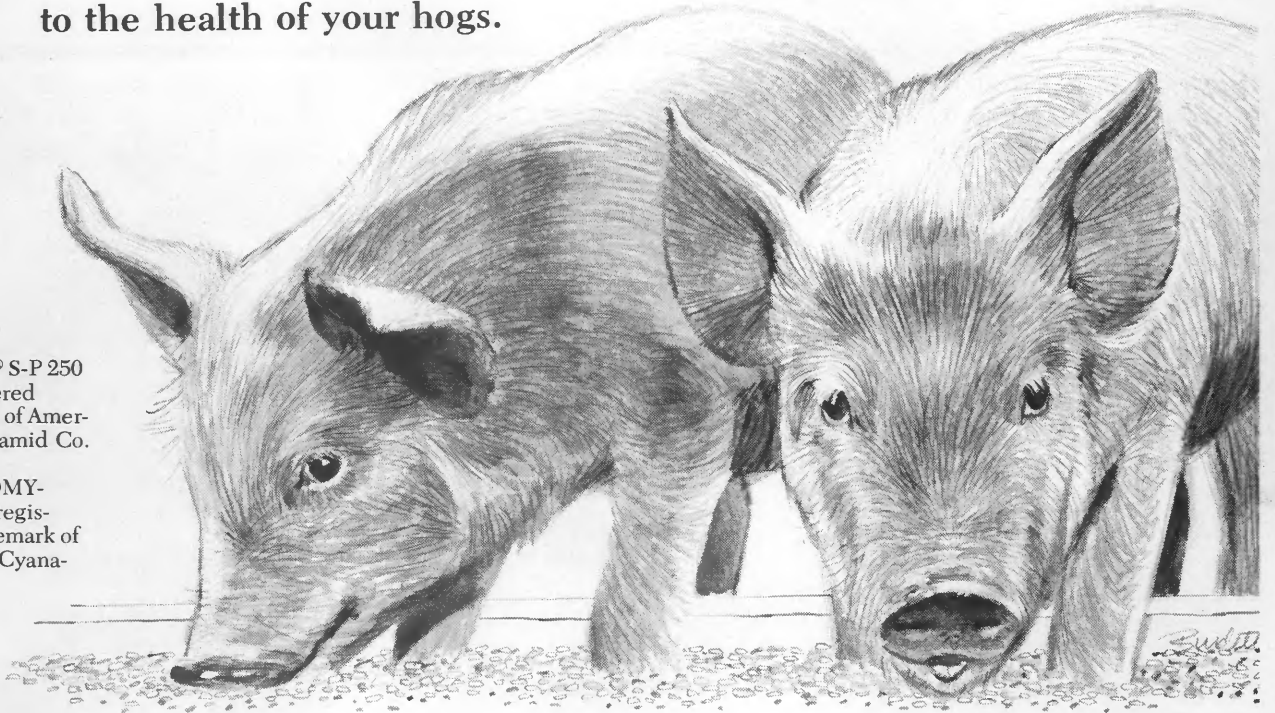


# From Start... To Finish

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 64118

## Current Comments

We trust that all of the Tri-County members had a happy holiday season and are now ready to look forward to spring and the balance of this Bicentennial year.

This past fall we fell a lot farther behind with our field work than we like. First, it was the extra work



Allen Sisk  
Manager

involved with the change over to the new Hoyleton Substation. Later, they started work on Richview road and that involved lots of engineering and reconstruction. These items coupled with a great fall for building caused your Cooperative to get behind. Normally, we would have had some wet weather to slow down construction and let us catch up with small jobs — not true last fall. (28-26T)

Many members questioned why we didn't hire more men, if we were so far behind. The truth of the matter is that it's not just that simple. Additional men need additional tools, trucks and equipment. These take time to obtain and also would require several thousands of dollars. Anyway, we believe we're now in a better position to fill members' requests and we're grateful.

Looking ahead, your employees are anticipating another busy year. You as members can be of help by letting us know as far in advance as you can of changes you'll be needing in your electrical system (two or three months in advance is not too long). Also, most of the changes in your electrical requirements will require someone from the engineering department to visit the site. You can greatly help yourself, if you'll come in or call in and make an appointment to meet one of the men at the location. Too many times the job gets delayed because the engineer that goes out finds no one home. Second and third trips are costly both in money and time.

At any rate, we're looking forward to a good 1976 and hope you are also — more next month.



# Tri-County

D. E. Hanes — President  
Louis P. Williams  
Don Mitchell

Preston Carl  
Edward Ha  
Norman Ka

## Another A.E. Drennan Interested in Electricity

Many of you will remember Aaron E. Drennan of Ina, who worked so hard nearly 40 years ago to bring electricity to the rural Tri-County area. Aaron Drennan was a charter board member of your cooperative and served on the board for 20 years.

This past fall his Great-granddaughter Anne E. Drennan won a three day, expense paid trip to Chicago, sponsored by the Illinois Farm Electrification Council.

Anne, 16, is a member of the Gun Creek Puddle Jumper 4-H Club and has been in 4-H for seven years. As part of her electric activity, she has given talks and demonstrations each year and has attended the electric schools for the past two years.

Anne has found that the electric activity fits very well with her other projects and activities. She uses an electric sewing machine and electric range in her clothing and food projects.

Anne is currently Program Chairman of the County 4-H Federation and president of her local 4-H Club. (11-2G<sup>4</sup>)

We wish Anne and all of the rest of the hundreds of 4-H'ers of our Tri-County area a "Really Great Year" in 1976.



Anne E. Drennan was presented a letter proclaiming her the winner of the IFEC Chicago trip at the November Jefferson County 4-H achievement night by A. W. Bird, member service supervisor for Tri-County.

### HUMIDITY GUIDE

This chart shows proper inside outside temperature ratios for safe

If outside  
air temperature is:  $-15^{\circ}$   $-10^{\circ}$

And inside  
air temperature is  
70 degrees set  
humidistat dial at: 18% 20%

Or if inside  
air temperature is  
75 degrees set  
humidistat dial at: 15% 17%

Dan Hiestand — Vice President  
Wayne Estes  
Irvin Stanford



Look closely for your location number in this issue. Henry Leek was a lucky winner last issue. If you find your location number, please notify Tri-County Electric Cooperative's office and we will gladly mail to you a \$4 coupon to apply on your next month's bill.

## Low Thermostat Setting Cuts Cost

The lowest comfortable setting naturally mean the greatest economy. The table below illustrates the cost of keeping room temperatures above and below 70 degrees using any type of fuel: gas, oil, coal or electricity (27-29G1)

We are anxious that your electric heating service be entirely satisfactory and reasonably economical. May we suggest that you place this article in a prominent position in your home.

### Temperature-Cost Relationship

Heating at	Based on 70 Degrees
68°	Costs 6.2% Less
69°	Costs 3.1% Less
70°	Cost 0
71°	Costs 3.1% More
72°	Costs 6.2% More
73°	Costs 9.4% More
74°	Costs 12.5% More
75°	Costs 15.6% More
76°	Costs 18.7% More
77°	Costs 21.9% More
78°	Costs 25.0% More
79°	Costs 28.0% More
80°	Costs 31.0% More

Proper humidity levels in the home are equally important with respect to comfort and health. The following table is a guide for proper humidity levels.

Humidity control. Use these range figures for setting humidity.

	+5°	+10°	+15°	+20°
35%	35%	40%	45%	50%
30%	30%	35%	40%	45%

## ELECTRIC HEAT ON PARADE



Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Martin  
1 Mile Southwest of Salem  
Built in 1972  
1056 Square Feet of Living Area  
Electrical Contractor — Wayne Bundy



Mr. and Mrs. James Becker  
1 Mile Northeast of Salem  
Built in 1973  
1566 Square Feet of Living Area  
Electrical Contractor — Homeowner



Mr. and Mrs. Daryl Bollmeier  
3 Miles Southeast of St. Libory  
Built in 1973  
1445 Square Feet of Living Area  
Electrical Contractor — Homeowner



Mr. and Mrs. Dominic Bauza  
1½ Miles North of Oakdale  
Built in 1974  
1076 Square Feet of Living Area  
Electrical Contractor — Dominic Bauza, Jr.



Mr. and Mrs. Jim Bergman  
3½ Miles Southwest of Nashville  
Built in 1972  
949 Square Feet of Living Area  
Electrical Contractor — Factory



Mr. and Mrs. Loren Bumpus  
2½ Miles North of Spring Garden  
Converted to Electric Heat in 1974  
2771 Square Feet of Living Area  
Electrical Contractor — Lawrence Hall



Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ashmore  
1 Mile East of Covington  
Converted to Electric Heat in 1974  
2073 Square Feet of Living Area  
Electrical Contractor — Weeke Electric



Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Billmeier  
1½ Miles South of Caspars  
Converted and Added to Electric Heat — 1973  
2008 Square Feet of Living Area  
Electrical Contractor — Paul Warner



**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.

**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.

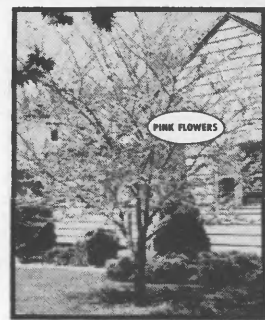
UNQUESTIONABLY THE MOST  
**BEAUTIFUL**  
FAST GROWING  
**SHADE TREE**  
**LESS \$200 each**  
**THAN** IN LOTS OF 16

**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.

**NURSERY BARN**

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.

# 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.

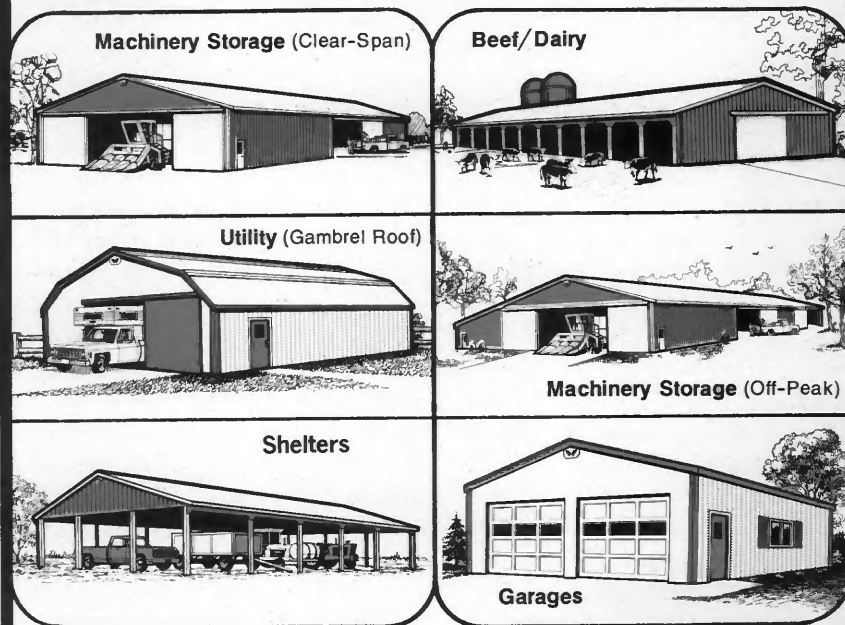
He has found time to involve himself in service on his county's agricultural extension council, extension agronomy committee and soil conservation district.

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'.



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A Division of The Wickes Corporation

Call Collect or Mail Coupon Today

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Box 9, Mendota (815) 539-9325  
Box 158, Opdyke (618) 756-2347  
Box 117, Taylorville (217) 824-9851

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
TOWN \_\_\_\_\_ COUNTY \_\_\_\_\_  
STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_  
PHONE \_\_\_\_\_ IR 325

# Current Comments

Dear Members,

The well-known cartoon character "Pogo" once was shown to say something to the effect: "We have met the enemy and they is us!" It's true, we often become our own worst enemies by failing to fully understand what we are talking about or working with—when the facts are right there for the asking.



Allen Sisk  
Manager

(6-36L)  
This is particularly so in regulated utilities and in cooperatives—where the price of the product or service is based directly on the "cost of service" and on very little, if anything, else. Anything a consumer seeks, requires or demands of the organization or causes to happen, whether on purpose or not, increases the costs of operation and, therefore, the price all consumers must pay. Any service a consumer can do without, or provide for himself, or anything he can do to save the organization money, reduces the cost of service and holds prices down. The same holds true for each consumer's monthly kilowatt-hour (kwh) usage—any added usage will increase the month's bill and any reduction in usage will lower it. Paying on time reduces the amount of money your cooperative must pay interest on.

Although it's as simple as that, it may be a little like being bitten by your own dog, or hitting your thumb with a hammer, or backing the car into some obstruction you, yourself, put in place a few minutes earlier. Human nature, it seems, calls for a far greater show of outrage at self-inflicted wounds than for those in which an outside source is clearly to blame. There is a certain comfort in being able to condemn a nameless "them" for the ills we have brought on ourselves, and complete frustration when

we can find no "goat" with which to find fault. (40-6M)

Members of Tri-County Electric do occasionally have problems with their electric utility, some of them genuine, some imagined, some misunderstood and many of them made worse because the affected members fail to take into consideration that they aren't just customers, they are also the owners. Tri-County Electric is managed to serve you as owners as well as customers. Of course, in any democratically run organization there will be someone who doesn't agree with the majority's decisions, but you can be assured no one has anything to gain from your organization other than its consumers and no one else is going to pay the costs.

We certainly want you to discuss your problems with our employees but it will help if you remember to look at your problem from the viewpoint of an owner as well as a customer of the utility because, when dealing with Tri-County, "They" is you."

Sincerely,

Allen Sisk, Manager



"I can't understand it. Four blown fuses in two days."

# Tri-County

D. E. Hanes — President  
Louis P. Williams  
Don Mitchell

Preston C.  
Edward H.  
Norman K.

## Speaking of How Is Your



Much of the wiring about your farmstead may have been there since the beginning of rural electrification in your area. That could be anywhere from 28 to 38 years.

We're tempted to reminisce about all of the good things that rural electricity made possible—but that's not the intent of this article.

The purpose of this article is to get you to spend a few minutes looking around your home and farmstead. You probably will be able to find many hazards and things that need attention. We would like for you to pay particular attention to your electric system. (26-4D)

Our servicemen are reporting some very bad wiring on your premises. Perhaps it's our fault—in the past we've been lenient and not charged trip charges when your wiring was at fault (we may also have helped you "correct" some of your overhead wiring problems—at no cost). However, now that your cooperative is



Dan Hiestand — Vice President  
Wayne Estes  
Irvin Stanford

Look closely for your location number in this issue. If you find your location number, please notify Tri-County Electric Cooperative's office and we will gladly mail you a four-dollar coupon to apply on your next month's bill.

## Bicentennials- wiring?

trying to recover some of the costs of trips "to consumers' premises for activities not the responsibility of the cooperative," it could become costly not to keep the wiring in good shape.

In addition to possible trip charges, you should know that your wiring may easily be wasting electricity you're paying for. Wires that are too small, overloaded or have corroded or loose connections will heat up. The heating uses electricity that has already passed through your meter. Your cooperative (like your favorite filling station) can't guarantee how many "miles" you'll get to a "gallon"—only you can keep your system tuned up to maximum performance.

Perhaps we're wasting our time by reminding you of the hazards of bare wires to humans, livestock and buildings, but do you realize how much electricity can travel from a bare wire to a wet, green tree limb and then to the ground? We don't know either—but we know it's a bunch!

It's not surprising that we've outgrown our "Bicentennial" wiring systems—everything has gotten larger during the past 35 years (Farms, Automobiles, Tractors, Appliances). We'd bet that if you could drive your wiring system around like a car or tractor, you'd keep it new, polished and big.

If you'd like advice on updating your wiring give your cooperative a call. (Phone 244-5151) We'll not charge you a trip for advice—all we'll ask is that you seriously consider our suggestions.

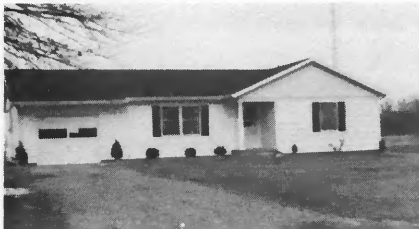
## ELECTRIC HEAT ON PARADE



*Mr. and Mrs. Harry Phelps  
¼ Mile North of Iuka  
Converted to Electric Heat in 1967  
1071 Square Feet of Living Area  
Electrical Contractor—John Ellis*



*Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Pfeiffer  
3½ Miles Southeast of Mt. Vernon  
Built in 1974  
1395 Square Feet of Living Area  
Electrical Contractor—Holloway Heating*



*Mr. and Mrs. Howard Creed  
2¼ Miles Southeast of Mt. Vernon  
Built in 1974  
1037 Square Feet of Living Area  
Electrical Contractor—Holloway Heating*



*Mr. and Mrs. Rex Dunlap  
3 Miles Southeast of Mt. Vernon  
Built in 1974  
967 Square Feet of Living Area  
Electrical Contractor—Larry Poston*



*Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Creed  
1 Miles West Opdyke  
Converted—Partial—1973  
420 Square Feet of Living Area  
Electrical Contractor—Nelson Hampton*



*Mr. and Mrs. Edward Glen Dalby  
Opdyke  
Built in 1974  
883 Square Feet of Living Area  
Electrical Contractor—Bob Wheeler*



*Purcell's Apartments  
1 Mile South of Salem  
Built in 1974  
8 Units  
Electrical Contractor—Purcell Devel. Co.*



*Mr. and Mrs. Russell E. Cooper, Sr.  
4½ Miles East of Salem  
Converted to Electric Heat in 1974  
588 Square Feet of Living Area  
Electrical Contractor—Ted Cantrell*

# NURSERY STOCK SALE!

## OVER 350 VARIETIES TO CHOOSE FROM

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

**ORDER BY MAIL!**

Rose Bushes: 2 yr. field grown blooming size bushes. All monthly bloomers in these varieties. \$1.49 each.

### FLOWERING SHRUBS—1 or 2 Years Old

Crepe Myrtle—Red, Purple, Pink, White, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	\$1.79 ea.
Spiraea Van Houttei—White, 1-2 ft. . . . .	.59 ea.
Spiraea Reensiana, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	.49 ea.
Weigela—Red or Yellow, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	.49 ea.
Weigela—Var. or Pink, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	.49 ea.
Althea—Red or Purple, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	.49 ea.
Althea—Pink or White, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	.49 ea.
Forsythia—Yellow, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	.49 ea.
Pink Spiraea, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	.49 ea.
Pink Flowering Almond, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	.49 ea.
Yamari—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. . . . .	.59 ea.
Persian Lilac—Purple, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	.69 ea.
Old Fashioned Lilac—1 to 2 ft. . . . .	.98 ea.
Bridal Wreath Spiraea, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	.79 ea.
Hydrangea P.F., 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	.49 ea.
Oak Leaf Hydrangea, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	.49 ea.
Deutzia—White, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	.49 ea.
Deutzia—Pink, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	.49 ea.
Mockorange—White, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	.49 ea.
Sweet Shrub, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	.49 ea.
Rose of Sharon, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	.29 ea.
Red Ozier Dogwood, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	.49 ea.
Pussy Willow, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	.49 ea.
Pussy Willow, 4 to 6 ft. . . . .	1.49 ea.
Russian Olive, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	.69 ea.
Russian Olive, 2 to 3 ft. . . . .	1.29 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. . . . .	1.29 ea.
Scotch Broom, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	.49 ea.
*Hypericum, 1 ft. . . . .	.39 ea.
Spice Bush, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	.29 ea.
Butterfly Bush—Purple, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	.59 ea.
Butterfly Bush—Pink, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	.59 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 Arboreacea—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. . . . .	.59 ea.
Witchhazel, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	.99 ea.
*American Elder, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	.49 ea.
*Opposum Haw, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	.99 ea.
False Indigo—Purple, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	.49 ea.
Burning Bush, 1 ft. . . . .	1.29 ea.
Flowering Pomegranate, 1/2-1 ft. . . . .	.79 ea.

### FLOWERING TREES—1 or 2 Years Old

Magnolia Grandiflora, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	\$3.99 ea.
Magnolia Nagara, 2 to 3 ft. . . . .	1.49 ea.
Magnolia Rustica Rubra, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	1.49 ea.
Mimosa—Pink, 2 ft. . . . .	.29 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, 2-3 ft. . . . .	.69 ea.
White Flowering Dogwood, 4-6 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 Rain Tree, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	.58 ea.
Golden Rain Tree, 3 to 4 ft. . . . .	2.98 ea.
Golden Chain Tree, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	.98 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. . . . .	2.98 ea.
Flowering Peach—Red or Pink, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	.89 ea.
1 to 2 ft. . . . .	.89 ea.
2 to 3 ft. . . . .	1.49 ea.
Peppermint Flower Peach, 2 1/2-4 ft. . . . .	1.69 ea.
dbl. Pink Flowering Cherry, 3-5 ft. . . . .	4.99 ea.
Flowering Crab—Red or Pink, 2 to 3 ft. . . . .	1.49 ea.
2 to 3 ft. . . . .	1.49 ea.
4 to 6 ft. . . . .	2.69 ea.
Chinese Red Bdd., 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	.59 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. . . . .	1.98 ea.
Weeping Peach—Red or Pink, 1 ft. . . . .	.89 ea.
Weeping Peach, Red or Pink, 2 1/2-4 ft. . . . .	1.98 ea.
White Flowering Peach, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. . . . .	.98 ea.

*White Fringe, 2 to 3 ft. . . . .	1.29 ea.
Japanese Flowering 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. . . . .	.59 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.
S-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. . . . .	\$6.99 ea.
Silver Maple, 4 to 6 ft. . . . .	1.49 ea.
Chinese Elm, 2 ft. . . . .	.69 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.
Ginkgo Tree, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	.98 ea.
Ginkgo Tree, 3 to 5 ft. . . . .	2.99 ea.
Pin Oak or Red Oak, 2 to 3 ft. . . . .	1.29 ea.
Pin Oak or Red Oak, 3 to 5 ft. . . . .	1.99 ea.
Willow Oak or Scarlet Oak, 2 ft. . . . .	.99 ea.
Willow Oak or Scarlet Oak, 3-5 ft. . . . .	1.98 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.
Fassen Red Leaf Maple, 3-5 ft. . . . .	4.98 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. . . . .	3.59 ea.
Sweet Gum, 4 to 6 ft. . . . .	4.29 ea.
White Birch, 2 to 3 ft. . . . .	.99 ea.
White Birch, 4 to 6 ft. . . . .	2.98 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. . . . .	4.98 ea.
Sunburst Locust (Pat. No. 1313), 4 to 6 ft. . . . .	5.95 ea.
Cut Leaf Weeping Birch, 3 to 5 ft. . . . .	4.98 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. . . . .	.59 ea.
*Canoe Birch, 3 to 4 ft. . . . .	4.49 ea.
White Ash, 3 to 4 ft. . . . .	.59 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. . . . .	3.98 ea.
Moran Locust, 4 to 5 ft. . . . .	4.98 ea.
Kentucky Coffee Tree, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.79 ea.
*American Linden Tree, 2 ft. . . . .	.89 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.
*Scarlet Maple, 4 to 5 ft. . . . .	4.98 ea.
Russian Mulberry, 2 to 3 ft. . . . .	.99 ea.
Sycamore Maple, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.79 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.
Green Weeping Willow, 2 to 3 ft. . . . .	.39 ea.
Green Weeping Willow, 4 to 6 ft. . . . .	1.49 ea.
Amur Cork Tree, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	.49 ea.
Black Locust, 2 to 3 ft. . . . .	.29 ea.
Bald Cypress, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	.49 ea.
*Little Leaf Cucumber, 2 to 3 ft. . . . .	.69 ea.

### FRUIT TREES—1 or 2 Years Old

Belle of Georgia Peach, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	\$7.79 ea.
Belle of Georgia Peach, 2 to 3 ft. . . . .	1.29 ea.
Belle of Georgia Peach, 3 to 5 ft. . . . .	1.98 ea.
Eliberta Peach, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	.79 ea.
Eliberta Peach, 2 to 3 ft. . . . .	1.29 ea.
Eliberta Peach, 3 to 5 ft. . . . .	1.99 ea.
Eliberta 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. . . . .	1.98 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. . . . .	1.98 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.

REDS	TWO TONES	CLIMBERS	YELLOWS	PINKS	WHITES
Red Radiance Better Times Crimson Glory Painsethia Mirandy	President Hoover Betty Uphrighd Edith N. Perkins Contrast Condesa de Sastago	Cl. Blaze Red Cl. Red Talismon Cl. Golden Charm Cl. Pink Radiance Cl. White Am. Beauty	Eclipse Golden Chorm Peace Luxemburg Golden Down	Pink Radiance The Doctor Columbia Picture K. T. Marshall	K. A. Victoria Caledonia K. Louise Rex Anderson White Am. Beauty

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. . . . .	1.98 ea.
Blake Peach, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	.79 ea.
Blake Peach, 2 to 3 ft. . . . .	1.29 ea.
Blake Peach, 3 to 5 ft. . . . .	1.98 ea.
Stayman Winesap Apple, 2 to 3 ft. . . . .	1.49 ea.
Stayman Winesap Apple, 4 to 6 ft. . . . .	2.69 ea.
Red Delicious Apple, 2 to 3 ft. . . . .	1.49 ea.
Red Delicious Apple, 4 to 6 ft. . . . .	2.69 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.
Lomes Golden Apple, 2 to 3 ft. . . . .	1.49 ea.
Grimes Golden Apple, 4 to 6 ft. . . . .	2.69 ea.
Yellow Transparent Apple, 2-3 ft. . . . .	1.19 ea.
Yellow Transparent Apple, 4-6 ft. . . . .	1.98 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.
S-N-1 Apple—5 Varieties on each tree, 3 ft. . . . .	4.98 ea.
Montgomery Cherry, 2 to 3 ft. . . . .	1.98 ea.
Montgomery Cherry, 4 to 5 ft. . . . .	3.98 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. . . . .	3.98 ea.
Kieffer Pear, 2 to 3 ft. . . . .	1.98 ea.
Kieffer Pear, 3 to 5 ft. . . . .	2.98 ea.
Driest Pear, 2 to 3 ft. . . . .	1.98 ea.
Driest Pear, 3 to 5 ft. . . . .	2.98 ea.
Bartlett Pear, 2 to 3 ft. . . . .	1.98 ea.
Bartlett Pear, 3 to 5 ft. . . . .	2.98 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, 2 to 3 ft. . . . .	1.49 ea.
Nectarine, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	.98 ea.
Nectarine, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. . . . .	1.98 ea.
Damson Plum, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	.98 ea.
Damson Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. . . . .	1.98 ea.
Red June Plum, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	.98 ea.
Red June Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. . . . .	1.98 ea.
Bruce Plum, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	.99 ea.
Bruce Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. . . . .	1.98 ea.
Methley Plum, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	.99 ea.
Methley Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. . . . .	1.98 ea.
Burbank Plum, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	.98 ea.
Burbank Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. . . . .	1.98 ea.

### DWARF FRUIT TREES—2 or 3 Years Old

Dwarf Eliberta Peach, 2 to 3 ft. . . . .	\$2.98 ea.
Dwarf Eliberta Peach, 4 to 5 ft. . . . .	4.35 ea.
Dwarf Red Haven Peach, 2 to 3 ft. . . . .	2.98 ea.
Dwarf Red Haven Peach, 4 to 5 ft. . . . .	4.35 ea.
Dwarf Belle of Georgia Peach, 2-3 . . . . .	2.99 ea.
Dwarf Belle of Georgia Peach, 4-5 ft. . . . .	4.35 ea.
Dwarf Golden Jubilee Peach, 2-3 ft. . . . .	4.35 ea.
Dwarf Golden Jubilee Peach, 4-5 ft. . . . .	4.35 ea.
Dwarf Red Delicious Apple, 2-3 ft. . . . .	2.98 ea.
Dwarf Red Delicious Apple, 4-5 ft. . . . .	4.35 ea.
Dwarf Yellow Delicious Apple, 2-3 . . . . .	2.98 ea.
Dwarf Yellow Del. Apple, 4-5 ft. . . . .	4.35 ea.
Dwarf Winesap Apple, 2 to 3 ft. . . . .	2.98 ea.
Dwarf Winesap Apple, 4 to 5 ft. . . . .	4.35 ea.
Dwarf Early McIntosh Apple, 2-3 ft. . . . .	2.49 ea.
Dwarf Early McIntosh Apple, 4-5 ft. . . . .	3.98 ea.
Dwarf Early McIntosh Apple, 2 to 3 ft. . . . .	2.49 ea.
Dwarf Jonathan Apple, 2 to 3 ft. . . . .	3.98 ea.
Dwarf Jonathan Apple, 4 to 5 ft. . . . .	4.35 ea.
Dwarf Lodi Apple, 2 to 3 ft. . . . .	2.49 ea.
Dwarf Lodi Apple, 4 to 5 ft. . . . .	3.98 ea.
Dwarf Cortland Apple, 2 to 3 ft. . . . .	2.49 ea.
Dwarf Cortland Apple, 4 to 5 ft. . . . .	3.98 ea.
Dwarf Northern Spy Apple, 2-3 ft. . . . .	2.49 ea.
Dwarf Northern Spy Apple, 4-5 ft. . . . .	3.98 ea.
Dwarf Yellow Transparent Apple, 2-3 . . . . .	2.49 ea.
Dwarf Yellow Transparent Apple, 4-5 . . . . .	3.98 ea.
Dwarf Montmorency Cherry, 2-3 ft. . . . .	3.49 ea.
Dwarf North Star Cherry, 2-3 ft. . . . .	3.49 ea.
Dwarf Bartlett Pear, 2 to 3 ft. . . . .	2.98 ea.
Dwarf Kieffer Pear, 2 to 3 ft. . . . .	2.98 ea.
Dwarf Burbank Plum, 2 to 3 ft. . . . .	2.98 ea.

### VINES—1 or 2 Years Old

Red Scarlet Honeysuckle, 1 ft. . . . .	.59 ea.
Wisteria—Purple, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.69 ea.
Bittersweet, 1 to 2 ft. . . . .	.39 ea.
*Clematis Vine—White, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.39 ea.

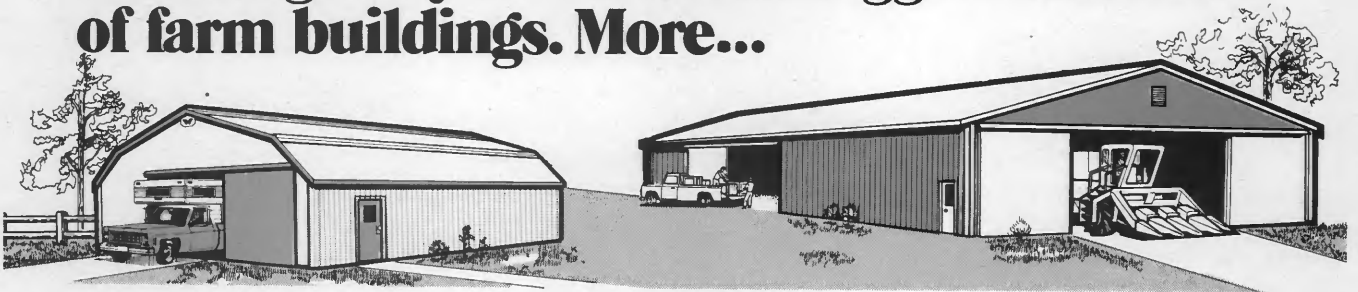
Grapes Little or Niagara, 1/2-1 ft. . . . .	.79 ea.
Grapes Concord or Fredonia, 1/2-1 . . . . .	.79 ea.
Grapes Delaware or Catawba, 1/2-1 . . . . .	.79 ea.
Kudzu Vine, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.29 ea.
Gold Flame Honeysuckle, 1 ft. . . . .	.59 ea.
*Trumpet Creeper, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.29 ea.
Yellow Jasmine, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.79 ea.
*Vinca Minor Clumps . . . . .	10 ea.
Halls Honeysuckle, 1 ft. . . . .</	



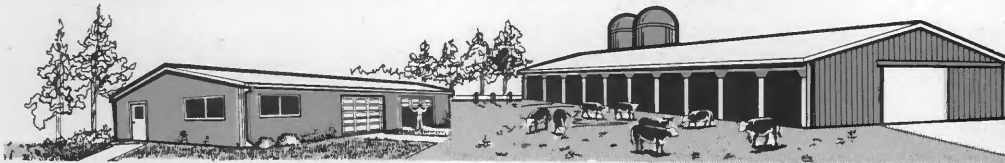
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# Current Comments



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# Tri-County

D. E. Hanes — President  
Louis P. Williams  
Don Mitchell

Preston C.  
Edward H.  
Norman H.

This month I will attempt to discuss a topic that is too involved for such a limited space—but nevertheless one of monetary importance to all who use and pay for electrical energy. The topic is *electrical load management*. (36-1X)



Allen Sisk  
Manager

Electricity is measured in kilowatts (KW). A kilowatt is 1,000 watts or about the amount of electricity being consumed by an electric iron when it's heating. If you have an old "50 amp" meter loop on your meter pole, you could connect and use about 12 KW of equipment (if it were evenly balanced) before the breaker tripped. Many of you have experienced overloads and tripped breakers. When that happened, you had two choices—spend money to upgrade the service equipment or manage the load. (Don't run the air conditioner when the clothes dryer is running—don't weld when Mom's cooking dinner, etc.)

At the present time, your cooperative doesn't have the second choice. Your cooperative and your power supplier (Illinois Power Company) must have lines, transformers, substations and power plants large enough and "ready to go" the instant you flip a switch.

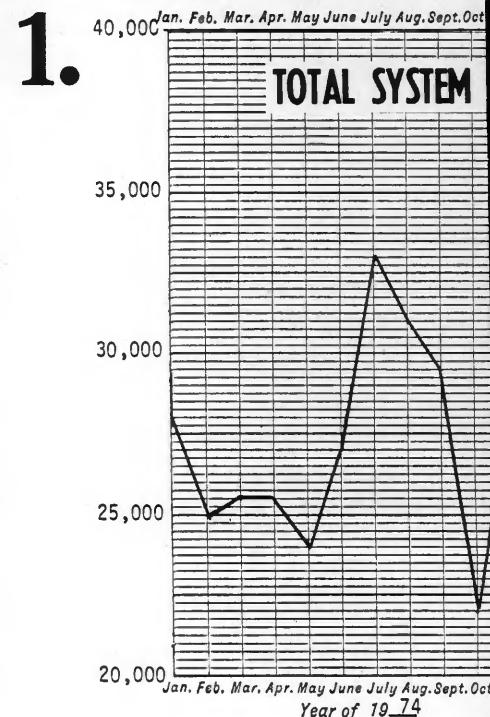
All of the equipment "on the ready" is a waste when it's not being used at its rated capacity. (Sort of like using a 100 HP tractor to haul in hay from the field.)

To help pay for this waste of initial capital and loss of efficiency, your power supplier charges your cooperative a demand charge each month at each substation. This is a fee for having excess equipment "on the stand by" for most of the hours in a month or year. If you'll notice graph number

1, you'll see how the demand varies on the Tri-County system from month to month. Graph number 2 shows the hourly variation in demand for one substation for one day during February of this year. If we could store electricity, we could generate the power at a steady rate and store some for use during periods of high usage. (Much like you do with your car—the extra power is stored in the battery until you need it for the starter.) A few attempts have been made to store electrical energy. Batteries are used but they are expensive and give special problems. Some are using electricity to heat water during the low demand periods and then using the heat from the water during the high demand periods. This in effect lowers the "highs" and raises the "lows." (49-20D)

Recently, a number of electric suppliers have been trying various methods of reducing the "peaks" and filling the "valleys." One method is radio controlled switches on water heaters, so they can be turned off, when predetermined substation demands are reached. Another is "time-of-day" pricing—special meters separately register the member's usage during "peak" and non-peak" periods. Electricity used during peak periods is then priced at from four to 10 times the rate of that used during non-peak times. A third method is to charge a demand charge based on the highest demand created during any 15 minute period during a month. All these methods would require a large initial investment in meters or switches, but they may become necessary in the future.

In previous columns, I've mentioned that we were negotiating a new wholesale power contract with our supplier (Illinois Power Company). One of the major items we are negotiating is this demand charge. Unless we are able to



negotiate a lesser charge, we could end up paying more for "demand" than we do for kilowatt-hours. This isn't to say your costs would double, because we've always paid a charge for our substation demands, but they could increase drastically. Especially since one of the charges our supplier is asking for is what they refer to as a "ratchet" demand. Instead of charging a monthly demand they are trying to establish a 12-month demand, whereby your cooperative would be charged at 100 percent of the demand for the highest month and then 95 percent of the amount for the next eleven months. (Whether we used that amount or not—and as you can see, some months we wouldn't use 60 percent of that amount.) (11-12T4)

I hope that this explanation will

The Tri-County directors decided assessment mentioned in last month's *Tri-County* 1, 1976. You will be receiving new calcula

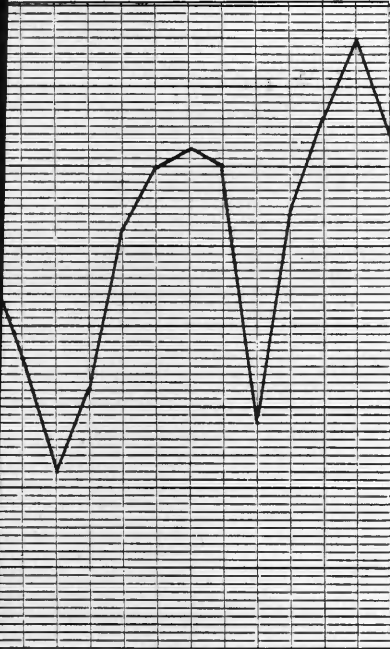
# Hi-Lites



Look closely for your location number in this issue. If you find your location number, please notify Tri-County Electric Cooperative's office and we will gladly mail you a four-dollar coupon to apply on your next month's bill.

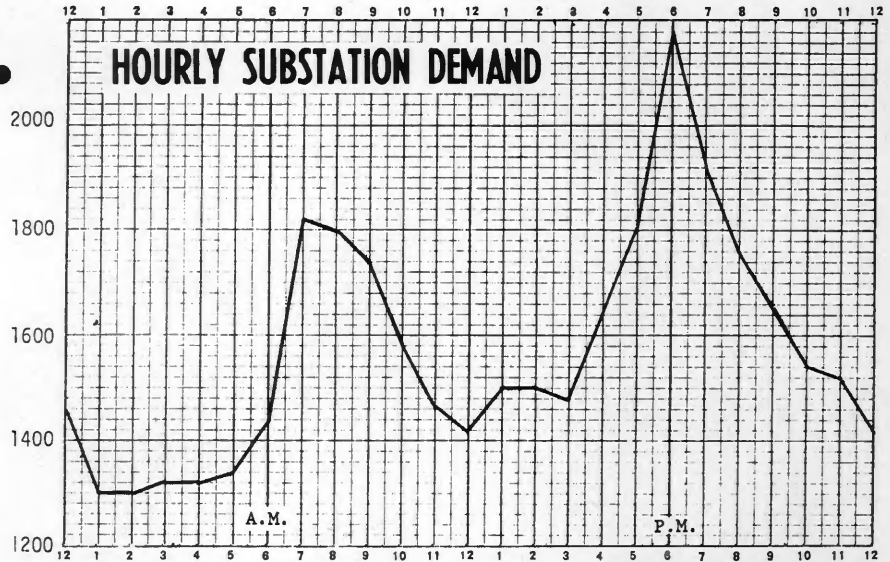
reas. Dan Hiestand — Vice President  
Wayne Estes  
Irvin Stanford

Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan. Feb.



Year of 1975 1976

## 2.



## ELECTRIC HEAT ON PARADE

help you realize that all of you can help to hold the line on your cooperative's power costs (and ultimately your bill). Study the graphs and you'll realize that there are many daily household chores you could schedule for off-peak times. (Washing and drying clothes, heating water, washing dishes, etc.) Any of these chores that could be done during the middle of the day or after 8 p.m. would really help. Especially after 8 p.m., since in the summer our air conditioning peak would hit mid-day. On the farm, we need to invent some March, April, May, October, and November loads to utilize the excess capacity during those months and then find ways to conserve during the air conditioning and heating months.

More next month!

April board meeting that the increase in Hi-Lites will need to be put in effect on July 1st within the next few weeks.



*Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Neilson*  
1 Mile East of Alma  
Built in 1974  
1610 Square Feet of Living Area  
Electrical Contractor—Homeowner



*Mr. and Mrs. Marc Schwengel*  
4½ Miles Northeast of Mt. Vernon  
Built in 1974  
1483 Square Feet of Living Area  
Electrical Contractor—Homeowner



*Mr. and Mrs. Beachy Sawyer*  
4 Miles Northeast of Kell  
Converted to Electric Heat in 1975  
859 Square Feet of Living Area  
Electrical Contractor—Harvey Mays



*Mrs. Marie Ritter*  
6 Miles Southeast of Alma  
Built in 1975  
825 Square Feet of Living Area  
Electrical Contractor—Ray Griffin

# 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.

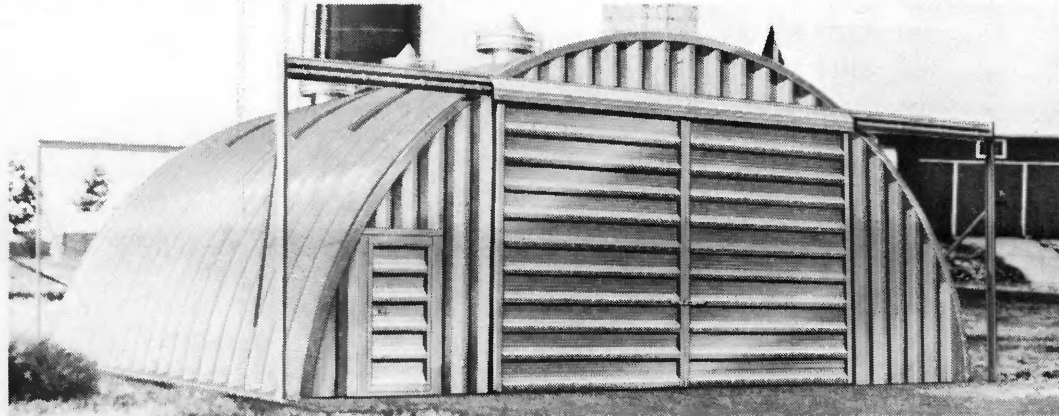
"People would come into my office and see those pipes on my desk. They'd say, 'why, I've got some old pipes at home and I don't smoke—I'll bring them in,' and before long I had a whole bunch of pipes. Then people started giving them to me as gifts, like for my birthday."

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



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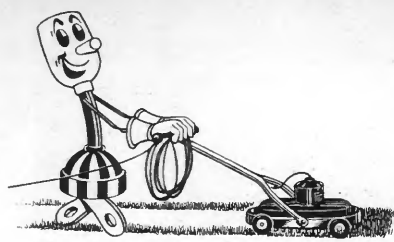
SIZE OF BUILDING—WIDTH \_\_\_\_\_ X LENGTH \_\_\_\_\_

DATE PLANNING TO BUILD \_\_\_\_\_

D. E. Hanes — President  
 Louis P. Williams  
 Don Mitchell

Preston  
 Edward  
 Norman

## Current Comments



Two or three years ago we all suffered through a brief gasoline shortage. Purchases were widely rationed to 10 gallons or less and service stations frequently had to post "No Gas" signs. Most of us questioned whether there really was a shortage but there was no doubt about the *problem* of securing gasoline.



Allen Sisk  
 Manager

In the case of most products, such as gasoline, sugar, or fertilizer, whenever there is a shortage someone does without, or at least gets by with less than he would really like. Sometimes there is a form of rationing, and occasionally some sort of blackmarket develops. Most of us have a pretty good understanding of what happens when there isn't enough of a product to go around. Have you ever thought, however, about what would happen if there wasn't enough electricity to go around? (41-6F)

Electricity, as we use it in our home and on the farm today, isn't a commodity that can be stored in a warehouse or tank until the next customer asks for some. It's *energy*, which you call for by "flipping a switch." By that simple act you have placed an order to buy a quantity of electricity. All of the equipment involved (service wires, transformers, substations and generating plants) must be in place and ready to go. In addition, enough coal must be burning *right at that time* to produce steam to turn the generators. If any of these links were weak, we'd have to tell the next guy that flipped a switch, "Sorry, we're out of electricity." The consequences of "running short of electricity" can be much more serious than for a product such as gasoline.

By now you may be wondering why I am bothering you with these *utility*

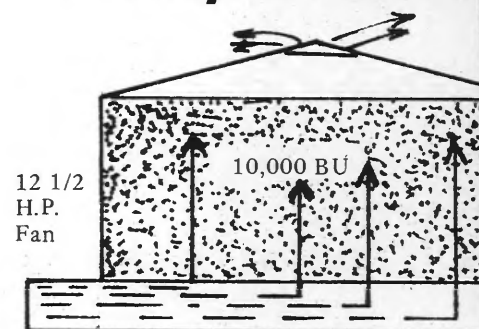
*problems*. The reason is that you own your utility (Tri-County) and therefore these are *your problems*. Federal and State regulations that force the burning of higher priced fuels or require high-priced equipment to "clean the environment" affect the price your utility must pay for wholesale power. Finding ways to "spread the time of usage," thereby reducing the amount of "instantaneous" equipment needed saves investment dollars and interest costs. Because *you* are part of a cooperative, you have an opportunity and a challenge to help yourself by letting your elected officials and others know how much clean air—clean water and "stand-by" equipment you're willing to pay for (through your electric rates).

If you don't have the names and addresses of those you'd like to write to—drop us a line and we'll help you out. (11-2M4)

Another of our "utility problems" that seems to get tougher each year is right-of-way. Historically, one of the reasons cooperatives have been able to keep their rates lower, was because nearly all the members were willing to grant easements so lines could be extended. Today, it seems we spend a lot of time getting permission to set poles—this costs money. Your help in granting easements is not only appreciated by your employees but also helps to hold down costs and ultimately your power bills.

More next month.

## New Grain Pamphlets Available

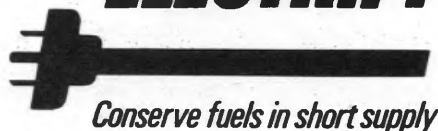


1 1/4 CFM BU. 33 ft. Dia.

Your cooperative has been fortunate to have been able to work with other power suppliers, manufacturers and university personnel in researching and compiling data on the latest thinking on low-temperature grain drying. The pamphlet "Efficient Energy Management with Low-Temperature Grain Drying" brings together practical on-the-farm experience with experimental data from various university tests.

Topics discussed include air-flow rates, heat requirements, drying rates, time required and costs. A short summary would be that we need about two cubic feet of air per minute per bushel. This can be accomplished by using shallower depths of grain—either partially filling the bin or using a lower profile bin. Normally, very little or no heat is required if the air-flow is

# ELECTRIFY



## Notice:

Within the next few days reflecting the revised rate schedule new packet and destroy all of them when you make your payment or

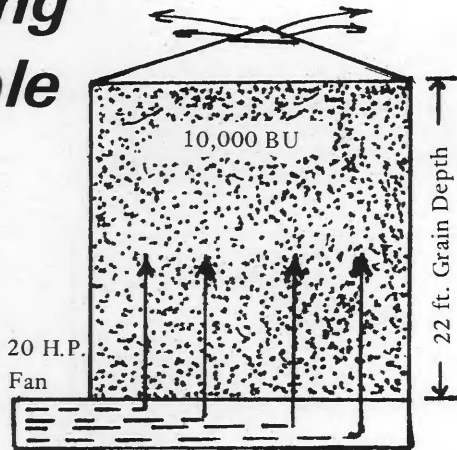
# Hi-Lites

ees. Dan Hiestand — Vice President  
Wayne Estes  
Irvin Stanford



Look closely for your location number in this issue. If you find your location number, please notify Tri-County Electric Cooperative's office and we will gladly mail you a four-dollar coupon to apply on your next month's bill.

ing  
ble



1 1/4 CFM BU. 27 ft. Dia.

adequate. Low temperature drying can be accomplished with gas-fired units as well as electric or solar heat units. The literature points out that a lot of units being sold today have two to three times the amount of electric heater units installed than is needed. (This increases the farmer's cost of the unit and his wiring costs—as well as the cost to his electric cooperative.) (47-27Q)

Low-temperature drying is not for everyone. However, if you are not wanting to sell your grain right from the field and if you're interested in quality grain, it could be your answer.

If you'd like a copy of the pamphlet, you should be able to get one from your Agriculture Extension Advisor or drop us a note here at Tri-County. If you're planning to add grain drying this fall—now is the time to let us know.

## ELECTRIC HEAT ON PARADE



*Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Cruise  
4 Miles South of Salem  
Built in 1973  
1398 Square Feet of Living Area  
Electrical Contractor—Oren Alderson*



*Mr. and Mrs. Albert Van Houten  
North Edge of Salem  
Built in 1967  
1328 Square Feet of Living Area  
Electrical Contractor—Decker*



*Mr. and Mrs. Richard Sadler  
2 1/2 Miles North of Salem  
Factory Built Home  
770 Square Feet of Living Area*



*Mr. and Mrs. Roy Tensmeyer  
2 Miles North of Sandoval  
Factory Built Home  
1248 Square Feet of Living Area*



*Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Middendorf  
3 Miles Northwest of Venedy  
Built in 1975  
1288 Square Feet of Living Area  
Electrical Contractor—Verne Weeke*



*Mr. and Mrs. Paul Ross  
3 1/4 Miles Northeast of Lively Grove  
Built in 1975  
1293 Square Feet of Living Area  
Electrical Contractor—Homeowner*



*Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Piercy  
3 1/2 Miles East of Mt. Vernon  
Built in 1970  
1474 Square Feet of Living Area  
Electrical Contractor—Don Martin*



*Larry Sullivan Service Station  
2 Miles Southwest of Kinmundy  
Built in 1975  
407 Square Feet of Business Area  
Electrical Contractor—Jim Mosley*

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transfer last month's reading to the  
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1.

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<b>60x90</b>	<b>x14</b> STEEL I-BEAM CONSTRUCTION	FULL COLOR	24x14 Double Slide Door	<b>10,766</b>
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<p>OR WRITE TO: <span style="font-size: 1.5em;">87</span></p> <p style="font-size: 1.5em; margin: 0;"><b>LANE CLEAR SPAN BUILDING Co.</b></p> <p>Name _____</p> <p>Address _____</p> <p>City _____ State _____</p> <p>Telephone _____ Zip _____</p> <p>Mo. Plan to Build _____ Size _____ x _____</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin: 0;">MAIL — TODAY</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em; margin: 0;">P.O. BOX 952, ADRIAN, MICH. 49221</p>				



# 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 Ikings 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.



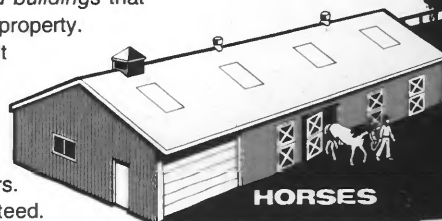
**For the man who has everything!**  
(except a place to put it)



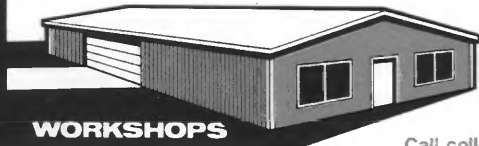
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IR-953

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## Current Comments



D. E. Hanes — President  
Louis P. Williams  
Don Mitchell

Preston C.  
Edward H.  
Norman

We hope that all of you took a little time to study the rate information that was printed in your July-August issue of Tri-County Hi-Lites.

As owners and consumers of an electric cooperative you are buying your power in "bulk" at wholesale rates. It is delivered to your 15 substations. Your organization and employees take over from there and make it possible for you to have power as you need it. We sure could save a lot of expense if you could drive up to the substation and haul your own electricity home in a bucket. We wouldn't need poles, wire, transformers, linemen, engineers, bookkeepers or managers. We wouldn't have to trim and spray brush nor would we worry about working during stormy weather or collecting delinquent accounts. (23-34B)



Allen Sisk  
Manager

The above paragraph is somewhat "tongue-in-cheek" but illustrates a few of the many things involved in arriving at a rate schedule. Some charges vary almost directly with the amount of energy used (wholesale power from Illinois Power Co.). Other costs are "fixed"—we need essentially the same amount of poles, transformers, employees, trucks and tools to deliver "a lot" of electricity. For other costs, volume at a steady rate means a cost reduction.

Each cooperative has the responsibility of determining how to balance these costs into rates for different classes of use (single phase, three phase, residential, commercial etc.). Some cooperatives have chosen to read the meters and send out statements, so that they can add on the "fuel adjustment" each month. Meter readers, printing and postage cost money. Your directors have elected to stay with the

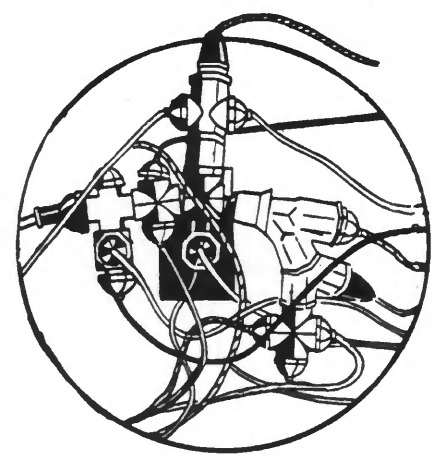
old method of self-billing for rural power (Rate No. 1) customers—at least for the time being. (46-IJ)

Some cooperatives are installing special meters or control devices to try and cut demands and thereby reduce costs. This equipment would cost the member or the cooperative some money. Your directors prefer to wait and see if a "best way" method develops.

We hope you appreciate that we haven't tried to make you feel better by telling you that rates are higher in other parts of Illinois and the United States. (You already know that.) We feel that you want your electricity as cheap as you can with good service and still maintain a healthy financial condition of your organization. Your board and management are trying.

Your comments and suggestions are always welcome.  
More next issue.

### Time Bomb



### Insulate— Conserve Energy

## Microwaves Simple Meal

The microwave oven is becoming increasingly popular with homemakers across the country. Meal planning is simpler and the housewife who starts panicking when unplanned guests appear is fast disappearing. Foods can be thawed and cooked quickly in the electronic oven.

As examples, a five-pound rare rib roast takes 100 minutes in a conventional oven but only 20 to 25 electronically; a 14-pound frozen turkey takes five hours, plus thawing time, to prepare conventionally but only 90 minutes electronically; and four medium baked potatoes need only 10 to 15 minutes in an electronic oven versus 60 to 90 minutes otherwise.

According to the Electric Energy Association, the ultra-high frequency radio waves used in today's electronic ovens can be employed for cooking because of these unique characteristics:

1. Microwaves do not heat metal but simply bounce away from it. Because of this reflective quality, metal is used as the oven lining to keep the microwaves inside the compartment.
2. Microwaves pass through glass, paper and plastic without heating them. That is why these materials are recommended as cooking utensils in microwave ovens, and metal cooking utensils are not used.
3. Food absorbs the microwaves and the food molecules start interacting. This friction—inside the food—produces the heat to cook the food until it is ready for

# Hi-Lites

es.

Dan Hiestand — Vice President  
Wayne Estes  
Irvin Stanford

TRI-COUNTY  
ANNUAL MEETING  
Friday, November 19  
Granada Theatre  
Mt. Vernon

Look closely for your location number in this issue. Mr. Harry E. Patton was our lucky winner last issue and received a four-dollar coupon to apply on this month's bill. If you find your location number, please notify Tri-County Electric's office and we will gladly mail to you a four-dollar coupon to apply on your bill.

## Cooking fies inning

the table.

But speed of food preparation is only part of the story. The reduced cooking time results in retention of color, flavor and vitamins in fruits and vegetables. And since opening the door automatically stops cooking, the person using the range cannot get burned from the microwave energy. Also, the walls and interior of the microwave oven do not heat up during cooking so splatters won't burn on and are easily removed with a soapy wet cloth.

There are various electronic range installations. The built-in unit features a browning unit in conjunction with microwave energy to enhance the appearance of foods which have been cooked less than 20 minutes—such as steaks, chops, pie crusts and cakes. The unit is usually installed in conjunction with a conventional oven and a range top with two to four surface units. (6-14A)

A free-standing unit is usually located over the surface cooking units at eye level with a conventional electric oven underneath.

A third model provides a conventional oven over the four surface units and a lower oven, designed for either conventional or electronic use. These three models each require a 230-240 volt electrical circuit.

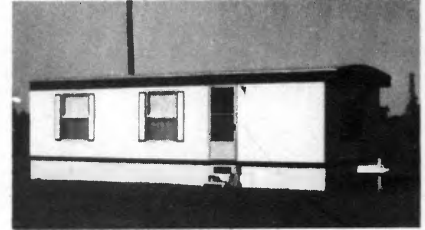
Portable electronic ranges, usually used in conjunction with conventional ranges, can be placed on a counter and require no special installation. They plug into 115-120 volt circuits.

SEPTEMBER, 1976

## ELECTRIC HEAT ON PARADE



*Mr. Wm. R. Sadler*  
4½ Miles Northeast of Alma  
1523 Square Feet of Living Area  
Converted to Electric Heat in 1975  
Electrical Contractor—Homeowner



*Mr. Darrell Stipp*  
3 Miles North of Salem  
300 Square Feet of Living Area  
Factory Built Home  
Electrical Contractor—Factory



*Mr. and Mrs. Hulen Peoples*  
2 Miles Southwest of Walnut Hill  
1058 Square Feet of Living Area  
Converted to Electric Heat in 1975  
Electrical Contractor—Larry Eubank



*Mr. and Mrs. Ben Mays*  
2½ Miles Southwest of Dix  
1946 Square Feet of Living Area  
Built in 1975  
Electrical Contractor—Homeowner



*Mr. and Mrs. Ira Ramsey*  
South edge of Bluford  
1838 Square Feet of Living Area  
Built in 1975  
Electric Furnace by Lawrence Hall



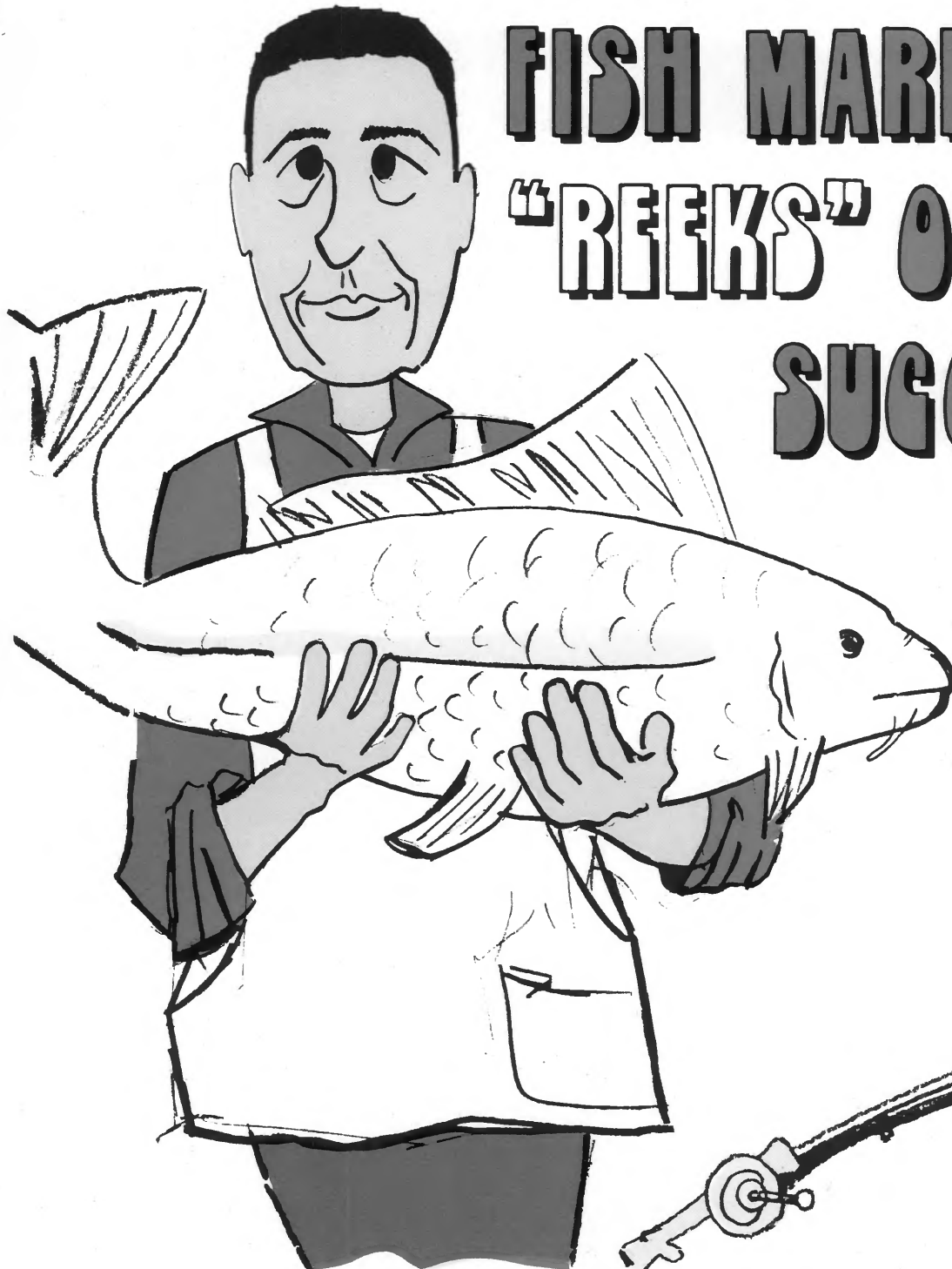
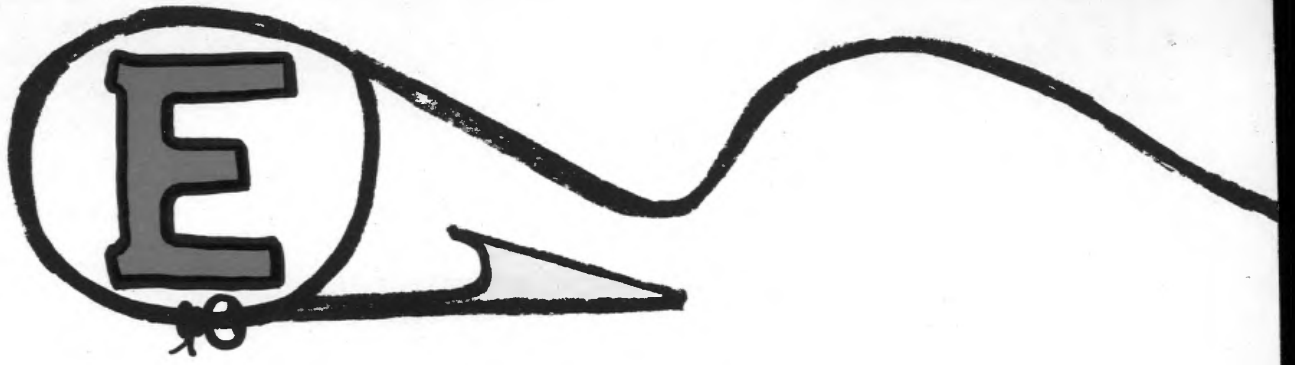
*Mr. and Mrs. Garry L. Hefner*  
¼ Mile West of Marlow  
991 Square Feet of Living Area  
Factory Built Home  
Electrical Contractor—Factory



*Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Pressgrove*  
3 Miles Southwest of Mt. Vernon  
2172 Square Feet of Living Area  
Built in 1973  
Electrical Contractor—Homeowner



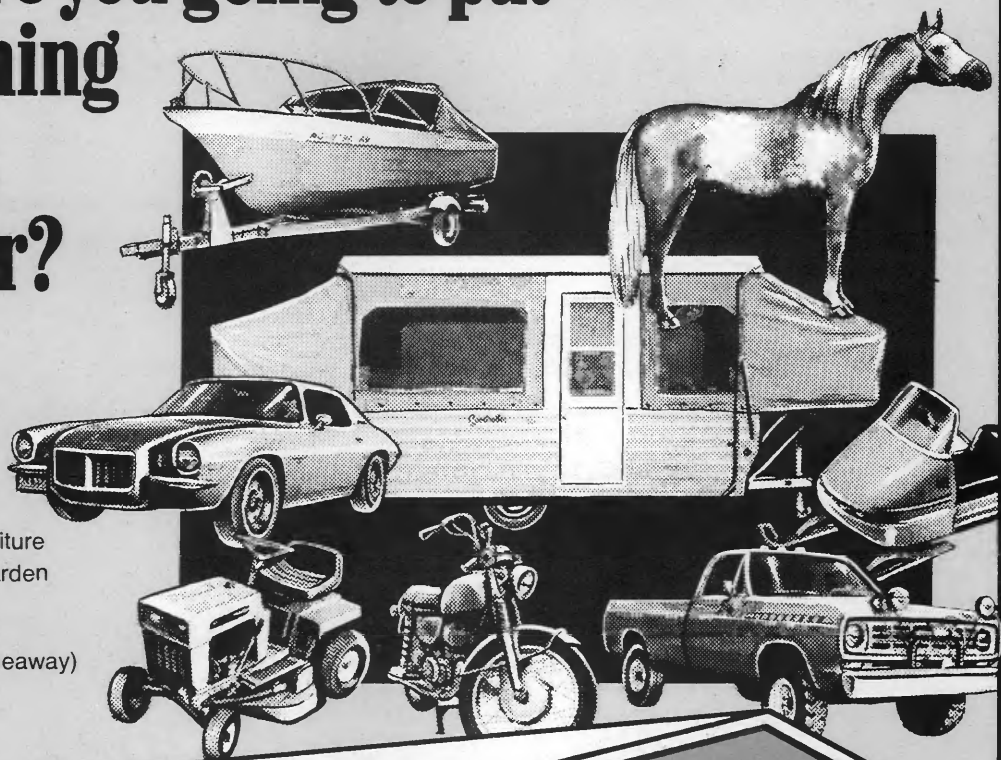
*Mr. and Mrs. Paul Pennington*  
3½ Miles East of Waltonville  
1575 Square Feet of Living Area  
Built in 1975  
Electrical Contractor Bill Beasley



# FISH MARKET "REEKS" OF SUCCESS

# 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)

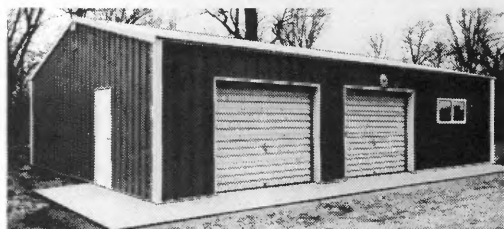


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IR 1160

# Current Comments

As I write this article I can't be sure whether you'll receive this magazine just before your annual meeting or just after. However, I can be sure 96



Allen Sisk  
Manager

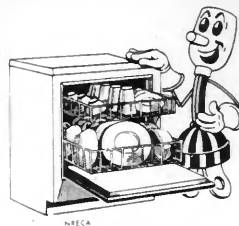
percent of you will not attend your organization's annual business meeting. This is really too bad since only about four percent of the membership will have the responsibility of making decisions and electing directors to represent you for the coming years. It sure would be great if we could get as many as eight or 10 percent of the members out.

At any rate, I am taking this opportunity to remind all of you that Tri-County is a cooperative and that members of a cooperative are entitled to know how their organization is run. (49-6G)

We published a short summary of the financial condition of your organization (along with comments from your manager and director) in the Annual Meeting Notice. If you haven't studied this information—we wish that you would take time to do so. If you have a question or comment that wasn't answered at the meeting, please feel free to drop us a line or come by the office and we'll try to get the answers. If you have a suggestion for improving your cooperative, we'd like to hear that also.

This is the Thanksgiving season and it seems to us that perhaps you would like to say a special thanks to your directors. Give them a call or drop us a note and we'll pass it along.

All of your directors have spent many hours and had many "head-aches" in trying to hold rates down and keep the services adequate. They take the responsibility that you've given them seriously. It hurts them to make a decision to raise rates or to set



charges for services that used to be free. If you feel they're doing a good job, now is a good time to let them know. If you think they could do better they'd appreciate those thoughts also. (2-21B)

Our Thanksgiving wish is that there'll be adequate food on all of the tables of the 10,000 Tri-County members.

See you next month.

# Tri-County

D. E. Hanes — President  
Louis P. Williams  
Don Mitchell

Preston C.  
Edward H.  
Norman H.

# CAUTION

## A Day's Food for a Day's Work

With food costs continually increasing we often wonder just how we can plan a food budget and then, live by it. However depressing it may seem at times, we do have some encouraging facts.

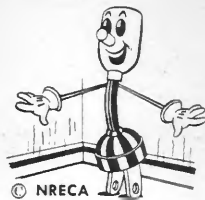
The average American, after putting in an average eight-hour day of work, stops off at the supermarket to do some food shopping. There may be grumbling at the prices and a conviction that all this money is going for food. So, what can he buy with what he earned that day? He would have earned enough money for his day's work to arrive at the checkout counter with the following items: (11-14N17)

4 lbs. of white bread	4 lbs. of sliced bacon
7 lbs. of sirloin steak	4 lbs. of pork chops
4 lbs. of broilers	4 lbs. of tomatoes
6 doz. oranges	4½ lbs. of butter
4 doz. large eggs	

In comparison, workers in other countries, using the same shopping list, would take home the following amounts of food for their day's work:

	W. Germany	Italy	France	England	Japan
White bread (lb)	3	2	2	4	1
Sliced bacon (lb)	3	2	2	2	1
Sirloin steak (lb)	3	3	3	2	1½
Pork chops (lb)	3	3	2	2	1
Broilers (lb)	3	2	2	2	1
Tomatoes (lb)	3	2	2	2	2
Oranges (doz)	3½	2	2½	2	2
Butter (lb)	3	3	2	2	1
Eggs, large (doz)	3	4	2	2	2

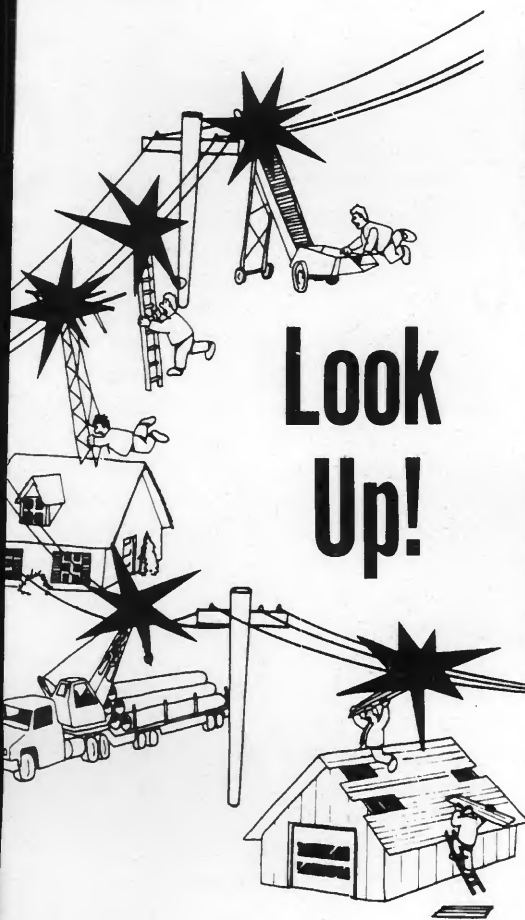
This information is based on prices during June 1975 in capital cities, converted at June exchange rates, plus national average earnings of manufacturing production workers in July 1975.



Look closely for your location number in this issue. If you find your location number, please notify Tri-County Electric Cooperative's office and we will gladly mail you a four-dollar coupon to apply on your next month's bill.

as. Dan Hiestand — Vice President  
Wayne Estes  
Irvin Stanford

## ELECTRIC HEAT ON PARADE



# Look Up!

Watch out when using aluminum ladders near power lines or service drops. Better yet, DON'T.

Grain elevators and augers being moved on roads or farmsteads can come in contact with overhead wires. CAUTION—LOOK UP!

Never install a television antenna within falling reach of a power line. If you already have such an installation, plan to move it to a safe location. Better notify your cooperative so we can de-energize the line before you move it.

Who would build a building or place a haystack under power lines? It happens all too frequently, and the cost can be high in terms of life or serious injury.

NOVEMBER, 1976



*Mr. and Mrs. Junior Lane  
1 1/4 Miles North of Marlow  
Built in 1975  
1411 Square Feet of Living Area  
Heating Contractor—Homeowner*



*Mr. and Mrs. Dean Thompson  
2 3/4 Miles Southeast of Walnut Hill  
Factory-Built Home  
1440 Square Feet of Living Area*



*Mr. and Mrs. Delmar Taylor  
1 1/4 Miles North of Marlow  
Built in 1975  
1345 Square Feet of Living Area  
Heating Contractor—Gary Marlow*



*Mr. and Mrs. William Peacock  
2 Miles Northeast of Mt. Vernon  
Built in 1975  
2020 Square Feet of Living Area  
Heating Contractor—Lyle Woods*



*Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Zewiski  
3 1/2 Miles Southeast of Ashley  
Built in 1975  
2333 Square Feet of Living Area  
Heating Contractor—Homeowner*



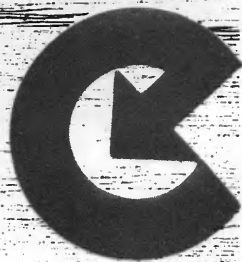
*Mr. and Mrs. Louis Knox  
1 Mile Northwest of Nason  
Addition Built in 1975  
608 Square Feet of Living Area  
Heating Contractor—Homeowner*



*Mr. and Mrs. Tom Sursa  
3/4 Mile Northeast of Dix  
Built in 1975  
1197 Square Feet of Living Area  
Heating Contractor—B&S*



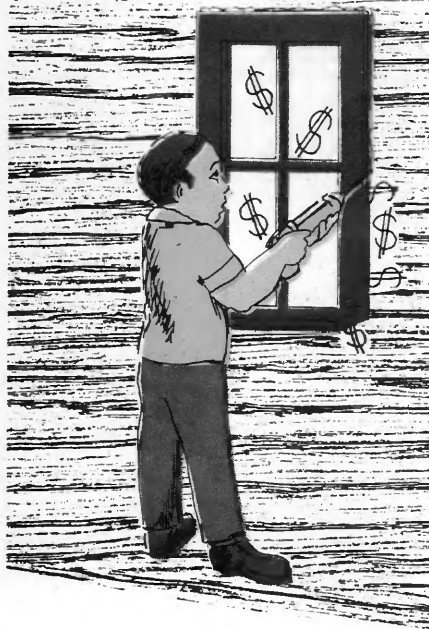
*Mr. and Mrs. Len Palmer  
5 Miles Northeast of Mt. Vernon  
Built in 1975  
898 Square Feet of Living Area  
Heating Contractor—B&S*



## Energy Conservation Now

### Caulking and weather stripping

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



*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.*

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.*