writing, the first negotiating session with CIPS has not yet been scheduled. The cooperatives who purchase power from CIPS have been ready to negotiate since July 1, but CIPS claims that its cost of service study is not yet completed and that it, therefore, is not ready to "propose" a new wholesale rate. The cooperatives want to begin negotiations as soon as possible because there is much work to be done once the wholesale rate is agreed upon. Needless to say, the new wholesale rate must be taken into consideration in our financial planning for the years ahead, not to mention the probable need for a retail rate adjustment.

This is not the kind of news that we take delight in passing on to our members. But the Board of Directors and management of EIPC feel that the members should be kept informed of all major developments which have a bearing on the cost or quality of service they are receiving from the cooperative. We do not intend to willfully spring any surprises on our members.

All of the indicators that are made available to us point in one direction

...upward...insofar as the cost of electricity or any other form of energy is concerned for the foreseeable future. Perhaps the one bit of good news we can see in all of this is that electricity will continue to be the best buy of all the types of energy that are

available to us. However, we will want to eliminate our waste of energy and to strive for the most efficient energy use in order to keep our energy costs down. There is little doubt that conservation will be the primary emphasis in the days and years ahead.

E.I.P.C. MEMBER PROUD OF ELECTRIC CAR

As far as we know, the first EIPC member who owns an electric car is Nick (Dick) Weber of Papineau. The Webers live along Beaver Creek, three miles west of Papineau where he is the village postmaster. Their attractive chalet-type home, located in a very attractive site with lots of big shade trees, features electric baseboard heat.

Weber bought his "Citi-Car," made by Sebring-Vanguard, Inc. in Sebring, Florida, from a newly franchised dealer in Kankakee. He received delivery early in July. He drives it to work and back every day, usually about 16 miles. In case he has to go to Watseka or Kankakee on the way home, he does that too. He has driven 42 miles a day with no problem about power from the eight batteries that provide the electric energy for his new vehicle.

It is completely equipped for highway driving, with turn signals, "fuel" gauge, windshield wipers, instant heater, headlights, tail and stop lights, etc. It has another battery to operate these necessary safety features.

Weber informed us his usual cruising

speed is 35 to 40 MPH, with a maximum of 50 MPH. Batteries are expected to be good for 12,000 to 18,000 miles. The only maintenance required is to check the water in the batteries, besides plugging the built-in charger into an electric outlet in his garage, a very simple chore.

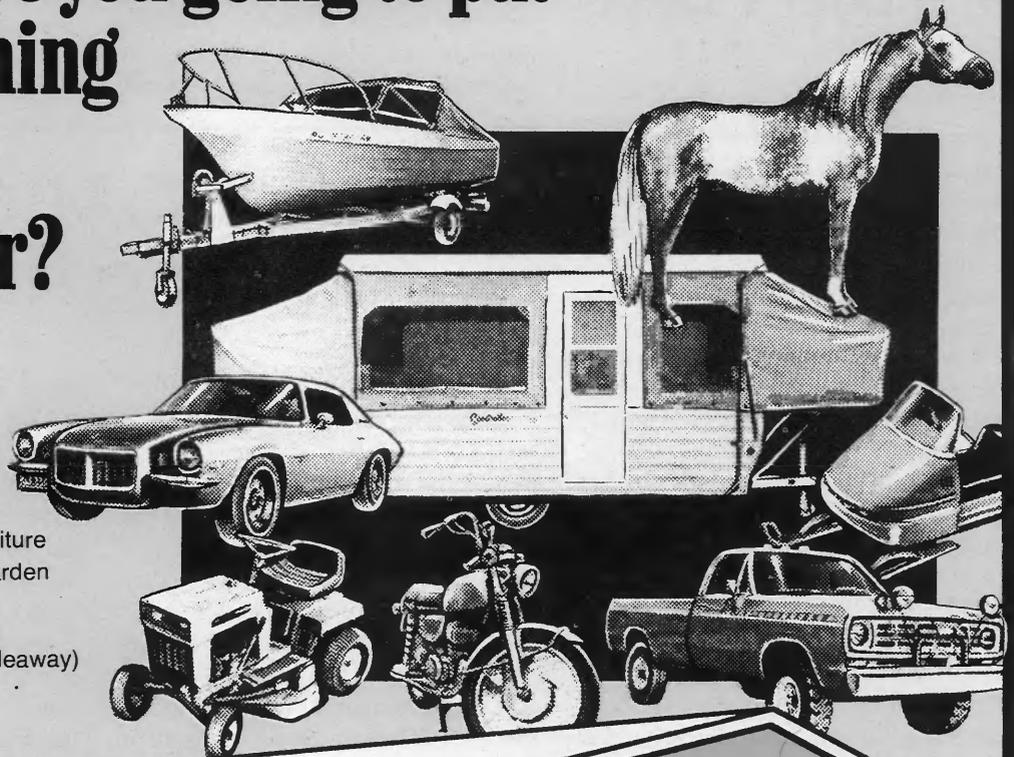
We loaned Weber a test meter for several weeks, so he knows exactly how much it costs to keep the batteries charged, his fuel cost. From July 9 till August 27, a total of 40 days, he used just 321 KWH's, while driving almost exactly 1,500 miles. This makes an average of about 4 2/3 per KWH. Using an average 3 1/2 cents per KWH, his "fuel cost" was a little over \$11.00 for 1,500 miles of driving, not even a cent per mile.

No wonder Dick Weber is very proud of his new electric car. It is made to order for him as a second car for short run trips like he makes practically every day. He said he may even let his wife drive it to her work in Kankakee occasionally if her regular car needs servicing, or something unusual occurs.



Where are you going to put everything this Winter?

- Trucks
- Cars
- Boats
- Bikes
- Campers
- Trailers
- Outdoor Furniture
- Lawn and Garden Equipment
- Snowmobiles
- (A Handy Hideaway)

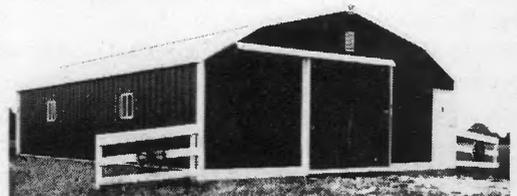


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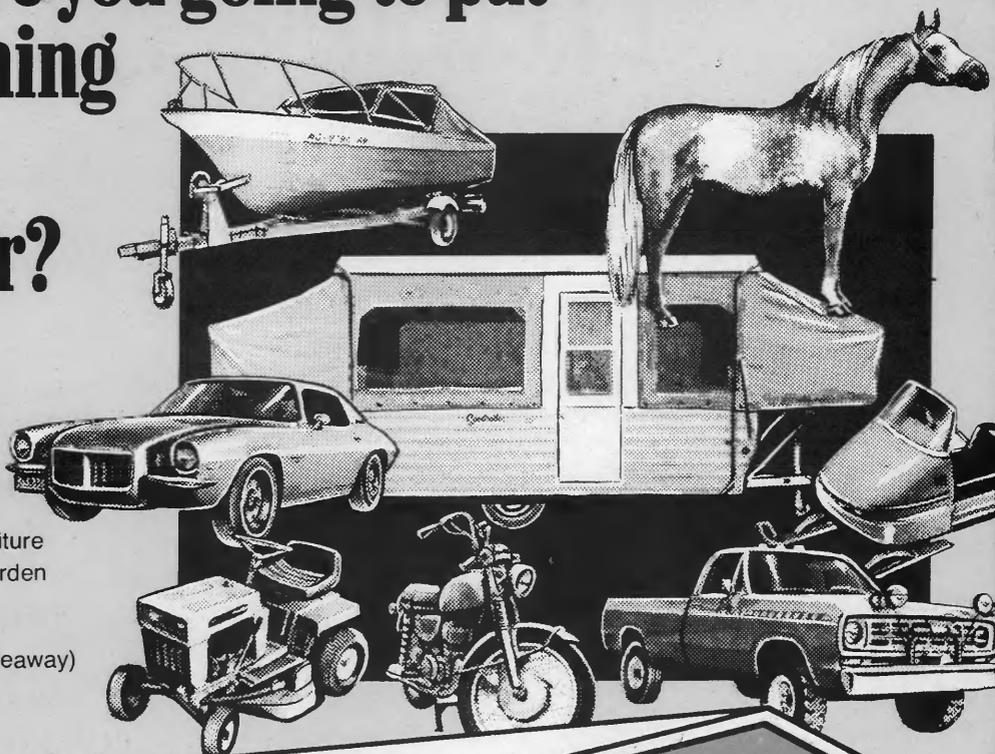
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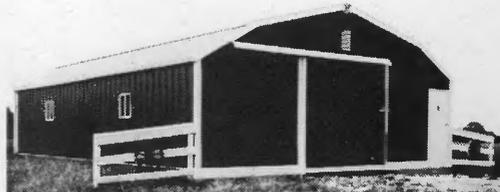


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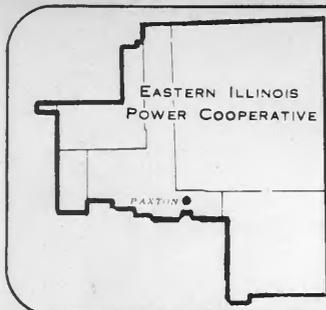
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Across the Manager's Desk

by D. L. Tachick, Mgr.

Let's suppose that you were head of an electric utility located on the East Coast before the days of the oil embargo, and charged with the responsibility of planning for the future electric requirements of an area. You have made careful evaluations of future load requirements and laid out plans and designs for future electric generating plants to burn coal from a reliable source.

Now comes the Environmental Protection Agency. It establishes air standards you can't possibly meet with your existing coal supply. So, you either have to find a new supply of low sulfur and low fly ash coal, or change your plans to burn low sulfur Mideast oil. Studies indicate that this will save your consumers many millions of dollars over the other alternatives. So, you make the change at considerable expense. About the time you get changed over to burn oil, the oil embargo hits and your cost of oil goes up 400 percent almost overnight.

Now comes the Federal Energy Administration and says that you should not burn oil in your plants any longer, but you should go back to coal. Now you face these uncertainties:

1. You must now throw away the expensive equipment and modifications you made to burn oil, and make the additional investment to go back to burning coal.
2. The supply of low sulfur coal is limited, so there can't possibly be enough to go around and it's located much further from your plants.
3. If you burn the high sulfur coal that is closer to your plants, you will

have to install very expensive scrubbing equipment which will create serious environmental problems from the sludge it leaves and the manufacturer will not guarantee that you will meet the clean air standards even after the equipment is installed.

4. With the shift from oil and gas to coal, there is a real possibility that you will not be able to mine and transport all the coal that will be required.
5. Legislation is constantly being introduced that, if adopted, could greatly change the rules and regulations under which coal is mined and burned.
6. If you consider going to nuclear energy for your future plants, you face all the uncertainties that surround nuclear power even though your studies show that nuclear energy would save your consumers hundreds of millions of dollars in the years ahead.

Finally, you realize that the electric generating plants you plan today will not be producing energy until six to ten years in the future and, if, as a result of all of the opposition and restrictions at every turn, we should not have all the power that everybody wants, or if, because of changed legislation or rules and regulations, your decisions turn out to be wrong, you know very well that many of the people who stood in your way in trying to develop the needed generating capacity are going to be on the front line demanding your scalp.

This is the sort of dilemma in which the electric utility industry finds itself today—whether it is investor or consumer owned. The problems of providing for the growing needs of electric consumers are the same in either case. The end result of all of this will be power shortages unless positive action is taken by government,

environmental groups and the like to remove the restrictions that are seriously hampering the ability of electric utilities to expand their facilities so that electric power will be available to run our homes and industries in the future.

Why We Give Thanks

The Pilgrims were a religious people; their venture into the new world was made in the name of God. Indeed, their chief reason for coming was freedom to worship God as they wished.

They were not ashamed to put God at the very center of their lives, both personal and community. They depended on Him. God gave their harvests. God protected their homes.

The Pilgrims had a simple, sturdy faith in the sovereign and righteous God. It was this that put iron in their backbones, vision into their minds, character into all their relationships, and heart into their work.

In their successes and defeats they magnified God. They were not alone when they faced the wilderness; God was with them.

At Thanksgiving time we do well to remember this great heritage. Through the years this faith has been basic in the life of our nation.

The bounty of God has been ours in abundance. Yet we so often take what we have for granted, and wish we had more.

Indeed, our Thanksgiving is not to be measured by the size of our crops or our bank accounts. It comes out of the assurance that God is with us, whatever our condition. Thanksgiving faith gives us divine support as we face today's uncertainties and perils.

"It is good to give thanks to the Lord,

To sing praises to Thy name, O Most High."

Got an Hour or So?... a' Hunting We Will Go!

Wouldn't you know it? My assignment was to interview the owners of a new hunting club that had recently gone on our lines in northeast Iroquois County—and I'm no hunter.

Lately, all I've hunted is the diet food section in the supermarket. I do recall a few happy, frosty autumn days in the dimming past when I joyfully followed my dad and his friends as they hunted squirrel or quail down in Kentucky—but I didn't think I would be knowledgeable enough about hunting to enjoy this interview.

I was wrong.

I was made welcome and the words flowed effortlessly onto my note pad.

Brothers Keith and Wayne De Young showed me and EIPC Member Services Director Cy Anderson (he doesn't hunt, either) around their rustic, nearly-completed, barn-turned-clubhouse and took us out into some of the 950 acres of hunting land that they and Chicagoan Mannie Greenwald have developed just across the road from the state's Iroquois Shooting Grounds.

Keith and Wayne explained that they and Mannie spent many months planning their preserve so that it can cater to all types of hunters—those with an hour to spend and those who have a week or two. Wayne told us how they can accommodate busy professional people, for instance, who fly in with only a couple of hours to spare. They can walk Pinewood's fields of sorghum stubble from one end to the other and bag as many pheasants as they want. More fortunate hunters with a day or a week or two to spend can roam and hunt the pine, olive and hazelnut groves, the corn and stubble fields and the miles of ditches to their heart's content.

These three well-informed owners have managed to combine ruggedness with convenience in their new electrically-heated clubhouse: A massive stone fireplace decorated with stuffed birds, real barn lumber-paneled walls, heavy exposed beams, a long, highly-polished pinewood (what else?) bar and a huge, black, cast iron,

woodburning cookstove contrast with easy-living comforts of carpeted floors, a dishwasher, and modern plumbing and kitchen facilities.

Pinewood maintains full stocks of wild pheasant, quail, chukar partridge and ducks during its six-month season (Oct. 1 through Mar. 31). Some 4,000 Golden, Black and Green Head Mallards offer sporty pass shooting.

Pinewood Hunting Club is located ten miles southeast of St. Anne, Ill. (R. R. 1, Beaverville, Ill. 60912). Accessibility is easy by I-57 or Ill. 1 or by air to Pinewood's lighted, 2,600-ft. turf airstrip (shown on Chicago Sectional—De Young Farms).

The enterprising three are looking into some other activities for their members—like a ten-shot archery course, a black powder (musket) course and even old-fashioned turkey shoots and wild boar hunts.

Want to know more about one of our newest fellow consumer-members? You can write for brochures and more detailed information or you can call them at (815) 435-2314.

As we drove back to Paxton, I started making plans to buy a gun, some boots, a jacket and all that stuff—when I remembered that I never did find that supermarket diet food section!



Keith De Young (left) poses at the gleaming pinewood-topped bar as brother Wayne places a log on the grate in the massive stone fireplace.



It takes a lot of equipment, trucks, tractors, jeeps, dozers, etc. to run a hunting preserve and keep its feathered tenants in grit and corn and keep water in the ditches.



Energy Conservation Now

Caulking and weather stripping

By Lyle E. Dunham
Director, Member Services
Association of Illinois
Electric Cooperatives

Energy-saving applications made to your present home will provide more comfort for your everyday living and, at the same time, save heating and cooling dollars.

Many people consider that insulation should be added or installed to cut down on the cold winter chills that seep through the structure or home during the winter heating months. This same leakage of outside air goes on during the summer months but the cost of these leaks is paid for through your cooling charges rather than your heating bill.

Over half the heat that escapes from a house in the winter is lost through windows, cracks and open doors, and simple remedies can be made to existing homes with energy leaks without a great outlay of cash. Some of these energy leaks can be handled on a piecemeal and spare time basis, and in the end will save energy dollars and provide more comfort.

Let's start with caulking (preferably latex, butyl or polyvinyl type). Caulking should be applied wherever two different materials or parts of the house meet. Seal cracks around doors, windows and foundation. Dig out old, cracked caulking and add new filler. Don't forget to caulk where chimney or masonry meets the siding.

As a starter, estimate the number of cartridges to purchase in the following manner: one-half cartridge per window or door, four cartridges for the foundation sill and two cartridges for a two-story chimney. One caulking gun will do the job unless you enlist help. Take your time: all windows and doors do not need to be done today. What you do get done today will save you dollars and cents in comfort

conditioning costs tomorrow.

While working with windows and doors, why not go a step further for energy conservation? Check the existing weather stripping. Is it worn and ill fitting? Damaged? Missing?

As with caulking, it can be repaired or replaced very economically. Generally, complete replacement will be the most efficient repair.

Visit your hardware or lumber dealer. He has several types of weather stripping for doors and windows, each with its own level of effectiveness and durability. Some are easier to install than others. Select the one that seems best for you. Instructions for installation of each are generally included with the package you purchase. Normal household tools are all that's needed to close these drafty crevices.

The threshold of each door needs to be handled separately. Heavily used doors need a more durable threshold seal than those seldom used. A variety of types is available for your choice of use, all reasonably priced and economical for the use intended.

While shopping for these energy conservation items, look at the installation instructions. If they seem too complicated for you to install, ask to see other types that you can handle. Don't purchase something you can't install. The whole purpose of these suggestions is to provide you with ideas for energy conservation and comfort that you can accomplish in your spare time with minimal cash expenditures.

For a complete book on energy saving techniques for your home, send \$2.00 to the AIEC Member Services Department, P. O. Box 3787, Springfield, IL 62708.

This is the first in a series of articles designed to help you save money on your energy bill through the wise and careful use of electricity. The articles will outline procedures from simple caulking and weather stripping to appliance selection to installation or addition of insulation and to new heating and cooling systems designed to save energy. The pros and cons of shade trees, windbreaks, solar and wind power, and the new super-insulated homes will be discussed. In short, the series will deal with anything that will help you save dollars and conserve energy. If you have questions or comments regarding energy conservation, we'd like to hear from you. The symbol used on this page is made up of three fundamental elements: "c" for conservation, "e" for energy and the inward-pointing arrow representing the need for energy conservation and energy independence.

The Christmas flower-

Mason County family produces thousands

(continued from page 9)
month to six weeks later the second
flushing is taken. Although the second

flushing produces up to 2,000
cuttings, three to four cuttings are
placed in each pot, primarily because

of the late start for this particular
batch. Each cutting is three to four
inches long.

From there, proper temperature,
watering, feeding, lighting and
darkening lead to plants 12 to 18
inches high which are ablaze with the
vivid red colors in December.

It really isn't correct, however, to
say all the plants will be red. Knoles
produces two other varieties. One is
white and the other pink. Both these
colors are grown in much smaller
number than the bright red.

Each of the pots atop the long
benches has its own watering tube
which is connected to a main watering
hose running the length of the bench.

Knoles repeated what many
authorities say about plants: don't
water them too much. The correct
amount depends on several factors,
Knoles said. For poinsettias, watering
every other day during bright, sunny
weather is necessary. Cloudy, overcast
conditions reduce the plants' water
needs.

Preservation of a poinsettia after its
Christmas coloring is not easy, Knoles
said. "They are difficult to re-bloom,"
he explained. A lot of the difficulty is
because of the plant's long-night
needs. Because of the decreasing night
that follows the Christmas season, the
plants simply do not receive the
proper balance of night and day, he
said.

To create a new branching, it is
necessary to pinch the stem just below
the colored leaves. Then, proper
watering, feeding, temperature and
light are needed to insure bright red
bracts for Christmas. Knoles explained
that a night-time temperature of 65 is
optimum to induce the bracts to
change colors. Then, a night tem-
perature of 60 is best to hold the
coloring. During the daytime, tem-
perature was 72 in the greenhouse.

(continued on page 14)

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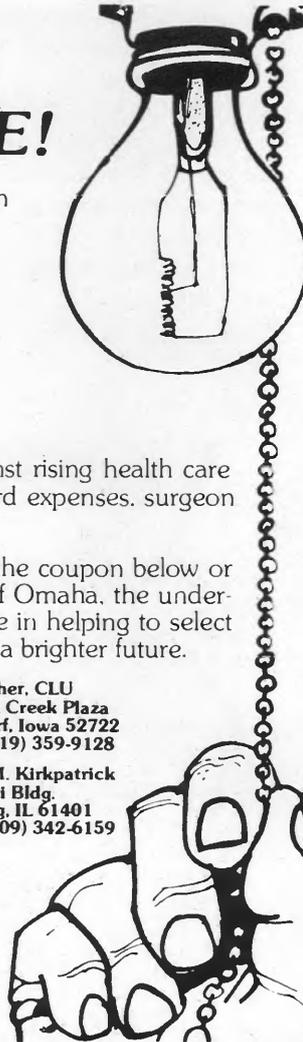
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Across the Manager's Desk

by D. L. Tachick, Mgr.

Here it is December again.

America's year-long 200th birthday celebration is drawing to a close, we're observing Christ's 1976th birthday, we've just about reached the end of another year of relative calm in the affairs of the world and we're standing on the threshold of a new century. So, this seems a good time for reflecting on our past and for trying to figure how things will go in the future.



D. L. Tachick
Manager

In the supermarket the other day, we heard someone complaining: "These prices are ridiculous. They go up every time I come in here. Things are getting worse instead of better!"

Of course, what he was really saying is: "Living used to be easier than it is now because prices used to be lower than they are now."

Is life any tougher in 1976 than it was just after World War II, for instance? Bacon was 63 cents a pound, cornflakes were 17 cents a box (16 oz.), bread was 15 cents a loaf (1 1/4 lb.), a refrigerator was \$120 (12 cu. ft.) and a Ford, Chevrolet or Plymouth could be had for under \$2,000.

Manufacturing wages (a good yardstick for measuring relative income) averaged \$1.10 an hour in 1948. At the end of 1976, average earnings per hour are more than five times that amount.

Multiply those 1948 prices by five and you'll see that income has risen higher than prices have. In short, what really counts in comparing present prices with past prices, or in comparing U.S. workers' costs of living

with Soviet or Chinese workers' living costs is: How many minutes or hours of work are required to buy any item?

The next time you hear someone complain about how high prices are or the next time you read that a Russian pays "only" \$25 a month rent, ask how many hours of work are involved.

Our private, free enterprise system worked well in 1776 and it works just as well now—if not better. Sure, prices have skyrocketed and they will probably continue to do so. Our

incomes and our agricultural and industrial productivity have increased manyfold also, and that fortunate state of affairs should continue—accelerating even faster as the years go by.

We've come a long way. We've improved our life-styles through the years. We've overcome every major obstacle in our path and, with God's help, we will continue to prevail!

Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!

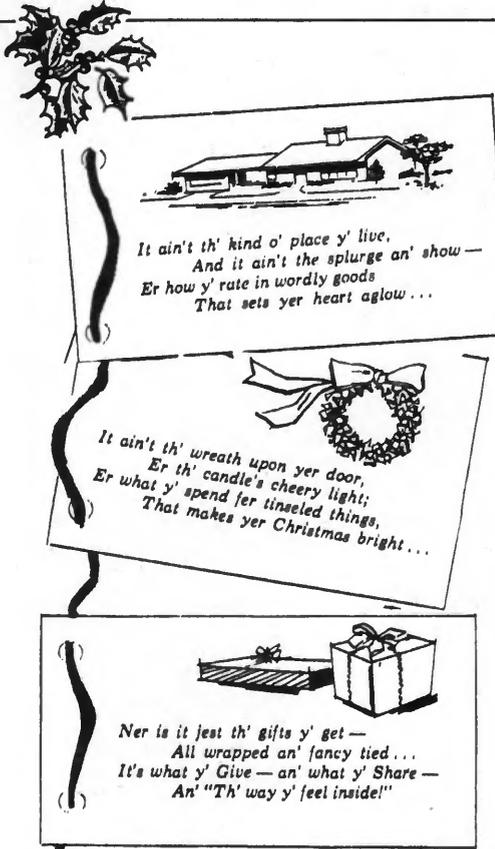
CHRISTMAS MAGIC

There's a magic that comes with Christmas, A magic that fills the heart, And it glistens in every window Of village . . . in town or mart.

There's a magic that comes with Christmas, In Santa and fairy trees, In the laughter of merry children And people on bended knees.

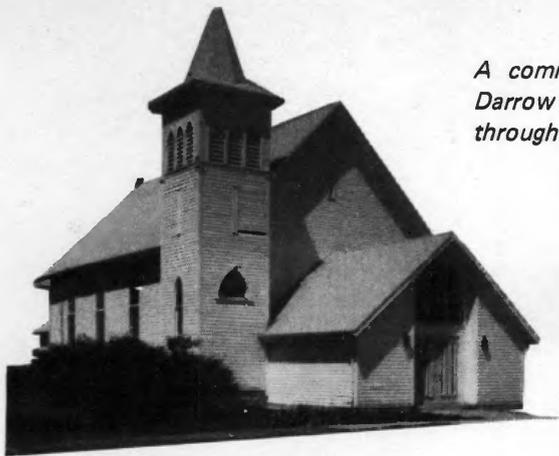
There's a magic that comes with Christmas, A magic for old and young, For it seems that people are kinder When simple carols are sung.

There's a magic that comes with Christmas, As the scarlet candles glow; Because Christ was born in a manger In Bethlehem long ago.



"May you have the Spirit of Christmas
 . . . which is Peace,
 The Gladness of Christmas
 . . . which is Hope,
 And the Heart of Christmas
 . . . which is Love."

from the Directors, Manager and Employees
 of Eastern Illinois Power Cooperative



A community landmark since 1912, Darrow Church has changed little through the years.

By Cy Anderson

DARROW CHURCH OF CHRIST

Seventy-one years ago this Christmas, on December 25, 1905, a small group of eastern Iroquois County farmers, led by Ellis Gish, organized the Darrow Church of Christ.

The little congregation arranged to hold services at New Bethel School for the first few years but, in 1911, the church was reorganized and a committee of solicitors was formed to raise funds "to build and furnish a Christian Church building at or near Darrow Station in the State of Illinois, County of Iroquois and Township of Sheldon." Solicitors were: E. H. Conley, H. V. Crossland, George Brainard, and William Doran. A plot of land to be used as the building site was deeded by John Darrough, and the erection of the present edifice was completed in the spring of 1912. At that time, a new church board was elected consisting of: H. V. Crossland, Abbie James, Andy McMurray, C. A. Ewen, W. H. Wolverton, William Morgan, R. H. Wilson, E. H. Wickiser, E. H. Conley, and William Doran.

Among the early ministers of the church were the Reverends Crabb, Hidgan, Cummings, and Chapman. In 1923 Rev. E. S. Worley began his ministry which continued until 1935. Succeeding him for short periods were his brother Edmund Worley, John Willis, Rev. Woodman, Rev. Doyle, Paul Ewing, Mrs. Irene Nice, Rev. Ice, Rev. Vaughn, H. Carson, Mr. O'Brian, and Rev. Humphries.

The congregation was reorganized during the ministry of young and energetic Rev. Leslie Wolfe, in 1947-48. The name was changed to "Darrow Community Christian Church." In the summer of 1948, the entire building was redecorated.

Forrest Light became the pastor in 1949 and still serves as the spiritual leader. He was ordained in 1961 at the Church of Christ in Sheldon, his home church, fulfilling one of his lifelong desires.

The congregation observed its 50th Anniversary and Homecoming on June 3, 1962. While searching the past records in preparation for this event, it was recalled that the church was originally named "Church of Christ;" so the members voted to resume the name of Darrow Church of Christ, which still showed on the church deed, and is also imprinted on the sidewalk leading into the church building.

Descendents of several members of the first board are still among the regular worshipers at services. Presently there are about 60 members of the congregation, some of whom are third and fourth generation members.

When the Milwaukee railroad was built through this area in the early 1900's, a grain elevator was built at Darrow Station, about five and one-half miles southwest of Sheldon, five miles east of Ill. Rt. 1. A village was platted, several homes were built and promoters predicted a "boom town" in the making. These plans did not materialize, however, and Darrow now

consists of the grain elevator (which has been enlarged several times) two residences (one serves as the elevator office) and the white frame church where services are held every Sunday.

The members of Darrow Church of Christ were greatly saddened this spring when someone tried to burn the church after Easter Sunday. The would-be arsonist broke in and ignited the door mat which he had soaked with oil. It was placed inside the recently remodeled foyer on the new carpet which, fortunately, was flame retardent. It smoldered for three nights and two days, which required a complete cleaning and redecorating of the entire building.

(We are indebted to Mrs. Frances Conley for furnishing this information. Most of the historical material was prepared by the late Edythe (Doran) Newman. This article is one of a continuing series on rural churches served by EIPC. If you think your church's history would be interesting to readers throughout our service area, write to us and tell us about it.—Ed.)

In a few days, Darrow Church of Christ's pleasant auditorium will be the setting for the congregation's 72nd observance of Christmas (its 66th in the present building).



The Christmas flower-

Mason County family produces thousands

(continued from page 11)

Back in 1957, when Anna Mae Knoles decided she wanted to grow more petunias, the Knoleses put up a greenhouse measuring 336 square feet. "We outgrew that first greenhouse in a year," Kenneth Knoles said. The elder Knoles said the first flower shop also was opened in 1957. Now, in addition to the facility near Mason City, the Knoles Gardens operation includes shops in Pekin and Havana and an artificial flower shop in Mason City.

The greenhouse operation is designed for year-around production. In the spring, the Knoleses produce bedding vegetable plants by the thousands, maybe even by the millions, as Ken put it. Seventeen people work full-time, with seasonal help hired in the spring, Kenneth Knoles said.

The winter mums bloom by the first of March, usually. The bedding plants follow the winter mums. Summer mums go in about the first of June and are ready about the end of August or the first of September. Throw in the poinsettias and the year is full.

The Knoles greenhouse features an evaporative cooling system for summer. Water, pumped by an electric motor, flows over excelsior pads that cover one wall. At the opposite side of the greenhouse, three exhaust fans are placed to pull outside air in through the watered pads. Knoles said it results in reducing the temperature of outside air by about 15 degrees and provides humidity for the plants, too. In winter, heat is by propane furnaces with electric blower fans pushing the heat through long plastic tubes with holes along the length to even the heat flow.

There are five greenhouse units now, providing approximately 8,300 square feet.

During the spring, the Knoles place is the subject of tours by school children, 4-H groups and garden clubs.

Then, it is the spread of bedding plants and the last of the winter mums that provide the attraction.

In December, it's the sea of bright red—just as long as it's all gone by Christmas.

ILLINOIS RURAL ELECTRIC NEWS



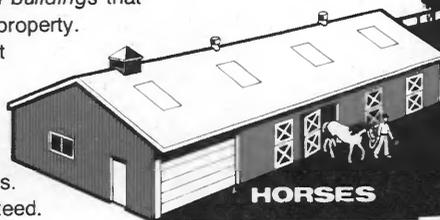
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(except a place to put it)



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