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Egyptian Messenger

The Egyptian Messenger, published by the Egyptian Electric Cooperative Association, with offices in Steeleville and Murphysboro, providing electric service to Southern Illinois.

From the Manager's Desk

by Harry Kuhn



With digital clocks and home computers becoming increasingly more common in our members' homes, we are experiencing more complaints about outages that in actuality were only momentary interruptions. In order to avoid sustained outages due to momentary line contacts or short circuits, all power systems utilize automatic reclosing devices that interrupt the power whenever a short circuit occurs. If the short circuit clears itself after one operation, all the member might have noticed is a quick blink of the lights. Unfortunately, this quick blink is all it takes to drop off digital clocks and computers and, if a member was not home at the time, the digital clocks lead him to believe that an outage had occurred.

Our automatic reclosing devices are set to trip three times to clear a short circuit and to lock out on the fourth trip if the short circuit does not clear. Our system experiences many short circuits due to lightning arcs, animal and bird contacts, tree limb contacts and other disturbances that clear after one or two operations and service is restored without an outage.

We have approximately 400 such automatic devices on our system and, out of this total, 90 are located in substations. Each month we read the operations counters on each substation device as a check on what is happening on the main circuits. During the month of February 1983 we experienced only 20 operations on the substation breakers, followed by 28 in March and 34 in April. The May readings were another story, however, with 283 operations being recorded.

The May readings reflect the spring storm activity from mid-April to mid-May and are representative of what happens when storms occur, especially if lightning is associated with the storms. While breaker operations increase drastically during storm periods, it is an indication that the equipment is doing its job because we had very few, if any, substation breaker lockouts during the months when we had 283 operations. We incurred very few outages during this period, but we most likely tripped a large number of digital clocks and had a few members unhappy about outages that really never occurred.

There is not a whole lot we can do about the tripping of

digital clocks or computers due to breaker operations, but the member can limit the inconvenience. We would highly recommend that you not use a digital alarm clock if it does not have a battery backup or a means of restoring itself after a momentary power interruption. A member with a home computer might also try to avoid using it during a storm period because of the greatly increased likelihood of a lightning strike on the line that will operate a breaker and interrupt the power to the computer for an instant.

WHOLESALE POWER COSTS

As we have pointed out on several occasions, wholesale power is the single biggest item in the cooperative's budget and the question sometime arises as to what could be done to more efficiently use power and reduce wholesale costs. When we purchase wholesale power, we pay a demand or capacity charge and a charge for energy used.

The demand costs we pay are based on the maximum power required in any 30 minute metering interval during the billing month. In simpler terms if two members with 2,000-watt (2kw) clothes dryers choose to operate their dryers during the same 30 minute interval and it happens to coincide with the substation peak, we will have to pay for an additional 4 kw of demand. This additional demand will cost the cooperative approximately \$28 for the month. If the dryers operated during different 30 minute intervals and only one dryer added to the substation peak the additional charge would be reduced to approximately \$14.

As you can readily see, it is very significant in terms of wholesale demand costs if load can be spread out across the whole day. Our system peak usually occurs around 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. and is due to the preparation of the evening meal and all the other activities that go on around a home as the work and school day end. In the summer it is also due to this period being in the hotter part of the day and heat buildup has more air conditioners running during this period.

Since it appears that savings could be realized by load shifting, why doesn't the cooperative get involved in load management and install a system to control member load patterns? Well, for one thing, we do not believe it is economically feasible at this time to install the control devices and radio system required to directly control member loads such as water heaters, heating systems and air conditioners. Also, some members' living pattern would not match our load pattern and they would be unhappy with a cold water shower if load control was other than a voluntary or incentive type program. We are, however continuing to look at direct load control and if the economics should change, we will consider installing a load management system.

While direct control is not feasible at this time, the members can voluntarily do things that will cut our costs. The key to cutting demand costs is for the members not to do everything at the same time of the day. As an example, if a family comes home from work and school and decides to cook, shower and wash some clothes during the same time period, it really impacts our peak demands. If, however, the electric stove, water heater and dryer can be utilized at different times, the savings to the cooperative would be significant. Unfortunately, voluntary load management by the membership will not result in direct or immediate economic benefits to the membership. Voluntary load management will not lower your rates, but may help to offset other rising costs and result in smaller rate increases in the future.

METER SEALS

I want to remind the membership that, regardless of what you may have been told or assumed in the past, absolutely no one except an employee of Egyptian Electric Cooperative is authorized to break the seal on a meter belonging to the cooperative. It is the cooperative's written policy that a meter may be subject to a \$50 resealing charge if a seal is found to be broken, so if you need to have a meter removed for any reason, call one of our offices we will arrange to have a serviceman remove the meter for you. We have an ongoing program of check reading all meters on the system and we will be following up on broken seals we find and taking whatever action the circumstances might warrant.

Office closings

Our offices will be closed Monday, February 13, in observance of Lincoln's birthday; and Monday, February 20, in observance of Washington's birthday.

If your power goes off

We offer these suggestions:

1. Check your main fuses or circuit breakers.
2. Check your meter pole. If you have breakers, make sure they are in the "on" position.
3. If you still have no power, check with your neighbors to see if they have power.
4. **DURING OFFICE HOURS:** (8 a.m. – 4 p.m., Monday through Friday) **CALL THE OFFICE NUMBER NEAREST YOU:** Steeleville 965-3434 or Murphysboro 684-2143.
AFTER OFFICE HOURS:
STEELEVILLE AREA – Call 965-3437 first. If there is no answer call 684-2144.
MURPHYSBORO AREA – Call 684-2144 first. If there is no answer call 965-3437.
THERE IS ALWAYS A COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE ON CALL AT ONE OF THESE TWO NUMBERS.
5. Please give the person who answers the member's name as it is billed, and other information requested.

Statement of nondiscrimination

Egyptian Electric Cooperative Association has filed with the Federal Government a Compliance Assurance in which it assures the Rural Electrification Administration that it will comply fully with all requirements of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Rules and Regulations of the Department of Agriculture issued thereunder to the end that no person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, sex, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination in the conduct of its program and the operation of its facilities. Under this Assurance, this organization is committed not to discriminate against any person on the ground of race, color, sex, or national origin in its policies and practices relating to applications for service or any other policies and practices relating to treatment of beneficiaries and participants including rates, conditions and extension of service, use of any of its facilities, attendance at and participation in any meetings of beneficiaries and

participants or the exercise of any rights of such beneficiaries and participants in the conduct of the operations of this organization.

Any person who believes himself, or any specific class of individuals, to be subjected by this organization to discrimination prohibited by Title VI of the Act and the Rules and Regulations issued thereunder may, by himself or a representative, file with the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 20250, or the Rural Electrification Administration, Washington, D. C. 20250, or this organization, or all, a written complaint. Such complaint must be filed no later than 180 days after the alleged discrimination, or by such later date to which the Secretary of Agriculture or the Rural Electrification Administration extends the time for filing. Identity for complainants will be kept confidential except to the extent necessary to carry out the purposes of the Rules and Regulations.

Champion replaces Smith as manager of Illini

Wm. David Champion Jr., an employee of Illini Electric Cooperative since 1973, has been named manager of the cooperative by the board of directors. He replaces the retiring Walter R. Smith.

Champion, a native of rural Gays (Moultrie County), began work part time for Illini while he was a senior at the University of Illinois. After receiving a B.S. degree in accountancy in 1974, he became office manager. He was named assistant manager in 1979. Champion has completed a special management training program at the University of Nebraska, is a participant in an advanced management course at the same university and has studied budgeting and financial planning at the University of Wisconsin. He has also completed the Dale Carnegie course.

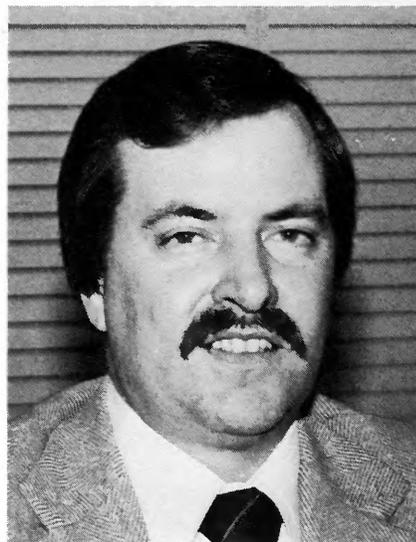
The new manager, his wife, Deborah, and daughters Becky (7)

and Teri (5) live near Ogden. Among their activities are the raising, training, breeding, selling and showing of quarterhorses.

A 1965 graduate of Windsor High School (Shelby County), Champion spent four years in the Air Force. During his service, he received two Air Force Commendation Medals, one during duty in Thailand and another while stationed in Guam. He served as an electronic warfare technician during the Vietnam conflict.

Smith is a 1947 graduate of the University of Illinois with a degree in electrical engineering and he began his career with Illini that year as system engineer. From 1952 until 1958 he was operating superintendent, became assistant manager in 1958 and was appointed manager in 1960.

A native of New Canton (Pike County), Smith served in the Army



Wm. David Champion

during World War II, including service in the South Pacific.

Smith was prominent in numerous activities involving electric cooperatives, including being an original incorporator of Soyland Power Cooperative. He served as president of that 15-cooperative federation for nearly 20 years.

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not cut off the power. Many people have the mistaken belief that the safeguards built into their house wiring will protect them from problems with extension cords, but this is not true. Fuses and circuit breakers are designed to protect the house wiring, and that is all they do.

Assuming you must have an extension cord to get your little space heater where you need it, make sure the one you get is up to the job. Look for a cord with a UL label, and beware of such generic statements as "heavy-duty extension cord," or "recommended for use with power tools." Also, the extension cord should be at least as large as the power cord attached to the tool or appliance.

Packages containing cords many times show what size cord you will need to serve tools or appliances at different distances from an outlet. If you cannot find the exact size you need, get the next larger size, and try not to buy a longer cord than you absolutely have to have. Not only are long cords awkward to work with, they lose energy, but less than an undersized cord would.

Since extension cords are somewhat unsightly and often pose a tripping hazard, it is often tempting to conceal them under a rug or carpet. This is an unsafe practice! It causes the cord to heat up, and friction will wear a cord surprisingly quickly, too.

It is safer to replace a worn cord than to attempt to repair it. If the outer jacket is worn or damaged, or if there is damage within the outer jacket, the cord presents a shock and fire hazard, and should be discarded immediately. On the other hand, if just the plug itself is damaged, and the cord sound, repairs would be in order. Properly sized and well maintained cords, used only when necessary, can be very useful around a house or farm. Misused, they are a safety threat and energy wasters.

"Magic" Indian Oil CATCHES FISH LIKE CRAZY!

I made this remarkable discovery when my son went on his first fishing trip with me. We hired this old Indian guide in a small town in Wisconsin.

When our guide showed Mark how to bait his hook, I noticed that he rubbed something on the bait just before Mark put the line in the lake. Within minutes Mark had himself a beautiful bass. You can imagine how pleased I was and Mark, of course, wanted more.

So the whole thing was repeated—the guide put on the bait, rubbed it again, and up popped another beauty. Meanwhile, I sat there patiently waiting for my first fish.

This went on all morning. Mark caught 30 bass and I got eight.

When I pulled the boat in at noon and paid off our Indian guide, I noticed that a small, unusual seed had apparently fallen from the guide's pocket into the bottom of our boat. The odor from the seed was quite strong and certainly different from anything I had ever smelled before. This was what he had rubbed on Mark's bait!



*It works for me—
wouldn't be without it.*
D. Hulbutt, Duluth

When we returned home the next day, I gave the seed to a chemist friend of mine. He analyzed it and duplicated it into a spray for me.

I could hardly wait for my next fishing trip. What I discovered on that trip was absolutely unbelievable. I have never before caught fish like that. Every time I baited my hook, I sprayed it and up popped another fish.

I tested some more. I put spray on one bait and nothing on another. The sprayed bait got the fish almost immediately. The unsprayed bait got some nibbles, but nothing more.

I gave some of my friends samples of the spray to try and the results were the same—they caught fish like never before.

I named my spray "CATCH FISH LIKE CRAZY" cause that's just what it does and it works with all kinds of fresh or salt water fish. It works equally well on artificial or live bait.

Here's what fishermen say about my spray:

"What you say is true. I caught fish like crazy—it really works!" K.S. Evansville, Ind.

"I read your ad and found it hard to believe—but sent for it anyhow cause I'm not very lucky—after one day, I'm a believer—I caught Snook and Sea Bass—it was easy!" D.D. Naples, Fla

"I always keep a can in my tackle box. It's fantastic!" K.V. Highland Park, Ill.



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Egyptian Messenger

The Egyptian Messenger, published by the Egyptian Electric Cooperative Association, with offices in Steeleville and Murphysboro, providing electric service to Southern Illinois.

From the Manager's Desk

by Harry Kuhn



As I write this in mid-January, we have just passed one of the coldest Decembers on record and it was a record month for your Cooperative in terms of wholesale power purchases. During the month of December we purchased 21,918,300 kilowatt-hours and 52,935 kilowatts from Southern Illinois Power Cooperative and both of these amounts are all-time highs for Egyptian Electric. Fourteen of our 16 substations peaked on Christmas Eve and all except one peaked between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 p.m. It appears that the combination of wind, temperature and family activities in preparation for Christmas Eve came together to create a tremendous load on the system.

Peak loads, such as those that occurred in December, do tend to call attention to the problems we in the industry encounter in trying to predict loads and plan generating and system capacity. Our average monthly peak demand for 1983 was approximately 36,000 kilowatts, with a low of 24,335 kilowatts in May and the 52,935 kilowatt peak in December. The December peak was approximately 10,000 kilowatts more than the next highest peaks established in July and August. To give you an idea what 52,935 kilowatts means in generating capacity: It is the amount of capacity needed to light 52,935 bulbs of 1,000-watt size at the same time.

The problem we face is trying to avoid overbuilding generation and system capacity and still have enough to meet the peaks. The member expects, and rightly so, that capacity will be available when a switch is turned on and power flows. We try to plan for such peaks, but unfortunately such estimates have to be made years in advance and conditions change before construction of a new unit is completed. Even if all other factors were within estimates, temperature alone can vary our system peaks by as much as 25 percent from one year to the next, so the best estimates can be thrown completely off the mark by the weather. I believe most people would feel that it is probably better to error on the conservative side when making estimates. While no one likes the cost of surplus capacity, it does beat being short of capacity on Christmas Eve when the chill factor is around -60 degrees.

SYSTEM OUTAGES

We experienced relatively few problems and outages during the severe cold, but we did encounter a transmission line problem on Christmas Eve and lost the Pyatt and Campbell Hill substations for nearly an hour. An insulator on a transmission switch failed at the Campbell Hill switching station and we lost our normal feed to these two substations. The stations were off until we could dispatch a serviceman from the Murphysboro office to close a switch on an alternate source. Fortunately we were able to restore service before the affected members experienced any great difficulty with freezing pipes. I would, at this time, like to express our appreciation to Donna Guebert, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Guebert, for her calling to our attention that we were having an arcing problem in the Campbell Hill switching station. Donna's alertness saved us at least another half-hour of outage time and possible loss of service to other substations. Donna made our job a little easier and we thank her for taking the time to call.

We lost service to the northern part of the system for 12 minutes on the morning of January 6 due to a transmission switching malfunction. We were doing some switching in the Campbell Hill switching station in preparation for doing some maintenance on the station when we lost potential to the relays on the breaker feeding the northern system. The breaker tripped on loss of potential to the relays and it took a few minutes to isolate the problem and restore service.

REN MAGAZINE

From time to time we are asked as to why we send this magazine to each member each month. Our primary reason is that we feel a cooperative should communicate with its membership on a regular basis and the membership has indicated support of this position. Shortly after being named managed, I had survey forms mailed to 1,000 members at random and approximately 62 percent of those responding indicated that they wanted to receive some form of monthly communication from their cooperative. Approximately 59 percent said they wanted the REN and center section continued and 68 percent said they did not want a newsletter in place of the REN. It seems, therefore, that this magazine, with its center section, is still the best communications vehicle and we plan to continue it.

WOOD CUTTING

Winter time is a time of increased wood cutting for next year's supply of firewood and invariably a few trees get dropped through our lines. People either misjudge the height of a tree or overestimate their ability to drop a tree in the direction they want it to fall. We would caution any-

Electricity use for home heaters grows

The use of electricity to heat homes in America rose sharply during the 1970s, making it the second most widely used heating fuel by 1980, a report by the Commerce Department's Census Bureau says.

In 1970, fuel oil (including kerosene) constituted slightly more than a quarter of all the primary fuels used to heat homes, while electricity was not quite 8 percent.

During the decade, the use of electricity rose 139 per-

cent, resulting in a slight percentage edge of total usage for electricity by 1980. By then, fuel oil was 18.2 percent of total energy while electricity was 18.4 percent.

Utility gas, which dropped slightly over the decade, continues to be the major source of fuel for home heating. It was used by more than 40 million households by 1980.

More than 69 million households now have central heating, the report states. Between 1960 and 1980, the number of households with some form of air conditioning increased by about 40 million, an average increase of 5,000 a day. More than half of America's housing is now air-conditioned.

Electricity also has emerged as the most popular fuel for cooking since data were first gathered in 1940. Electricity use has risen from about 40 percent in 1970 to about 51 percent in 1980. Although utility gas is still being used for cooking in about 41 percent of occupied households, it has experienced a substantial decline since 1970.

In 1940, fuel oil was used for cooking in about one of every 10 households, but its use as a fuel for cooking was practically nonexistent in 1980.

Finally, the Census Bureau report found that the use of wood for primary heating rose about 2 percent over the decade from 1970 to 1980, while the use of coal declined by about the same amount.

From the Manager

one cutting trees to look up and around the entire area and, when in doubt, do not cut. We are happy to drop trees that pose a threat to our lines and will attempt to do it at a time that is convenient to you. If you are planning to cut a tree and you think there is a possibility it will fall through our line, call us and give us a chance to look at it and possibly cut it down for you.

When cutting trees, keep in mind that chain saws are one of the most dangerous tools ever invented, and have the ability to kill or maim for life in the blink of an eye. We have an excellent video cassette on chain saw safety at our Steepleville office and it is well worth an hour of your time if you handle a chain saw. The film deals with chain saw safety and chain maintenance and was made at a job training and safety meeting sponsored by our statewide association.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Herman Middendorf, a groundman-truckdriver, retired on January 3 after having worked for Egyptian Electric for approximately 38½ years. Herman came to work for us on June 14, 1945, and during the many years he was a conscientious and loyal employee who was always willing and available when emergencies arose. We wish Herman well and hope he has many enjoyable years of retirement.

To fill the vacancy created by Herman's retirement, we hired James Grothaus of Plainview (Macoupin County) as an apprentice lineman. James attended Northwest Iowa Technical College where he took a 12-month course in linemen's work, so he came aboard with training and experience that will be of value to your cooperative.

HOW HOME HEATING FUELS HAVE CHANGED

	1980 Percent	1970 Percent	1960 Percent	1950 Percent	1940 Percent
Utility Gas	53.1	55.2	43.1	26.6	11.3
Bottled, Tank, or L.P. Gas	5.6	6.0	5.1	2.3	—
Fuel Oil, Kerosene, etc.	18.2	26.0	32.4	22.6	10.0
Electricity	18.4	7.7	1.8	0.7	—
Coal or Coke	0.6	2.9	12.2	34.6	54.7
Wood	3.2	1.3	4.2	10.0	22.8
Other Fuel or None	0.9	1.0	1.3	3.2	1.2

What to do if the power goes off

We offer these suggestions:

1. Check your main fuses or circuit breakers.
2. Check your meter pole. If you have breakers, make sure they are in the "on" position.
3. If you still have no power, check with your neighbors to see if they have power.

4. DURING OFFICE HOURS: (8 a.m. — 4 p.m., Monday through Friday) CALL THE OFFICE NUMBER NEAREST YOU: Steepleville 965-3434 or Murphysboro 684-2143.

AFTER OFFICE HOURS:

- STEEPLEVILLE AREA — Call 965-3437 first. If there is no answer call 684-2144.

MURPHYSBORO AREA — Call 684-2144 first. If there is no answer call 965-3437.

THERE IS ALWAYS A COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE ON CALL AT ONE OF THESE TWO NUMBERS.

5. Please give the person who answers the member's name as it is billed, and other information requested.



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Just ONE HAND!

No Footprints! No Wheelmarks! No Struggle!

Tiller users, for heaven's sake, please don't buy nor put up any longer with any other make of Tiller without giving yourself a chance to find out about our wonderfully different and better kind of Tillers — with **POWER DRIVEN WHEELS** and with tines in the **REAR** instead of the **FRONT!** Please let us send you complete details, prices, "**OFF-SEASON**" SAVINGS, etc. Mail coupon below now to **TROY-BILT® Roto Tillers, 102nd St. & 9th Ave., Troy, N.Y. 12180.**

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TROY-BILT® Roto Tiller-Power Composters, Dept. A-2017
102nd St. & 9th Ave., Troy, NY 12180

Please send the whole wonderful story of TROY-BILT® Roto Tillers including prices and "OFF-SEASON" SAVINGS now in effect for a limited time.

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Name _____

Address _____

City _____

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FREE!
America's most
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Direct to you low prices on:

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WaterFurnace[®]

SYSTEMS

* Trade Mark of WaterFurnace International, Inc.

Now you can get maximum comfort, energy and cost savings
from a system designed to use natural energy from the earth.

WHAT IS A WATERFURNACE SYSTEM?

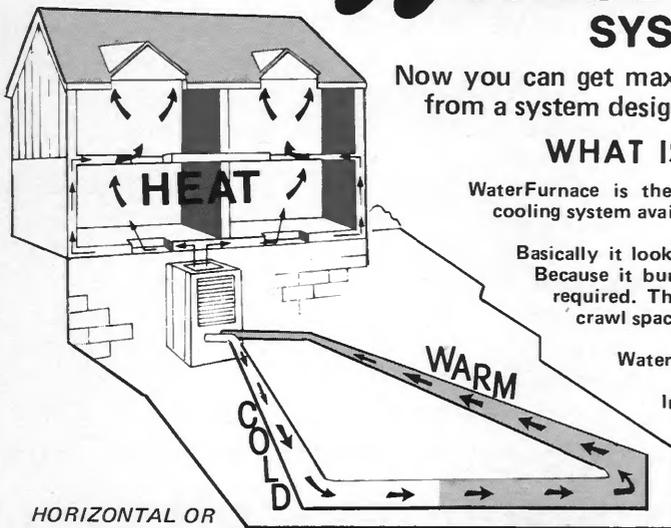
WaterFurnace is the safest, most energy efficient, pollution free heating and cooling system available.

Basically it looks like a normal furnace, but that's where the similarity ends. Because it burns no fossil fuel, it emits no pollutants, thus, no chimney is required. Therefore it can be installed almost anywhere, in a basement, crawl space, attic or closet.

WaterFurnace is a complete home heating system.

In the summer, select the cooling mode on the thermostat and the WaterFurnace System is your complete home cooling center. WaterFurnace can also supply most of your domestic hot water requirements. Customers report savings up to 60% heating their homes. Cooling cost reductions of 50% are not uncommon.

Dealer inquiries also invited



HORIZONTAL OR
VERTICAL CLOSED LOOP

The Natural Energy Source
EARTH COUPLED HEATING AND COOLING

ComTec Corporation

Route 1, Box 133L
Hammond, Ill. 61929
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Perrysville, Ind. 47974
317/793-2510

MAIL TO: ComTec Corporation
Route 1, Box 133L
Hammond, Ill. 61929

I am interested in learning more about the WaterFurnace systems.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone AC() _____

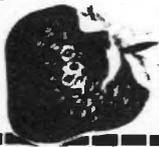
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Stop all leaks in steel and concrete — Prevent rust forever. Roof coatings for tar paper, composition shingles, and metal buildings. Anyone can apply all coatings. Fix it once and forget it. This is our 34th year. Let us send you complete information.
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 STATE: _____
 ZIP: _____

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**So easy to handle
you guide it with
Just ONE HAND!**

No Footprints! No Wheelmarks! No Struggle!

Tiller users, for heaven's sake, please don't buy nor put up any longer with any other make of Tiller without giving yourself a chance to find out about our wonderfully different and better kind of Tillers — with **POWER DRIVEN WHEELS** and with tines in the **REAR** instead of the **FRONT!** Please let us send you complete details, prices, "**OFF-SEASON**" SAVINGS, etc. Mail coupon below now to **TROY-BILT® Roto Tillers, 102nd St. & 9th Ave., Troy, N.Y. 12180.**

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TROY-BILT® Roto Tiller-Power Composters, Dept. A2050
 102nd St. & 9th Ave., Troy, NY 12180

Please send the whole wonderful story of TROY-BILT® Roto Tillers including prices and "**OFF-SEASON**" SAVINGS now in effect for a limited time.

(Please Print Clearly)

Name _____
 Address _____
 City _____
 State _____ Zip _____

"Magic" Indian Oil
**CATCHES
FISH LIKE
CRAZY!**

I made this remarkable discovery when my son went on his first fishing trip with me. We hired this old Indian guide in a small town in Wisconsin.

When our guide showed Mark how to bait his hook, I noticed that he rubbed something on the bait just before Mark put the line in the lake. Within minutes Mark had himself a beautiful bass. You can imagine how pleased I was and Mark, of course, wanted more.

So the whole thing was repeated—the guide put on the bait, rubbed it again, and up popped another beauty. Meanwhile, I sat there patiently waiting for my first fish.

This went on all morning. Mark caught 30 bass and I got eight.

When I pulled the boat in at noon and paid off our Indian guide, I noticed that a small, unusual seed had apparently fallen from the guide's pocket into the bottom of our boat. The odor from the seed was quite strong and certainly different from anything I had ever smelled before. This was what he had rubbed on Mark's bait!



*It works for me—
wouldn't be without it.*
 D. Hulbutt, Duluth

When we returned home the next day, I gave the seed to a chemist friend of mine. He analyzed it and duplicated it into a spray for me.

I could hardly wait for my next fishing trip. What I discovered on that trip was absolutely unbelievable. I have never before caught fish like that. Every time I baited my hook. I sprayed it and up popped another fish.

I tested some more. I put spray on one bait and nothing on another. The sprayed bait got the fish almost immediately. The unsprayed bait got some nibbles, but nothing more.

I gave some of my friends samples of the spray to try and the results were the same—they caught fish like never before.

I named my spray "**CATCH FISH LIKE CRAZY**" cause that's just what it does and it works with all kinds of fresh or salt water fish. It works equally well on artificial or live bait.

Here's what fishermen say about my spray:

"What you say is true. I caught fish like crazy—it really works!" K.S. Evansville, Ind.

"I read your ad and found it hard to believe—but sent for it anyhow cause I'm not very lucky—after one day, I'm a believer—I caught Snook and Sea Bass—it was easy!" D.D. Naples, Fla

"I always keep a can in my tackle box. It's fantastic!" K.V. Highland Park, Ill.



*I used your spray
and caught all these fish*
 J. Hannon, Chicago

FREE BONUS OFFER!

1984 Fisherman's Almanac . . . Tells Best Days and Times To Fish . . . FREE with Orders of Two or More Cans.

MONEY BACK GUARANTEE
 I will send you my "**CATCH FISH LIKE CRAZY**" spray. If you don't **CATCH FISH LIKE CRAZY** — don't even bother to return it — just send me your name and address and I'll return your money immediately.

SEND COUPON TODAY!

**CATCH FISH LIKE CRAZY Dept. ARG34
 180 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL 60601**

Enclosed is \$_____ for _____ spray cans. If I don't **CATCH FISH LIKE CRAZY** you will refund my money at once.

2 cans \$10 (SAVE \$2) plus \$1.50 post. & hdlg. —**BONUS GIFT!**

1 can \$6 plus \$.75 post. hdlg.

4 cans \$16 (SAVE \$8) **POSTAGE FREE—BONUS GIFT!**

Ill. Res. add 6% sales tax.

Charge my VISA MASTER CARD

Card # _____

Expiration Date _____

PRINT NAME _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

© 1984 Catch Fish

Egyptian Messenger

The Egyptian Messenger, published by the Egyptian Electric Cooperative Association, with offices in Steeleville and Murphysboro, providing electric service to Southern Illinois.

From the Manager's Desk

by Harry Kuhn



As with most businesses, the issues confronting your cooperative are much more complex and difficult than they were a few years back during the "good old days." Inflation, recession, government deficits, a changing labor market and environmental concerns have made the task of directing and operating a business today much more difficult and demanding than a few years ago. These factors have caused your board of directors and management to spend more time and effort on training and keeping abreast of the issues in order to continue to do an effective job of directing and managing your cooperative.

In order to maintain their effectiveness, your board of directors and management attend and participate in meetings and training seminars sponsored by both our state and national associations. These meetings and seminars are geared to meeting the challenges associated with our particular type of business and are an effective training tool. While there is a cost associated with this type of training and directors have to take time from their other business pursuits to attend these sessions, your board believes it is a good investment in your cooperative's business.

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Legislation introduced in Congress and efforts by the current administration to curtail the REA loan program are going to have a major impact on the rural electrification program in the years ahead.

The major issue before delegates at the recently held annual meeting of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, which was attended by some members of your board, was what could be done to maintain a healthy and viable program in the face of mounting efforts to reduce the future funding of the loan program.

In 1973, Congress took action to amend the REA Act to counter then President Nixon's efforts to severely curtail the loan program. The law was changed whereby the REA loan program was removed from the annual budget and appropriation process and a revolving fund was established from which future loans were to be made. All outstanding loans were made part of the revolving fund and all future interest and principal payments were to be made to the revolving fund. It was also to be funded through borrowings

arranged by the Treasury Department at an interest rate equal to the government's cost of money plus a service charge. Additionally, interest rates were raised from 2 percent to 5 percent for all new loans, and it was stipulated that, beginning in 1993, debt service payments would again be paid to the Treasury rather than the revolving fund.

The fact that the average cost of money from the Treasury has been greater than the rate at which it is being loaned by the revolving fund and the debt payments reverting back to the Treasury in 1993 has serious implications for the revolving fund and future financing of the rural electrification program. The cooperatives have made an in-depth study of the problem and have come forward with proposed amendments to the REA Act, which have been introduced in both houses of Congress and are presently in committee. Basically, the cooperatives are proposing that the revolving fund be made a permanent asset of the government and that all future debt service payments be made to the fund rather than to the U.S. Treasury. Additionally, interest rates on loans from the fund will be increased to a level necessary to keep the fund whole.

The current administration is opposed to the proposed legislation and considers it a forgiveness of debt. The fact is that no debt will be forgiven and all debt service payments will continue to be made just as they have been during the last 48 years of the program. Since money in the revolving fund was appropriated in years past, this action will not affect future budgets. All we are asking for the members of electric cooperatives is the same kind of consideration that has been afforded customers or investors in investor-owned utilities through tax relief.

ACID RAIN LEGISLATION

One of the major issues that will confront Congress in this session, or in future sessions, is what should be done about acid rain. We do not have a position as to who is or is not responsible for acid rain because we do not have the expertise or financial ability to research the problem. Our concern is that Congress will be stampeded into attempting an immediate fix without the scientific community being in agreement as to the extent of the problem, its origins and the effectiveness of proposed methods of alleviating the problem.

We are greatly concerned that a large financial burden will be placed on utility customers without any assurance that the expenditures will do much good. We strongly support the approach that more research needs to be done about the causes and effects of acid rain before utilities are singled out as the chief culprits and their customers are saddled with additional costs. Too often the approach is to throw dollars at a problem and hope the problem will go



Electric meter doesn't stop

Planning a vacation?

Many people believe that when they leave on vacation their electric meter stops, or at least slows way down, until they return. If they are on vacation for two weeks, they expect their electric bill to be cut in half. Before we assume our electric bill will decrease considerably during vacation time, let's ask ourselves some questions:

- Was the water heater turned off while you were gone? If not, it will continue to operate and maintain the water temperature even if you are not at home and using hot water.
- Were the refrigerators and freezers emptied and unplugged? Remember, these trouble-free automatic appliances will continue to maintain preset temperatures.

- Were other electrical items continuing to operate while you were gone, such as heating and cooling equipment, pumps, clocks, lights and instant-on TV sets?

- If you want to make sure that no electricity is used during your vacation, you can turn off the main breaker or pull the main disconnect. Just remember, when you do this, all your automatic appliances will stop. Your refrigerator and freezer will defrost, your electric water heater will not have hot water ready to use when you return, and your home may be too hot or cold when you walk in the door. It's a decision only YOU can make.

Just before you leave on vacation, read your electric meter. When you return home, read it again. This way you can tell how many kilowatt-hours were used while you were gone.

Another reminder is that many vacationers bring home several days or weeks of dirty laundry. This laundry will give your electric water heater a workout during your first day or two home.

Even with today's higher cost of electricity, it is still one of our best bargains for the work and conveniences it provides.

What to do if the power goes off

We offer these suggestions:

1. Check your main fuses or circuit breakers.
2. Check your meter pole. If you have breakers, make sure they are in the "on" position.
3. If you still have no power, check with your neighbors to see if they have power.

4. DURING OFFICE HOURS: (8 a.m. – 4 p.m., Monday through Friday) CALL THE OFFICE NUMBER NEAREST YOU: Steeleville 965-3434 or Murphysboro 684-2143. AFTER OFFICE HOURS: STEELEVILLE AREA – Call 965-3437 first. If there is no answer call 684-2144.

MURPHYSBORO AREA – Call 684-2144 first. If there is no answer call 965-3437.

THERE IS ALWAYS A COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE ON CALL AT ONE OF THESE TWO NUMBERS.

5. Please give the person who answers the member's name as it is billed, and other information requested.

away, but we think the magnitude of money involved in this case merits better than a shotgun approach. Until concerned and expert people on both sides of the issue can arrive at some consensus agreement, we support research over headlong action.

NUCLEAR POWER

Hardly a day goes by without the news media reporting the closing down of another nuclear power plant project or reporting on the problems some projects are encountering. As most people are aware, Illinois Power Company is building the Clinton nuclear power plant and the plant has experienced a number of delays and substantial cost overruns. While Clinton has not received a great deal of media attention downstate, a few news items have made reference to the fact that a group of electric cooperatives are partici-

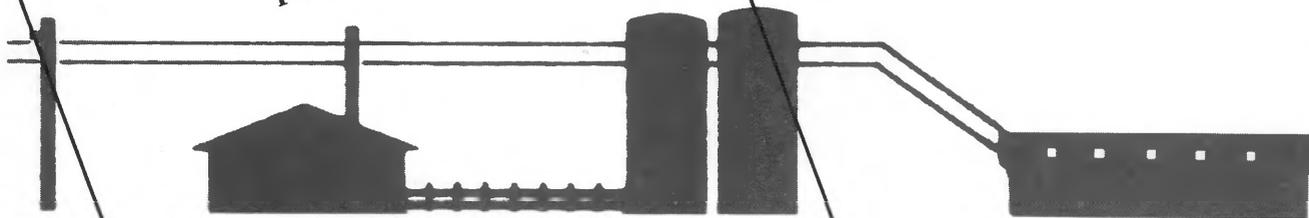
pating in the project as part owners of the plant.

Twenty-two of the electric distribution cooperatives in Illinois are involved in Clinton through Western Illinois Power Cooperative and Soyland Power Cooperative. Our power supplier, Southern Illinois Power Cooperative, has no interest in the Clinton project and will not be affected by the project's cost. Southern's generation is entirely coal-fired and is located on Lake of Egypt, south of Marion. Southern does have transmission ties with other utility systems for power interchange and reliability, but it has not participated in any other utility's power plants.

OFFICE CLOSING

We will be closed on Friday, April 20, 1984, in observance of Good Friday.

Electrical Wiring Systems
for
Livestock
and
Poultry Facilities



Moisture and dust create problem for wiring in animal buildings

Selection and installation of electrical wiring and equipment in livestock or poultry production buildings call for considerations relating to safety and cost.

While grain storage, feed grinding and handling, and some farm shop facilities can create severe dust problems, there is also a need to protect wiring and equipment from corrosive vapors, moisture and dust common to livestock and poultry buildings.

In agriculture buildings, there is a

need to guard wiring and electrical equipment from damage by livestock or machinery. Such damage can be reduced or avoided by location or mechanical protection. Historically, metal conduit and boxes have been used to provide mechanical protection for conductors. But, the environment in livestock or poultry buildings will usually cause metallic conduit and boxes to corrode rapidly.

Concern for methods of improving the safety and controlling the costs of

electrical service in animal buildings prompted the National Food and Energy Council to organize a task force of persons familiar with the problems and to produce a publication on the subject, "Electrical Wiring Systems for Livestock and Poultry Facilities."

Dr. David Currence of the University of Missouri's Department of Agricultural Engineering coordinated the project. During the publication development, the Environmental Control Committee of the Illinois Farm Electrification Council conducted a workshop to create further understanding of presently and potentially available equipment. In addition, eight Illinoisans participated as task force members: Paul Benson, University of Illinois; Andy Bird, Tri-County Electric Cooperative; Doug Carolus, Illinois Power Company; Don Davis, Country Mutual Insurance; Roland Espenschied, University of Illinois; William Fletcher, National Safety Council; Richard Hiatt, Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives; and Ray Weiss, Illini Electric Cooperative.

The booklet is divided into seven sections: protecting your electrical system, wiring materials, wiring methods, electrical supply service, electrical grounding, electric motors and controls, and standby power.

The booklets are available from most electric cooperatives in Illinois, or you may order a copy by completing the coupon on this page and sending \$1 to cover cost of the publication, postage and handling.

To: **A.I.E.C. Publications**
P.O. Box 3787
Springfield, Illinois 62708

Please mail me _____ copies of the publication
"Electrical Wiring Systems for Livestock and
Poultry Facilities"
(For each copy, enclose \$1.00 to cover the cost of
the book and pay postage and handling.)

Please Print Name _____

Mailing Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____



9179
SIZES 10½-20½

Birds & Flowers!



7067



9172
SIZES 10½-26½



4744
SIZES 8-18

To Size 44!



847



4852
SIZES 10½-26½

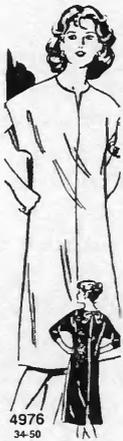


9258
SIZES 34-50

Candlewicking!



7255



4976
SIZES 34-50

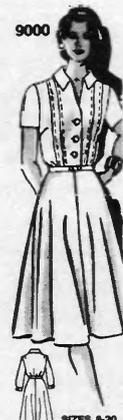
Heirloom-Worthy!



7212

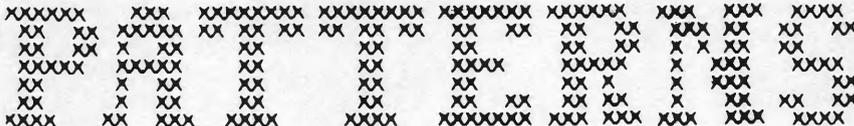


4822
SIZES 8-18



9000

SIZES 8-20



- No. 9179 is cut in sizes 10½, 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½. See pattern for yardages.
- No. 7067 — official birds and flowers for 50 states for quilt about 68 x 110 inches.
- No. 9172 is cut in sizes (10½, 12½, 14½), (16½, 18½, 20½), (22½, 24½, 26½). Order your regular size.
- No. 4744 is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18. Size 12 (bust 34) top takes 1 yard 45-inch; pants 1-3/4 yards.
- No. 847 is knitting directions in worsted-weight yarn, sizes 38-44 included.
- No. 4852 is cut in sizes 10½, 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½, 26½. Size 14½ (bust 37) takes 2-5/8 yards 60-inch.
- No. 9258 is cut in Women's sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50. Yardages given with pattern.
- No. 7255 is transfer of motifs for candlewicking pillows 11 inches across (not including eyelet ruffle).
- No. 4976 is cut in Women's sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50. See pattern for yardages.
- No. 7212 is patch pattern pieces for quilt 62 x 93 or 77 x 93 inches using prints and polka dots.
- No. 4822 is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18. Size 12 (bust 34) takes 2-3/4 yards 45-inch fabric.
- No. 9000 is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 12 (bust 34) takes 2-3/4 yards 60-inch fabric.

TO: PATTERNS
Illinois Rural Electric News
P.O. Box 3787
Springfield, IL 62708

I have enclosed \$ _____ (\$2.50 per pattern — cash, check or money order accepted) for the following patterns (please allow four weeks for delivery):

Pattern No.	Size	Pattern No.	Size
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Print Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

Egyptian Messenger

The Egyptian Messenger, published by the Egyptian Electric Cooperative Association, with offices in Steeleville and Murphysboro, providing electric service to Southern Illinois.

From the Manager's Desk

by Harry Kuhn



As I write this column on the 21st day of March, the overcast sky and snow flurries hardly make it seem like spring. We should, however, be past the really cold weather and electrical usage should be declining towards our low point for the year. In looking over the 1983-84 heating degree days for the Springfield Airport reporting service, it is interesting to note that December was the coldest in the past five years and probably the coldest ever, but February was the warmest of the past five years. Through February, this heating season has totaled 4,585 heating degree days in Springfield, which is second to the 4,755 degree days recorded in 1981-82 and is somewhat above the 4,298 degree day average of the preceding four years. While our temperatures were probably a little milder than Springfield, the comparison of years would be relative and confirms what we already know, that it seemed pretty cold and electrical usage and bills were higher than the past year.

Most of us do not really understand heating degree days except that as the heating degrees increase, our utility bills increase. To give you an idea as to what temperature means to electrical consumption, I am going to list the Springfield degree days and average consumption for residential customers on our systems for December and January of this heating season and the previous two.

	1983-84	1982-83	1981-82
Dec.	1512 Deg. days 1260 kwh/cons.	806 Deg. days 1065 kwh/cons.	1169 Deg. days 1142 kwh/cons.
Jan.	1320 Deg. days 1648 kwh/cons.	1117 Deg. days 1237 kwh/cons.	1483 Deg. days 1541 kwh/cons.

As you can see, average usage and degree days were up during this past December and January. What you probably also noticed is that while December had the higher degree days, January had the highest usage this past heating season, and this situation causes a number of our members to question their bills whenever it occurs. Those members that are on self-billing start reading their meter on the 20th of the month and we generally start reading meters on that date, or possibly a day or two earlier because of weekends or holidays. So, if we have a lot of cold weather, or hot weather during the summer, after the 20th of the month, that usage will show up in next month's bill. That is exactly what occurred this past winter.

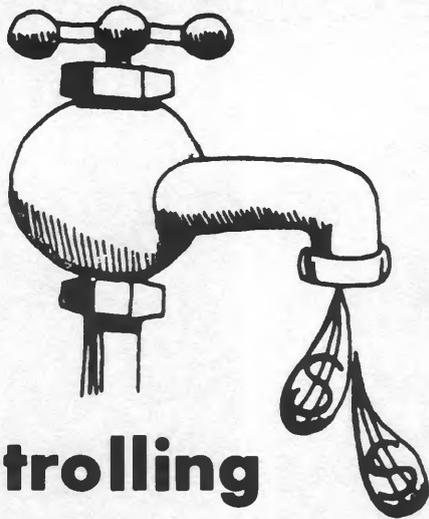
Our system's peak load occurred on the 24th of December and most of the really cold weather was recorded during the last ten days of December and the first week or two of January. Consequently, while most people remembered how cold it was in December, they did not remember that a lot of the cold weather took place after their meter was read in December and were surprised by the amount of power consumed and the size of their January bill.

We encounter a similar situation with our wholesale power bill in trying to compare purchases to sales. The wholesale meters are read on the first of the month and if there is high usage during the last ten days of the month, it will show up in the wholesale bill for the current month but most will not show up as revenue until the next month. Consequently, we have months where we sell more than we buy and the next month we are way short. It just points out the fact that unless you keep track of billing dates and daily temperatures, it is difficult to compare usage and bills on a short term basis. We look at purchases and sales on an annual basis to assess trends and minimize billing variations. If we look at consumption and degree days on an annual basis, we will have a better feel as to what we should have used as opposed to trying to figure out which billing period should have had the greatest usage. It's rather like checking the mileage on your car. If you check it for only one tankful of gas, how full you filled the tank before and after the check will affect the mileage to some extent. If you check mileage for a 1,000 mile interval, the level of fill at the beginning and end really won't have any impact.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

As I discussed in last month's issue of this magazine, legislation has been introduced in Congress to amend the REA Act. House Bill 3050 has in fact passed by a vote of 283 to 111 and similar legislation has been introduced in the Senate. News of the bill's passage was carried in the local news media and more or less followed the present administration's line in calling it a Bailout of REA and may have given the impression that debt was going to be forgiven. Under the new legislation, Egyptian Electric will not avoid paying one cent of its debt or its interest expense. Nor will any other cooperative. We will, in fact, be paying higher interest costs in the years ahead.

All we are asking is that funds that are already loaned to the cooperative be made part of a permanent revolving fund that would be owned by the federal government. Cooperatives would make their principal and interest payments to this fund, which would then be reloaned. If payments to the fund did not meet loan needs, the difference would be made up by borrowings of the Treasury at an interest equal to the Treasury's cost of money plus a service



Controlling water waste

Heating water is the second largest energy use in the home. In fact, about 4 percent of America's total energy consumption is attributable to heating water. Family hot water usage has increased due to more wide-spread use of automatic washers and dishwashers. The estimated water use in today's average home is:

Tub bath	10-15 gal.	34
Shower (under 5 min. duration)	8-12 gal.	
Automatic washer	25-35 gal.	
Automatic dishwasher	11-16 gal.	
Hand wash dishes (each time)	9-14 gal.	
Shampoo	5-7 gal.	
Cleaning	3-8 gal.	
Food preparation	5 gal.	

Average Hot Water Used per day

2 adults - 1 child	60 gal.
2 adults - 2 children	70 gal.
2 adults - 3 children	80 gal.

A leaking hot water faucet should never be disregarded. Little drops of water cost money. These are examples of how much hot water and electricity can be lost.

Drops per Minute	Gallons per Month	kwh per Month
60	192	48
90	310	78
120	429	107

Most tanks on electric water heaters are fitted with one-inch glass fiber or mineral wool insulation. Wrap jacket of electric water heater (top-sides) with batt insulation. Cover joints with tape. Increasing insulation three to five inches will save from 5 to 11 percent in standby heat loss.

What to do if the power goes off

We offer these suggestions:

1. Check your main fuses or circuit breakers.
2. Check your meter pole. If you have breakers, make sure they are in the "on" position.
3. If you still have no power, check with your neighbors to see if they have power.

4. DURING OFFICE HOURS: (8 a.m. - 4 p.m., Monday through Friday) CALL THE OFFICE NUMBER NEAREST YOU: Steeleville 965-3434 or Murphysboro 684-2143.

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THERE IS ALWAYS A COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE ON CALL AT ONE OF THESE TWO NUMBERS.

5. Please give the person who answers the member's name as it is billed, and other information requested.

charge. Interest rates on loans from the fund would be set at a level high enough to cover the total interest costs of the fund and would be higher than the five percent rate we presently pay on the funds we borrow from the government.

During the nearly 50-year history of the Rural Electrification program the cooperatives have borrowed from the federal government. Prior to 1973, they borrowed 100 percent of their capital needs from REA and since then a portion has been borrowed from other sources under a shared mortgage. Prior to 1973, all loan funds were appropriated annually and were part of its budget. Since 1973 a revolving fund has been in operation and all we are asking is that the revolving fund be made permanent rather than revert back to the appropriation process. We think it is good legislation that is fair to members of Rural Electric Cooperatives and will insure the continuance of a strong rural electrification program that has been and will continue to be good for the country as a whole.

OUTAGES

Since last month's issue, we experienced a snow storm and a fairly severe spring storm in the northern half of the system. Most of our outages during the snow storm were in

the southern half of the system and, while the trouble was not extensive, the heavy snow hampered our travel to the trouble spots and the outages were much longer than they would have been under normal road conditions. The snow storm did show that our right-of-way activities are having an impact because we had very few, if any, problems in areas we have already mowed and trimmed. We expect to cover the balance of the system this summer and further reduce the effect of such storms.

The spring storm broke off ten poles in the northern half of the system, but we were able to restore most of the service within four hours. The biggest problem we encountered involved a pole that belonged to Illinois Power Company, which carried their circuit, our circuit and a circuit of Southern Illinois Power Cooperative. The pole broke off in a wheat field near Baldwin and we had to employ a contractor with a crane and dozer to change out the pole. One of our crews assisted and it took from Friday morning on March 16 to 8:30 p.m. that evening to complete the job and in the process we had to take a long outage in the area west of Baldwin. The men had to work in knee deep mud, but they got the job done safely and held the outage time to the absolute minimum necessary to do the job.

"Magic" Indian Oil CATCHES FISH LIKE CRAZY!

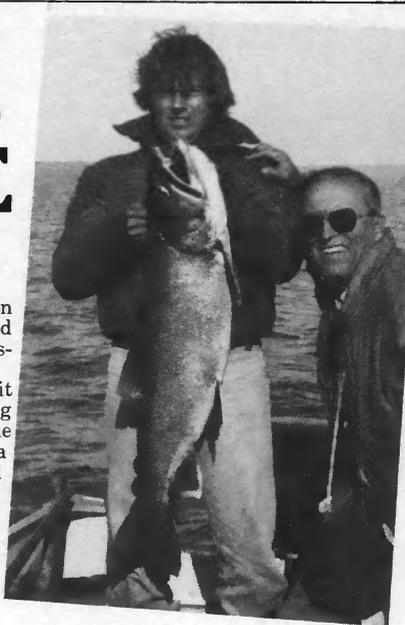
I made this remarkable discovery when my son went on his first fishing trip with me. We hired this old Indian guide in a small town in Wisconsin.

When our guide showed Mark how to bait his hook, I noticed that he rubbed something on the bait just before Mark put the line in the lake. Within minutes Mark had himself a beautiful bass. You can imagine how pleased I was and Mark, of course, wanted more.

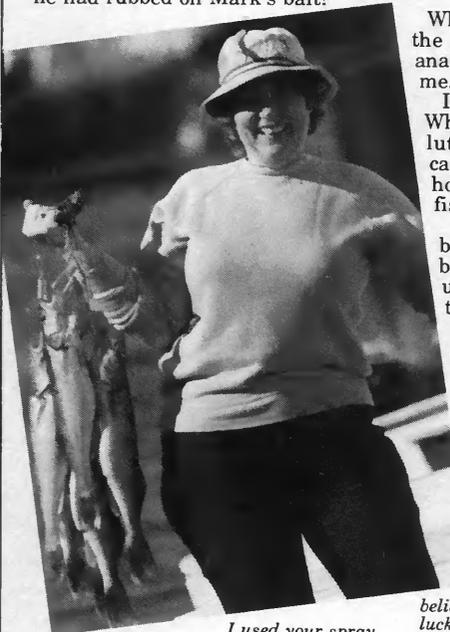
So the whole thing was repeated—the guide put on the bait, rubbed it again, and up popped another beauty. Meanwhile, I sat there patiently waiting for my first fish.

This went on all morning. Mark caught 30 bass and I got eight.

When I pulled the boat in at noon and paid off our Indian guide, I noticed that a small, unusual seed had apparently fallen from the guide's pocket into the bottom of our boat. The odor from the seed was quite strong and certainly different from anything I had ever smelled before. This was what he had rubbed on Mark's bait!



*It works for me—
wouldn't be without it.*
D. Hulbutt, Duluth



*I used your spray
and caught all these fish*
J. Hannon, Chicago

When we returned home the next day, I gave the seed to a chemist friend of mine. He analyzed it and duplicated it into a spray for me.

I could hardly wait for my next fishing trip. What I discovered on that trip was absolutely unbelievable. I have never before caught fish like that. Every time I baited my hook, I sprayed it and up popped another fish.

I tested some more. I put spray on one bait and nothing on another. The sprayed bait got the fish almost immediately. The unsprayed bait got some nibbles, but nothing more.

I gave some of my friends samples of the spray to try and the results were the same—they caught fish like never before.

I named my spray "CATCH FISH LIKE CRAZY" cause that's just what it does and it works with all kinds of fresh or salt water fish. It works equally well on artificial or live bait.

Here's what fishermen say about my spray:

"What you say is true. I caught fish like crazy—it really works!" K.S. Evansville, Ind.

"I read your ad and found it hard to believe—but sent for it anyhow cause I'm not very lucky—after one day, I'm a believer—I caught Snook and Sea Bass—it was easy!" D.D. Naples, Fla

"I always keep a can in my tackle box. It's fantastic!" K.V. Highland Park, Ill.



Larry Hall

Hall family has mini-zoo

For Larry Hall, a son's FFA project at school was the beginning of a hobby-business that reflects a long-time dream. "When my son, Larry, was getting interested in FFA," the elder Larry says, "he was kind of looking around for a project that was a little different from others. I'd always wanted a deer, ever since I was a kid, so I suggested that."

The Halls, who live in Cumberland County near Montrose, are members of Norris Electric Cooperative. They decided on a fallow deer, which is of Asian origin. Since fallow deer are not native to the U.S., the Halls could sidestep the problems involved in dealing with game animals.

They got their buck at Rockome Gardens in Arcola, while they later bought two does from a breeder in Evansville. They've had two sets of fawns since then, and all were bucks. "I'd like to have the buck and four does and sell the rest," Larry says.

Larry has since branched into other activities, too, with several cages of coons and foxes, in addition to the more mundane chickens and ducks you'd expect to find around a farm. Some two dozen foxes — some red and others silver — are part of the Hall menagerie.

"I'm crazy about animals," Larry says, "and I get a lot of pleasure out of the ones I have. I like to talk to people, too, and anybody's welcome to come and see the animals."

FREE BONUS OFFER!

1984 Fisherman's Almanac . . . Tells Best Days and Times To Fish . . . FREE with Orders of Two or More Cans.

MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

I will send you my "CATCH FISH LIKE CRAZY" spray. If you don't CATCH FISH LIKE CRAZY — don't even bother to return it — just send me your name and address and I'll return your money immediately.

SEND COUPON TODAY!

CATCH FISH LIKE CRAZY Dept. IRO44
180 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL 60601

Enclosed is \$_____ for _____ spray cans. If I don't CATCH FISH LIKE CRAZY you will refund my money at once.

2 cans \$10 (SAVE \$2) plus \$1.50 post. & hdlg. —BONUS GIFT!

1 can \$6 plus \$.75 post. hdlg.

4 cans \$16 (SAVE \$8) POSTAGE FREE—BONUS GIFT!

Ill. Res. add 6% sales tax.

Charge my VISA MASTER CARD

Card # _____

Expiration Date _____

PRINT NAME _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____



Milo Thurston, front row center, of Pulaski, an SIPC director who retired after 18 years on the board, talks with A. C. Hayer, left, of Sparta and Richard Moss of Tamms prior to the start of the meeting.

about 3 percent, he said, and the average cost of coal burned dropped from \$23.17 to \$20.93 per ton.

Four new directors were elected to the 12-person board of directors: George R. Inman of Grand Chain, W.

B. Pulliam of Galatia, Kenneth R. Webb of Tunnel Hill and Lawrence Wilke of Karnak. Reelected were: Bill Cadle of Marion, Guy Casper of Cypress, Harold Dycus of Carbondale, Archie Hamilton of Ava, Harry W. Kuhn of Steeleville, Timothy W. Reeves of Dongola, Dale A. Smith of Cutler and Robert Tiberend of Benton. All will serve one-year terms.

The four newly elected directors replaced three who retired from the SIPC board and a fourth, Roger C. Lentz of Eldorado, who died suddenly March 5. Lentz, who was manager of Southeastern for 24 years, served on the SIPC board for 21 years and was president of the SIPC board from 1975-77 and 1981-83. The three retiring directors — Orrie Spivey of Elizabethtown, Milo Thurston of Pulaski and Bob J. Ury of Jonesboro —

received plaques in appreciation for their years of service to SIPC. Spivey served on the board 13 years, Thurston, 18, and Ury, two. Thurston served as president of the board twice, 1973-75 and 1979-81.

Following the annual meeting, the board reelected officers: Hamilton, president; Casper, vice president, and Tiberend, secretary-treasurer.

SIPC is a generation and transmission cooperative made up of three Southern Illinois distribution electric cooperatives: Egyptian Electric Cooperative Association, Steeleville; Southeastern Illinois Electric Cooperative, Eldorado, and Southern Illinois Electric Cooperative, Dongola. SIPC serves approximately 37,000 meters in a 19-county area. Present generating capacity of SIPC's plant is 272 megawatts.



There are four new directors on the board of Southern Illinois Power Co-operative. From left are: Kenneth R. Webb of Tunnel Hill, W. B. Pulliam of Galatia, Lawrence Wilke of Karnak and George R. Inman of Grand Chain.

Egyptian Messenger

The Egyptian Messenger, published by the Egyptian Electric Cooperative Association, with offices in Steeleville and Murphysboro, providing electric service to Southern Illinois.

From the Manager's Desk

by Harry Kuhn



ANNUAL MEETING

The Board of Directors has set July 26, 1984 as the date of your cooperative's 46th annual meeting. Last year's meeting was held at the American Legion meeting hall and since it seemed to suit our needs quite well, this year's meeting will be held at the same location. The hall is air-conditioned, so mark your calendars and plan to spend a part of the evening with us.

We are again planning for a short business meeting and reports will be limited to those necessary to report on the condition of your cooperative and to conduct the necessary business affairs of the cooperative. As this year's entertainment portion of the program, we have asked Mr. Tom Fouts to address the meeting. Those of you who may read the *Prairie Farmer* know him better as Captain Stubby and, while I have not personally heard him speak, I understand he is very entertaining and the audiences have a good time.

The June and July issues of this magazine will contain additional information and the official notice of the meeting, so be watching for them and plan to attend. Your attention is directed to the notice of the meeting of the nominating committee, which is printed in this section of this issue. The names of the members of the nominating committee are listed for your information.

AERIAL SPRAYING

We have contracted for 300 acres of aerial spraying by helicopter in 1984 and the spraying will probably be done in May or June. Most of the spraying will be done in the northern half of the system and we will be concentrating on those lines we missed last year because of crops, as well as spraying in the Rockwood, Ava and Finney substation areas. Our basic plan is to follow up behind the hydro-ax and keep the brush from growing back again.

I realize that some members object to spraying of any kind and I can understand their concern. We do, however, use only EPA-approved sprays and the contractor is very cautious as to where he sprays. We feel that a right-of-way program that is both affordable to the membership and effective must include some spraying because we simply have too many miles of lines in brush areas to maintain by hand or machine cutting.

Since the contractor is very cautious about spray drift, it means that he sprays very early in the day before a breeze develops. It also means that he may fly past your house before 6 a.m. and I will apologize in advance for any loss of sleep and inconvenience it may cause you. None of us like to have our sleep interrupted at that hour if we are not used to getting up at that time, but it is usually the safest time to spray and hopefully no member will be awakened more than one time.

INFLATION

While the economy does not seem to have made any great recovery in our service area, it is apparently improving in other areas and is having an effect on the materials we buy to construct and maintain the system. We seem to be getting notices on a regular basis informing us that prices will be increased in the 5-8 percent range. It is hard to tell whether manufacturing capacity was cut back to meet demand or whether demand increased to fill available capacity, but it is evident that the suppliers are now in a position to raise prices and still be able to sell their output.

Not only are prices going up, but lead times for ordering are also increasing. We are now being told that delivery time for transformers is in the 14-16 week range and aluminum conductors are in a similar situation. We maintain an inventory to cover our normal anticipated needs, but if any member is considering a service change that might require special transformers or equipment, we need to know far enough in advance so we can obtain what is needed.

WIRE THEFT

We have had a couple of incidents of wire theft and vandalism in the past month and we are asking the membership to be alert for any activity around our lines during non-business hours. Not only are such acts very dangerous for the person involved, but the inconvenience to the members when the service is interrupted and the cost to make repairs is much greater than the value of the wire that is taken. I am always amazed at how little some people value their life because they are certainly risking it all when they attempt to steal a few dollars worth of wire from a line that is energized. Our lines are energized at 7200 volts and you seldom get a chance to make more than one mistake.

In addition to asking the membership to be alert for unusual activities around our lines outside of normal working hours, we also need information on any observed incidents where someone shoots our insulators or other equipment. Such vandalism is costly in terms of cost to make repairs and inconvenience to the membership because of outages it causes. Any information we receive that might help curb such activities will be greatly appreciated.

Nominating Committee appointed

To: Members of Egyptian Electric Cooperative Association

Pursuant to the By-Laws of the Cooperative and in compliance with the United States Department of Agriculture Rural Electrification Administration Revised Bulletin 20-19, notice is hereby given to the members of the Egyptian Electric Cooperative Association that the Cooperative will hold its 46th annual meeting of its members on Thursday evening, July 26, 1984, at 7:30 p.m., in the Steeleville American Legion meeting room located on the west side of town and a block south of Broadway.

Notice is further given that the terms of office of Directors Harold I. Dycus, Carbondale; Archie Hamilton, Ava; and Raymond C. Mulholland, Marissa, will expire at said annual meeting.

Notice is further given that the Board of Directors of the Cooperative have appointed the following named persons as a nominating committee:

Dean Bame	Ava
Adolph Hornbostel, Jr.	Campbell Hill
Mrs. Gilbert Kroening	Carbondale
Raymond Leinicke	Rockwood
Milton Mayer	Pinckneyville
Russell Mohr	Pinckneyville
Melvin Paul	Marissa
Steven Tindall	Makanda
Janice Wall	Sparta

Notice is further given that the above nominating committee will meet at the Steeleville office of the Cooperative,

located at the west edge of Steeleville, Illinois, on Monday, June 4, 1984, at 8 p.m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for election to the Board of Directors, and that all members interested may attend said meeting and participate.

The By-Laws also provide that the nominating committee, upon making their nominations, shall prepare and post at the office of the Cooperative, at least 30 days before the annual meeting, a list of nominations for Directors.

The By-Laws further provide that any 15 or more members may make other nominations in writing over their signatures not less than 25 days prior to the meeting. Additional nominations may be made from the floor at the meeting.

The By-Laws provide that each active member shall be entitled to one vote upon each matter submitted to a vote at the meeting of the members and that proxy voting is prohibited.

A member having questions regarding the above proceedings may contact any officer or member of the Board of Directors for clarification or other information.

Copies of the By-Laws of the Cooperative are available and can be obtained at the Cooperative offices located at Steeleville and Murphysboro, or mailed to you upon your request.

Respectfully submitted,
A. C. Hayer, Secretary

What to do if the power goes off

We offer these suggestions:

1. Check your main fuses or circuit breakers.
2. Check your meter pole. If you have breakers, make sure they are in the "on" position.
3. If you still have no power, check with your neighbors to see if they have power.

4. DURING OFFICE HOURS: (8 a.m. – 4 p.m., Monday through Friday) CALL THE OFFICE NUMBER NEAREST YOU: Steeleville 965-3434 or Murphysboro 684-2143.
AFTER OFFICE HOURS:
STEELEVILLE AREA – Call 965-3437 first. If there is no answer call 684-2144.

MURPHYSBORO AREA – Call 684-2144 first. If there is no answer call 965-3437.

THERE IS ALWAYS A COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE ON CALL AT ONE OF THESE TWO NUMBERS.

5. Please give the person who answers the member's name as it is billed, and other information requested.

Think ahead

Electricity is one of the few things we use before we pay for it. We pay for a loaf of bread before we make sandwiches; we buy clothes before we wear them. On some things we make installment payments while we use them, but we know how much and how long payments will be.

Electricity is different. When the bill comes, the power has already been used. If we bought more than we meant to, it's too late to do anything about it – we can't put some back.

We all need electricity to maintain our homes and lifestyles. It's a necessity, but it is almost too convenient. It works for us even while we're away from home – keeping the house comfortably warm or cool, heating water, and cooling food. It is so convenient, so automatic that we may forget all those kilowatt-hours necessary to keep

this quiet, efficient servant working.

The key to using electricity efficiently is awareness: that we are using electricity constantly and sometimes needlessly, that the meter is diligently measuring our energy usage, whether it is used wisely or wasted, and that today's usage will show up on next month's electric bill.



Office closing

Our offices will be closed Monday, May 28, 1984, in observance of Memorial Day.

Craftsmanship

(Continued from page 5)

this one to three-fourths scale. "Many of the pickup trucks you see going around pulling gooseneck trailers shouldn't be," he says, "and I built the third rig just for that purpose. Like the two little trucks, it's all handmade from metal, from the ground up. We didn't use cut-down car frames, chopped car bodies or anything like that."

The larger rig is powered by a 427 Chevrolet engine with a Fuller 13-speed transmission, and the cab is fully upholstered. In keeping with the quality you would expect from a third generation shop, the big truck has some finer touches that are missing from the shrink-fit units. It boasts dual highback air-ride bucket seats, has a walk-in sleeper, and a beautifully

grained hardwood dashboard. The truck also sports air conditioning, electric windows, and power steering and brakes. Like its shrunken siblings, it has a gleaming stainless steel grille, radiator shell and front bumper, as well as chrome dual exhausts. All are equipped with sliding fifth wheel and movable rear duals.

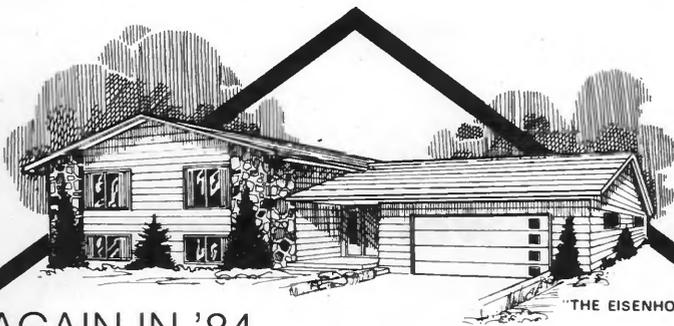
Tom often uses the truck and its specially built gooseneck trailer to take the TomBilts to parades and exhibits, where the trio can be counted on to draw admiring crowds in no time flat.

The trucks are about to be joined by yet another, this time in two-thirds scale. "We're building it for a man in California and it'll be a replica of the Model 359 Peterbilt. When we get done with it, you will not" Tom says with emphasis, "be able to find anything different from the full-scale one

except size. We're putting a 3208 turbocharged Caterpillar diesel engine in it, and it's going to be a fantastic truck. I expect it to do really well in shows."

While the trucks started out as kids' playthings, they serve somewhat of a different purpose now. Tom's business, O.B. Dell and Son, deals primarily in ag repairs and grain handling and storage equipment, and is sensitive to the farm economy.

"We hope to build and sell these trucks on a regular basis," Tom says, "to keep us going when the farm economy is flat. The little trucks are great for parades and other promotions, and the bigger ones are good for hauling, as well as being 'way up there in show competition. They're all super attention getters. We build quality into them that I'll compare with anybody's, too."



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American agriculture. And here, too, people of great vision imagined how life could be made better through agricultural research, education and public service.

"In 1850," Campbell reminded his audience, "another farsighted pioneer, Jonathan Baldwin Turner, told an audience, 'Before you send your scholars soaring off to Athens and Rome, be sure they first know how to plant beans and harness horses.' Mr. Turner's counsel was to put priorities in proper perspective: to feed the people first."

Turner, who had lobbied for years for a land-grant college in Illinois, finally struck a responsive chord in another forward-looking Illinois man, Abraham Lincoln, who signed such legislation in 1862.

Campbell noted that George Morrow, the first dean of the college, had established 10 small plots of land for agricultural experimentation. These plots, set out in 1876, were the first such test plots in the United States. They enabled early day students to study the effects of soil fertilization and crop rotation, and experiments in plant breeding could be watched carefully.

"Nearly 65 years ago," Campbell noted, Professor E. W. Lehmann began his pioneering efforts here to bring electricity to rural America.

"Today," Campbell said, "we have come together to dedicate an Agricultural Engineering Sciences Building constructed on some of the original Morrow test plots. It is most right that our newest facility for agricultural research and education has its foundations in our oldest beginning."

Campbell suggested that the new structure is as much a bridge as a building — a bridge to twenty-first century agriculture, spanning the gap between present day farming and high-technology agriculture.

"Now we stand at another frontier," he said, "and our aim remains the same as it has been — an abundant, safe, economical food supply. But now we use research techniques such as lasers and microprocessor controls, computer modeling, and genetic engineering. And because we have become more aware lately of the delicate balances that exist in Nature, and of the limits of our resources, we are developing programs to reclaim waste products and reduce our dependence on fossil fuels."

A first class building, the dean added, does more than just house laboratories and span eras, as important as those functions are. "Just as surely as bees are attracted to succulent flowers, scholarly students and faculty are attracted to well-equipped laboratories and classrooms. The Agri-

cultural Engineering Sciences Building will enhance our efforts to attract and retain talented, future-oriented, top-of-the-line human resources," he said.

The dollar per citizen investment Illinoisans have put into the structure will be repaid handsomely, if history is any indication, Campbell said.

"Post-harvest technology holds great promise for Illinois agriculture and the state's economy in general — in the form of value-added products," he explained, adding, "the countries of the European Common Market are wiser than us in this respect. While we export raw agricultural products, they process, then export them, keeping jobs at home. We need to be doing more of that here."

"While the economic benefits of exporting raw agricultural commodities have been enormous, a still greater potential exists for the export of processed products. A recent study by the U.S. Department of Agriculture estimated that \$1 million worth of corn generates \$44 million in total sales if the product is exported as dressed poultry. The conversion of that corn to poultry was also estimated to generate more than 1,150 jobs and provide \$9.3 million in additional income. Clearly, the development of export markets for value-added products has substantial economic significance for Illinois."



Left: Many alumni and well-wishers attended the dedication and open house. Here, Wm. David Champion, manager of Illini Electric Cooperative, left, and Roger R. Yoerger, center, head of the Department of Agricultural Engineering, visit with an unidentified participant in the ceremony. Right: Several dignitaries were on hand to cut the ribbon at the new building's entryway. From left are: Stanley O. Ikenberry, U of I president; Governor James R. Thompson; John E. Cribbet, chancellor, U of I at Urbana-Champaign; John R. Campbell, dean, U of I College of Agriculture; Larry Werries, Illinois Director of Agriculture, and Orville Bentley, assistant secretary for science and education, USDA. William S. Forsyth, Jr., president of the U of I board of trustees, is directly behind Ikenberry.

Egyptian Messenger

The Egyptian Messenger, published by the Egyptian Electric Cooperative Association, with offices in Steeleville and Murphysboro, providing electric service to Southern Illinois.

From the Manager's Desk

by Harry Kuhn



ANNUAL MEETING

As I reported in last month's issue, the Cooperative's 46th annual meeting has been set for July 26, 1984, at the American Legion meeting hall in Steeleville. We are planning a short business meeting and Captain Stubby, who writes for the Prairie Farmer magazine, will be the featured speaker. The hall is air conditioned, so mark your calendars and plan to participate. Next month's issue will contain the official notice of the meeting.

DEGREE HEATING DAYS

Two issues ago I talked about degree heating days as a method of comparing heating seasons and I guess I should have gone one step further and explained just how degree days are calculated. Basically, the degree day method is a non-mathematical, non-scientific method of tracking weather that is based on an arbitrarily chosen base temperature. The base temperature usually selected is 65 degrees F and the assumption is that at this temperature level, or above, there will be sufficient heat generated in a house from body heat, cooking and other activities that no additional heat source will be needed. Degree days are computed for each day and are based on the average of the high and low temperature for the 24-hour period being subtracted from 65 degrees. Thus, if the high temperature was 30 degrees and the low was 10 degrees, the average temperature would be 20 degrees. This average would then be subtracted from 65 resulting in 45 degree heating days for that day. The daily figures are then accumulated and published for the calendar month, so a month such as March would have 31 days in which to accumulate degree heating days as compared to only 28 in February. The degree day figures I have quoted from time to time are for Springfield and are based on the 65 degree base assumption.

While degree days are a method of comparing one year to the next, it does not make allowances for wind speed or sunshine versus cloudy weather, so your house may need heat input even though the outside temperature is 65 degrees. We have observed, however, that electrical consumption does track degree days so the method does have some merit in trying to determine why usage may be up or down.

COAL CONSUMPTION

How much coal did you burn last year? That may seem like a silly question for someone with an all-electric house, but you have in fact burned a lot more coal than you realize. During 1983, our average residential customer used approximately 12,600 kilowatt-hours and we burned approximately that many pounds of coal per customer to generate that amount of electricity. A rough approximation is that it takes about a pound of fuel to generate a kwh in our power plant, so the average customer burned over six tons in 1983. Some of you, of course, burned far in excess of that amount.

It does point out just how much coal it takes to maintain our lifestyle and how sensitive the mining industry is to temperature variations and the effects of conservation. A 5 percent drop in electricity generation due to temperature, recession and conservation means that a lot of coal stays in the ground and a lot of dollars are taken out of the Southern Illinois economy.

SHAWNEE LIBRARY SYSTEM

This month I am going to do something that I usually do not do, and that is promote another organization in this column. However, the Shawnee Library System does serve our entire service area and they are offering a special information service that is available to farmers, business people, and people starting new businesses. I think the service may be of value to some of our members and the following is a reprint of a news release put out by James A. Ubel, director of the Shawnee Library System:

Last week, a hospital lab technician in rural Southern Illinois received the latest information on glucose tolerance testing, a farmer was telephoned with the summer of 1983's "you-pick" blackberry prices, and a retail merchant picked up picture books with hundreds of examples of show window ideas in them. What did all three people have in common? They used the new services of the Scientific and Technical Information (STI) Project begun January 3, 1984, through their local public library.

The STI Project is designed to help Southern Illinois farmers, businesspeople, and people starting new businesses find answers to questions about their work. Sponsored by local public libraries and the Shawnee Library System, the STI Project is a free, personalized, confidential information service.

To receive STI service a businessperson or farmer only needs to go as far as his nearest public library. The person states his or her question to the librarian. The librarian answers questions using local library books and magazines if possible, but if the question cannot be answered using local

What to do if the power goes off

We offer these suggestions:

1. Check your main fuses or circuit breakers.
2. Check your meter pole. If you have breakers, make sure they are in the "on" position.
3. If you still have no power, check with your neighbors to see if they have power.

4. DURING OFFICE HOURS: (8 a.m. – 4 p.m., Monday through Friday) CALL THE OFFICE NUMBER NEAREST YOU: Steeleville 965-3434 or Murphysboro 684-2143.

AFTER OFFICE HOURS:

STEELEVILLE AREA – Call 965-3437 first. If there is no answer call 684-2144.

MURPHYSBORO AREA – Call 684-2144 first. If there is no answer call 965-3437.

THERE IS ALWAYS A COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE ON CALL AT ONE OF THESE TWO NUMBERS.

5. Please give the person who answers the member's name as it is billed, and other information requested.

Good grounding reduces effects of unwanted voltage

There is a known phenomenon in the area of electronics whereby unproductive low value voltage is detected on surrounding metal things where it may or may not cause problems. This condition, which has been called by such names as stray voltage, neutral-earth voltage, earth currents, or tingle voltage, will always be present as long

as we use grounded electrical systems. The problem becomes more pronounced when there is a high demand for 115 volt electricity, or when wiring, devices or equipment are defective. Also, when the earth is dry and wires are carrying heavy currents, voltages may develop between ground rods and other points of earth. It is

not uncommon to measure 10 volts on some ground rods when dry, yet ½ to 1 volt may be the case when the earth is wet.

Good grounding reduces the unwanted or stray voltage problem. Good grounding means installing a ground rod that is interconnected to the utility grounding system at all major buildings, and the bonding of all metal parts of buildings, fixtures and equipment to assure that all metal will all be at the same voltage potential.

resources, the question is sent to the Shawnee Library System in Carterville. Mrs. Donna Leicht, who is librarian for the STI Project, uses all Shawnee Library System resources as well as those of ILLINET, the multi-type library network of Illinois, to find material quickly. She sends the books and materials to the public library by way of the Shawnee Library System delivery vans that give libraries in Southern Illinois delivery service several times a week.

A farmer or businessperson may ask for information in several different ways. He or she may need a piece of information like a statistic, a market price, a name, address, or telephone number. Perhaps the person has read a trade journal where a new book was mentioned. He or she could then bring the author and title of the book to the public library. The individual may have a general subject area he or she is interested in. For example, a small businessman may be interested in weighing the pros and cons of buying a small business microcomputer. By going to his public library, he will be provided with books and magazine articles through the efforts of the public librarian and the Shawnee Library System.

To be specific about who qualifies for STI service, it serves all those adults who use or could use technical information or books or other literature in their work – businesspeople, including people with businesses in their homes; farmers – both part-time and full-time; professional people who have their own practices; people starting new businesses; and technicians, like electricians and plumbers.

People who use the STI service are given the chance to give feedback on the information they borrowed. People

mark on a postcard how satisfied they are with the service. Also, they indicate if the librarian should call them concerning a need for different or more information. If an answer to a question can be given over the telephone, either the librarian or the project librarian will call the farmer or businessperson. These are some of the ways the librarians have of making the STI service quicker and more personalized.

In addition to providing an information service, the STI Project is an experiment. The experiment will try to find out how effective rural public libraries can be in giving Scientific and Technical Information to small business, farmers, and other technical and professional persons.

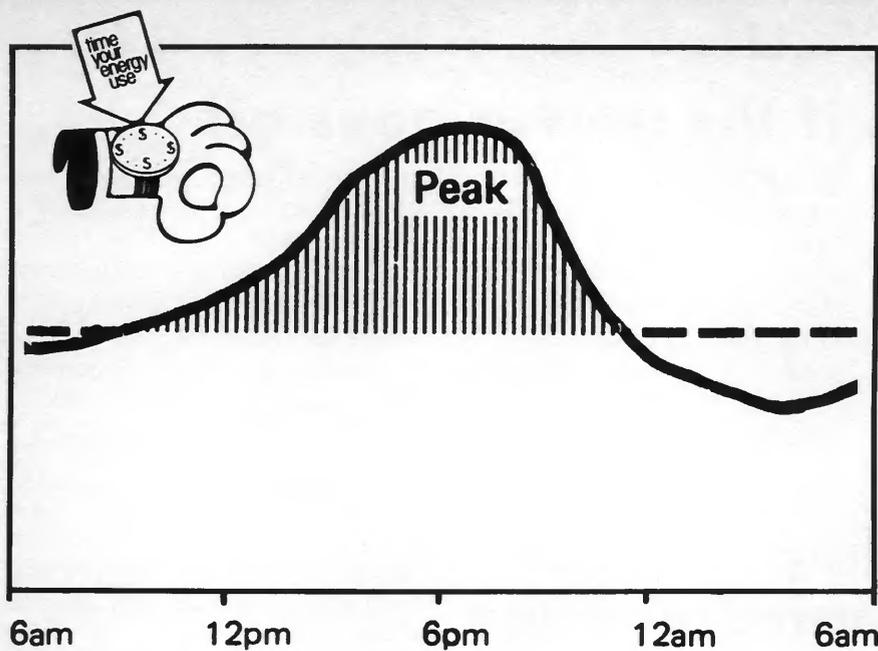
The STI Project is partially funded by LSCA Title 1 funds approved by the Illinois State Library. Because it is a demonstration project, non-residents who normally would pay for a non-resident library card can use public library service at no charge. The free service only extends to the end of the project period and is reserved for people's business or farm needs.

Farmers and businesspeople are encouraged to try out the new STI service at the public library. For more information, contact your local public librarian.



Office closing

Our offices will be closed Wednesday, July 4, in observance of Independence Day.



It's 'peak alert' time

Most consumers are familiar with the term "peak demand" and have some general idea that it affects the cost of electric service. But just what is peak demand and how does it work to drive up the cost of providing electric service today?

Peak demand is, very simply, the greatest use of electricity in any given period. Every day has a peak demand, every month, every year. In some cases, the peak demand doesn't get very high at all; demand for electric power stays fairly constant.

But sometimes, especially during hot summer afternoons and evenings, peak demand skyrockets. That's when it becomes a concern.

The concern isn't in whether the demand can be supplied; usually a utility has enough generating capacity to meet the demands of its consumers. The real concern is in the cost of supplying peak demands. Because different kinds of generating plants, using different kinds of fuel, are used for different needs.

For instance, there are some large generating plants which produce great quantities of electricity almost all the time. These are termed "base-load" plants. They are capable of operating on a 24-hour-per-day, seven-day-per-week basis, and can satisfy the typical

demands for electricity. Because of the size of these plants, they are more expensive to construct. But they also use the lowest-cost fuels, such as coal and nuclear fuel, and thus are less expensive to operate on a day-to-day basis. These plants are also the most reliable, efficient generating stations on a system.

During times when base-load generation isn't quite enough to satisfy electric demand, "intermediate" plants are put into service. These are often older generating plants which once served as base-load capacity, but through age and technological advancements are now less efficient than newer generating facilities. These intermediate plants often use fuels such as coal, oil, and gas. They are often run at half capacity, rather than at full production capability, just to make up the difference between demand and base-load production.

When demand becomes very high, "peaking plants" are put into service. These units usually operate on expensive oil or diesel fuel. They rarely generate large quantities of power, but they have one great advantage over intermediate and base-load plants due to the fuels used, they can go "on line," or begin generating, almost at a moment's notice.

Getting the generating equipment operating and producing electricity quickly is a very important factor in meeting peak demand, because sometimes demand increases very rapidly, and failing to meet it could cause an entire system to go into blackout. But it can also be a very expensive element in the cost of producing electricity, especially operating oil or diesel units.

These peaking plants are used only during times of excessive demand, or when another major unit fails. But, much like an automobile that is only driven on Sundays, that unit still has to be paid for, in full. And those fuels — oil and diesel fuel — which allow quick start-up at critical times are also the most expensive fuels to use in generating electricity.

Peak demand also makes it necessary for transmission lines and substations to be able to deliver enormous amounts of electricity when necessary, although that ability isn't always needed. Allowing for that added capacity makes the planning, design and construction of these facilities more expensive.

It's all reflected in power costs. Until the past decade, the cost of meeting peak demand was not as high because the fuels used were much less expensive, and the demand itself was not as great.

But every year demand, and costs, increase. These costs will continue to grow as oil-based fuels become less available and more expensive. Fuel costs ordinarily make up as much as 50 percent of a utility's operating expense; when those fuels include natural gas and oil, that percentage can increase drastically.

You can help avoid contributing to peak demand and help your cooperative control costs by controlling electric use throughout the day. What happens between 10 a.m. and 10 p.m. on hot days this summer could greatly affect your electric rates next year. Controlling your own use of electricity by using only one major appliance at a time during those hours is one contribution you can make.

A little effort now during warm weather can make a big difference in your future power costs.

ship is to promote student interest in household equipment and energy consumption in preparation for careers in general home economics, consumer economics, home economics education and Cooperative Extension.

Undergraduates at the University enrolled in the School of Human Resources and Family Studies who have at least 60 hours of credit and who have a professional interest in the area of studies stipulated by the Mamer family are eligible to receive the scholarship. Marilyn M. Dunsing, acting head, Department of Family and Consumer Activities, says that second-year students at the University are encouraged to apply, and that transfer students from junior and community college or other four-year institutions are eligible to apply.

Selection is based on three principal criteria: academic aptitude, potential for contribution to the home economics profession, and enrollment in or completion of specified courses or participation in the activities of the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives.

Persons interested in applying for the scholarship should write to: Director, School of Human Resources and Family Studies, 274 Bevier Hall, 905 South Goodwin Avenue, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, Illinois 61801.

Louisan Mamer eventually took on the job of showing rural homemakers how to get the most out of the new electrical appliances that were going out into the countryside behind the crews who were stringing line and wiring houses. She spent 45 years at REA, and retired in April 1981.

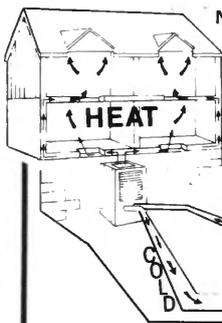
During her career with REA, thousands of people from throughout the Midwest learned about the efficient use of electricity at "REA circuses."

The "circuses," which were more properly known by the less colorful term "REA Farm Show," consisted of a traveling appliance and farm equipment show carried in a 28-foot trailer and a truck. Louisan pulled the trailer across Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska with her dark blue 1936 Ford convertible, convoying along with the truck, which carried the farm equipment side of the "circus."

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Egyptian Messenger

The Egyptian Messenger, published by the Egyptian Electric Cooperative Association, with offices in Steeleville and Murphysboro, providing electric service to Southern Illinois.



Invitation from the Board of Directors to the Annual Meeting July 26, 1984

Hubert Chapman

On behalf of the Board of Directors of Egyptian Electric Cooperative, I extend a personal invitation to attend your cooperative's 46th annual meeting. The meeting will be held at Steeleville's American Legion Hall on Thursday, July 26, 1984. Last year's meeting was held in the hall and it seemed to suit our needs quite well. It is air conditioned and it was quite comfortable in spite of last summer's heat.

Registration will begin at 6:30 p.m. and each member registering will receive an attendance gift. All members registered by 7:30 p.m. will qualify for one of the "early bird" prizes consisting of ten \$20 credits to be applied on an electric bill.

We are planning for a short business meeting similar to last year. Those of you that attended last year will recall that we concluded the meeting before 9:30 p.m. and we are hoping to do the same this year. In addition to a few brief reports, we are planning a short slide presentation to show the membership the facilities and equipment they own at their own cooperative and Southern Illinois Power Cooperative.

As in the past, we will conclude the meeting with entertainment and this year we are having Captain Stubby address the audience. I am sure you will thoroughly enjoy him, so plan on spending the evening with us. This is your opportunity to participate in the operation of your cooperative and we look forward to seeing you on July 26.

Hubert L. Chapman, President
Board of Directors

Official Notice Egyptian Electric Cooperative Association

46th Annual Meeting
July 26, 1984 7:30 p.m.

American Legion Hall
South Chester Street
Steeleville, Illinois

Action Will Be Taken
On the Following Matters:

1. Report on the number of members present, in order to determine the existence of a quorum.
2. Reading of the notice of the meeting and proof of the due publication or mailing thereof, or the waiver or waivers of notice of the meeting, as the case may be.
3. Reading of unapproved minutes of previous meeting of the members and the taking of necessary action thereon.
4. Presentation and consideration of reports of officers, trustees and committees.
5. Election of Board members.
6. Unfinished business.
7. New business.
8. Adjournment.

A. C. Hayer, Secretary
Board of Directors
Egyptian Electric Cooperative

Drawing for Attendance Prizes — (Must be present to win prizes)

Early Bird Prize

10 Credits for \$20
on Electric Bills

Annual Meeting Grand Prizes

Two \$100 Credits
on Electric Bills

Free Gift

To Each
Registered Member

Nominating Committee meeting minutes

The Nominating Committee, in compliance with the by-laws of the Egyptian Electric Cooperative Association, met at Steeleville, Illinois, in the office of the Cooperative, on June 4, 1984, at 8 p.m., to nominate candidates for the office of Director of the Cooperative to serve for a three-year term and to be voted upon by the membership of the Cooperative in its Annual Meeting to be held on July 26, 1984, in the Steeleville American Legion Hall.

Attorney Paul H. Nehrt opened the meeting by stating that the purpose of the Nominating Committee is to nominate candidates for the office of Director of the Cooperative, and that the terms of Mr. Harold I. Dycus, Mr. Archie Hamilton, and Mr. Raymond C. Mulholland were expiring this year.

A roll call of the members of the Nominating Committee was taken, and all members were present, except Janice Wall.

Attorney Nehrt stated that the first order of business would be to select a Chairman and a Secretary of the meeting.

Mr. Dean Bame was duly selected as Chairman of the Committee, and Mr. Paul Nehrt was selected as Secretary of the meeting.

The Chairman requested the Secretary to read the

minutes of the last year's Nominating Committee meeting.

The Chairman instructed the Committee that three or more nominations could be made by the Committee and placed on the ballot. Following a discussion on this, it was unanimously agreed to nominate three candidates.

Mr. Paul nominated Mr. Raymond C. Mulholland, Mrs. Kroening nominated Mr. Harold I. Dycus, and Mr. Leinicke nominated Mr. Archie Hamilton for the office of director of the Cooperative. Mr. Tindall moved that the nominations be closed and that they be nominated by acclamation. The motion was seconded by Mr. Mohr, and was unanimously carried, and that their names be placed on the ballot to be voted upon at the Annual Membership Meeting on July 26, 1984.

There being no further business, motion was duly made and seconded that the meeting be adjourned. Motion carried.

Dean Bame, Chairman

A. W. Hornbostel Jr.
Milton Mayer
Russell Mohr
Melvin Paul

Jean E. Kroening
Steven M. Tindall
Raymond Leinicke

Annual Meeting entertainment: Captain Stubby

Paul Harvey, ABC News, said, "Captain Stubby is good, clean fun. Not since Will Rogers has our country enjoyed such a delightful court jester." We are sure you would agree with the great Paul Harvey if you saw the Captain at the MGM Grand in Las Vegas or at a country school house in the Midwest. His good, clean, down-to-earth humor is hard to come by these days. He delights young and old alike with his Hoosier brand of corn. His stories are enriched with the fact that he was born on a farm in Indiana and grew up during "hard times." The laughs come thick and fast. Your sides will ache. Some of the biggest



Captain Stubby

and best agricultural companies in the world have had him under contract for years to represent them as their goodwill ambassador. Stubby has a syndicated radio show called "Special Delivery" for Wayne feeds, and another syndicated radio program "Anybody Home?" with his longtime radio friend, Charles Homer Bill. Both programs run six days a week on radio stations all over the country. He has 40 years of radio experience. As an after-dinner speaker, Captain Stubby is in great demand.

In private life he is Tom Fouts and lives on his farm near Galveston, Ind., not more than a mile and a half from

where he grew up. He and his wife, Lou, live in a beautiful, big white brick ranch home on a hill overlooking a pasture full of Angus cattle and Stubby's favorite stream, Deer Creek. He also raises corn and soybeans.

For many years "Prairie Farmer," America's oldest farm paper, has carried a delightful column in every issue titled "Captain Stubby SEZ." It's a must for their farm subscribers. Our best advice: If he's on radio in your area or appears there in person, don't miss Paul Harvey's favorite laugh getter — Captain Stubby. Egyptian Electric members, now's your chance, don't miss Captain Stubby.

Annual Meeting registration instructions: last name please

The membership will be divided alphabetically, by the last name. There will be two lines immediately inside the entrance doors for registering members. Be sure that you get in the correct line, as it speeds registering and keeps the line moving. Members must be registered by 7:30 p.m. to qualify for the "early bird" prizes. Registration will begin as early as 6:30 p.m.

Entrance to the hall will be through the double doors on the south side, from the walkway between the Legion Hall and the new bowling alley building. Access to this walkway is from the front parking lot towards the bowling alley, or from the west parking lot behind the ball diamond. These entrances will be clearly marked, and Cooperative employees will be located around the area to help direct you to the meeting. The club room doors will be locked, so there will be no entering from the club room.

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Larry Lindley Construction
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building. Also, install enough light switches and motor controls for convenient operation.

No matter how carefully you plan, there are always changes in technology or changes in the operation that make it necessary to expand and revise an electrical system. For this reason, do not begin by installing circuit distribution panels that are only large enough for present electrical loads. Allow some room for expansion.

Design electrical systems for easy maintenance. For example, locate lampholders so that bulbs can be easily changed; and locate motors and fans so that they can be easily disconnected for repair and maintenance.

Finally, install the electrical system carefully so that the appearance of the finished work is a credit to the farming operation as well as to the person who installed it.

Most rural areas have no electrical inspection of either new construction or remodeled buildings. In most cases the only inspection is by a representative of the insurance company after the work is done. Before hiring an electrician discuss his workmanship with other producers and your insurance man. Sometimes the lowest bidder is the most expensive over the long run. All too often, the individual who wires a confinement building is either unfamiliar with the type of equipment needed or does not know where to purchase the proper wiring materials. Be sure that the electrician you choose has skills that match your needs.

Electrical installations and equipment should be in accordance with the National Electrical Code and any local codes. Particular attention must be paid to Article 547 in the code concerning agricultural buildings. Although there are five environments listed in Article 547 that create unique problems for electrical installers, the environments of primary concern have a high dust level from litter, feed or feathers as well as a high moisture level and a corrosive atmosphere brought about by vapor from manure.

The equipment used in environmentally controlled livestock buildings presents a new set of problems to most electrical installers. These buildings are classified as "damp" or "wet" loca-

tions. To be suitable for use in these locations, wiring must seal out dust and moisture.

The recommended practice today is to use type UF (underground feeder) cable rather than type NM cable in wet

Table I. Support Spacing for Rigid, Nonmetallic Conduit

Diameter	Maximum Support Spacing
.50-1 inch	3 feet
1.25-2 inch	5 feet
2.50-3 inch	6 feet
3.50-5 inch	7 feet

areas. UF cable is approved for use in wet locations while NM is not. Mount the cable on the surface for ease of maintenance and inspection rather than enclose it in attics or inside walls. Secure the cable within eight inches of each box and at two-foot intervals on horizontal surfaces and three-foot intervals on vertical surfaces. Use nonmetallic cable straps with stainless steel nails to secure the cable, and mount the cable so that it follows the surfaces of structural members such as studs and trusses.

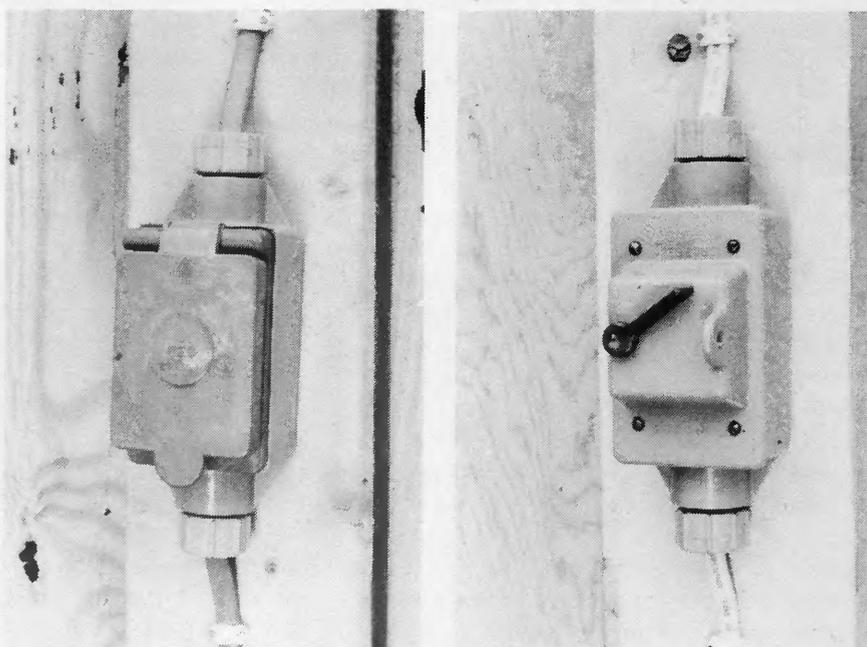
Locate the cables so that they are not subject to contact by animals or exposed to mechanical damage. Also, be sure not to make sharp bends in cables. In fact, the radius of the bend should be at least five times the diameter of the cable. Install switches

so that they open the ungrounded (hot) conductors. Use care when removing the outer covering from the UF cable so you do not slit the insulation on the wires. Be sure all splices are properly insulated and enclosed in boxes. Use approved, moisture-tight, non-corrosive boxes with gasketed covers and connectors that seal tightly to prevent moisture, dust, insects and rodents from entering.

In some cases, conduit must be used for mechanical protection or where multiple wires are needed, as in motor control systems. However, do not use metal conduit and boxes because they will corrode in the wet environment of a livestock confinement building. Instead, use Schedule 80 rigid, nonmetallic conduit and nonmetallic boxes.

Rigid, nonmetallic conduit and nonmetallic boxes eliminate the corrosion problem. There have been some problems, however, with sagging of nonmetallic conduit. The data in Table I indicates the maximum support spacing for use of Schedule 80 rigid nonmetallic conduit.

Several brands of corrosion-resistant, watertight boxes and cord and cable connectors that will seal out moisture and dust are available. These items may be difficult to locate in electrical stores but can be purchased through electrical wholesalers.



UF cable entering dust- and water-tight, nonmetallic boxes in corrosive environments must be secured to structure within eight inches of box.

Egyptian Messenger

The Egyptian Messenger, published by the Egyptian Electric Cooperative Association, with offices in Steeleville and Murphysboro, providing electric service to Southern Illinois.

From the Manager's Desk

by Harry Kuhn



RATES

This is the time of year that we begin making plans for the mailing of the billing packets to the self-billed accounts and thus is also the time that we look at the next year's budget and make a decision as to rate levels. As most of you are aware, the rate increases we put into effect the past few years were effective with the October billing period and remained in effect for the next 12-month period. This year there will not be a rate change in October and the current rates will remain in effect until at least April 1985.

Your board of directors and management have been taking an in-depth look at the cooperative's rates and budget projection and while we have some concerns about next year's margin level, we have decided that any decision on rates should be postponed until such time as we know what the settlement in the coal industry will be and what impact it will have on our fuel costs at the Lake of Egypt plant. The cost of fuel is the single largest operating expense at the Lake of Egypt plant, so any increase in the cost of coal will have a direct bearing on the amount of money we will have to expend for wholesale power in 1985.

Not only does the actual increase in the price of coal have an impact on our wholesale costs, but preparations for a possible strike in the coal industry also affect our fuel costs. All electric utilities that burn coal have to plan on the assumption that there will be a strike and thus have to stockpile coal. One of the sure things in this business is that you cannot operate a coal-fired plant without coal, so no utility can gamble that there will not be a stoppage or that it will not be affected by a selective work stoppage in the mining industry. Thus, Southern Illinois Power Cooperative has to stockpile approximately \$10,000,000 worth of coal and at today's interest costs it does not take long to figure out that the carrying costs of such a stockpile can amount to large sums in a hurry. Other than what the actual settlement in the coal industry will be, the big unknown is how quickly we will be able to burn the stockpile down to reduce these carrying charges. If winter temperatures are mild across the country, we could be faced with surplus coal for quite some time.

We believe that we will be in a much better position to

assess our situation in early 1985 and will make a decision then. We are committed to holding the rates down to the minimum necessary to meet our mortgage requirements and keep the cooperative in a viable financial position and we believe we can make a better informed decision in early 1985. As I have mentioned on other occasions, a one-tenth of a cent per kilowatt-hour change in the average cost of fuel to Egyptian Electric means approximately \$175,000 on an annual basis, so the dollar spreads between best-case-and-worst-case guesses at this time are substantial and we would rather not make those guesses at this time.

HOME WEATHERIZATION

Most people do not want to think about the winter heating season in mid-July when the temperature is in the nineties, but now is the time for making plans to weatherize homes before the cold season arrives. Western Egyptian Economic Opportunity Council has asked me to alert our membership that some of them may qualify for assistance in weatherizing their homes to cut down on their energy consumption and thus be able to save money on their winter heating costs. We certainly want to encourage our members to not waste energy and I am reprinting a portion of information released from Western Egyptian in the hope it will help some of our lower income members conserve energy and lower their monthly heating bills. The information from Western Egyptian is as follows:

The weatherization program helps low-income people make their homes and apartments energy efficient. This is done to conserve fuel and save money. Weatherizing seals a building so cold air cannot get in and warm air cannot get out during the winter months. A weatherized building also helps to keep the structure cooler in the hot weather.

Weatherization includes some or all of the following and the work must follow in the order listed:

Weatherstripping and caulking around doors and windows

Repairing or replacing broken windows and/or doors

Adding insulation

Replacing storm windows

Installing set-back thermostats

Minor repairing of heating systems

Repairing or replacing storm doors

The Illinois Department of Commerce and Community Affairs has set a limit on the amount that can be spent on a home. The average cost of materials per home cannot exceed \$600.

Since weatherization is not a housing rehabilitation program, only minor repairs which are directly related to the weatherization process may be made to the house or apartment. For example, small roof leaks, broken or rotted

What to do if the power goes off

We offer these suggestions:

1. Check your main fuses or circuit breakers.
2. Check your meter pole. If you have breakers, make sure they are in the "on" position.
3. If you still have no power, check with your neighbors to see if they have power.

4. DURING OFFICE HOURS: (8 a.m. – 4 p.m., Monday through Friday)
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MURPHYSBORO AREA – Call 684-2144 first. If there is no answer call 965-3437.

THERE IS ALWAYS A COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE ON CALL AT ONE OF THESE TWO NUMBERS.

5. Please give the person who answers the member's name as it is billed, and other information requested.

Be careful around power lines

The harvest season calls for special attention to the dangers of electric power lines.

If a vehicle or equipment extending from a vehicle should come in contact with an overhead line, the entire body of the unit becomes energized. However, occupants of the vehicle are perfectly safe as long as they stay on the unit which is insulated from the ground by its rubber tires.

If you are the operator, or you witness someone in this situation, make sure that no attempt is made to leave the vehicle until someone gets help from the Cooperative office or emergency squad. Make certain also to keep other persons away from contact with any part of the energized unit or with any conductive objects it is in contact with.

If it is necessary for the occupant to leave the vehicle, he must jump clear so that no part of the body is in contact with any part of the vehicle and the ground at the same time. Even on slightest contact the body can complete the circuit to ground with disastrous results.

The possibility also exists for accidents involving vehicles colliding with power poles, guy wires or wire anchors. Please be extremely cautious when working around power lines or poles. Cutting a guy wire or shearing off a pole could put the power line in contact with the equipment or operator.

Contact can also weaken poles and guy wires and leave the line susceptible to outage.

window sills, and broken doors could be repaired. Federal regulations set a limit of \$150 on repairs.

There is no charge for weatherization service. The weatherization program is funded by the federal government and operated by the Illinois Department of Commerce and Community Affairs through local administering agencies such as Western Egyptian.

The weatherization program has five steps:

1. An individual applies to the local agency to determine if he or she is eligible.
2. If the applicant is eligible for the program, the home or apartment is inspected by a representative from the local agency to determine what weatherization work is needed.
3. Weatherization work is scheduled and the applicant is notified of the date when work will begin.
4. Weatherization work is done.
5. Work is inspected to make sure it was completed to satisfy federal standards.

Federal guidelines limit the eligibility for the weatherization program to individuals and/or families at or below the income shown:

Size of Family Unit	125% Poverty Guidelines
1	\$ 6,225
2	8,400
3	10,575
4	12,750
5	14,925
6	17,100

For family units with more than six members, add

\$2,100 for each additional member.

To apply for the weatherization program the applicant must provide: (1) Documentation of the household's income for the past twelve months, (2) Documentation of home ownership (copy of deed, property tax receipt, mobile home title, etc.), and (3) Head of household's social security number.

If you are a renter you will be given a consent form to be signed by your landlord and the landlord must furnish ownership documentat on.

Jackson County residents wishing to apply for the program may contact the local outreach office at 1401 Walnut, Murphysboro, IL 62966, or phone 684-3341.

Perry County residents wishing to apply for the program may contact the local outreach office at 310 East South, DuQuoin, IL 62832, or phone 542-4656.

Randolph County residents wishing to apply for the program may contact the local outreach office at 824½ Swanwick, Chester, IL 62233 or phone 826-3141.

Office closing

This office will be closed Sept. 3, 1984, in observance of Labor Day.

Congress will not approve acid rain controls this year

Congress has killed, for another year, attempts to control acid rain.

The end of months of emotional debate, political maneuvering and intense lobbying came when the House Subcommittee on Health and the Environment voted 10-9 against the leading acid rain bill. Other proposals have been introduced, but with little time left in this campaign-shortened legislative year, further action is unlikely.

Now the sponsor of the bill, Rep. Henry Waxman of California, and his supporters will have to wait until the 99th Congress convenes in January to reintroduce their proposals to reduce the amount of sulfur oxides in the air.

And Waxman, who chairs the Health and Environment subcommittee, promises he will revive the issue next session. "Acid rain," he says, "is not an issue that will go away."

But proposals such as Waxman's to finance regional pollution control with a nationwide tax on electricity are bound to face stiff opposition next year.

"I'm not implacably opposed to acid rain legislation," said Rep. John Dingell of Michigan, the chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee, which oversees the Waxman subcommittee. But in voting against Waxman's bill, he called the proposal intolerable, saying, "It is a nationwide financing bill, but not a nationwide control bill."

Central to the acid rain controversy is whether cleanup efforts will work, and who should pay. It has pitted regions of the country against each other, and even has supporters of acid rain control bickering among themselves.

New England contends that the

chief culprits are smokestacks in the industrial Midwest where coal is burned by utilities, steel plants, paper mills and other industries.

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the four states with the highest sulfur oxide emissions in 1980 were Ohio, with 2.4 million tons, Pennsylvania and Indiana, with 1.8 million tons each, and Illinois, with 1.3 million tons.

Some Midwesterners say that the astronomical expense of controlling that pollution — possibly as much as \$6 billion a year — outweighs the uncertain effects on fish and trees. New Englanders disagree, saying their multi-billion dollar recreation industry is being threatened, and that the Midwest should pay for the cleanup.

Some researchers say that lowering industrial and vehicle emissions would reduce acid rain, but they don't know enough about the chemical action in the atmosphere to predict where the controls would take effect. In other words, no one knows whether curbing sulfur emissions in the Midwest would reduce acid rain in New England.

For that reason the utility industry, and the Reagan Administration, have called for more research before mandating expensive emission controls.

The nation's 1,000 rural electric cooperatives have urged a go-slow approach. A resolution adopted this year at the annual meeting of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association notes that a nationwide program could greatly increase the cost of electricity to consumers, and that, "There is no validated scientific basis for assuring that further reductions in emission from coal-fired generating plants will result in meaningful

reductions of acidic deposition anywhere in North America."

Meanwhile, the South, which apparently neither creates nor suffers from acid rain, does not want to help pay for the cleanup. And the West doesn't want to share the cost, arguing that the lower-sulfur coal in that part of the country doesn't contribute to the problem.

Greater use of Western coal has been suggested as a way to lower sulfur emissions, but that could threaten the economy in the Eastern coal-mining region where higher-sulfur coal is mined. United Mine Workers President Richard Trumka says a switch to Western coal would eliminate the jobs of 26,000 coal miners and 61,000 other industrial workers in the four states with the highest emissions.

Most of this year's acid rain control bills reflected at least some of the Midwest's concerns.

Waxman's bill, which attracted the most attention, called for the 50 electric utilities with the highest sulfur emissions to reduce those emissions by six million tons by 1990. This would be achieved by installing filtering devices called scrubbers. All coal-fired power plants built since 1978 have scrubbers, which can account for more than 25 percent of a plant's construction and operating costs.

Under Waxman's bill, 90 percent of the cost of installing scrubbers would have been paid from a \$1 billion trust fund, supported by a tax of one mill (one-tenth of one cent) per kilowatt-hour on all nonnuclear electricity. That tax would have cost the average household about 75 cents a month.

Another bill, sponsored by Reps.

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Father Piers Grant-Ferris' true story

When Father Piers Grant-Ferris disappeared on Mt. Aconcagua he was automatically assumed dead—just one more victim of the notorious 23, 831 foot "killer mountain" in Argentina.

But incredibly, the English priest lived to tell the tale of his eight days and nights alone and lost on the highest peak in the new world.

Damart underwear and gloves, he said, saved his life during the ordeal.

"Aconcagua has been called the 'killer mountain' because so many people die on it from the subnormal temperatures," said the mountain-climber priest. "I discovered later that while I was lost on the mountain the temperature had been around -30°. In the whole history of Aconcagua, only a few people have survived out in the open for even one night in such cold conditions but I remained alive for eight days and nights, which



-30° and lost 8 days on Killer Mountain.

sional football players like the Pittsburgh Steelers, Buffalo Bills, New York Jets and Green Bay Packers. It's the official cold-weather underwear of the Ladies' Professional Golf Association.

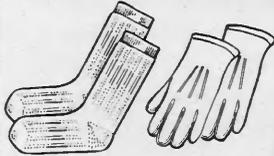
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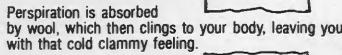
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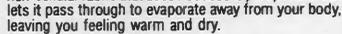
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PERSPIRATION



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was considered by everyone to be completely impossible.

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This from an experienced mountaineer who had already scaled the peaks of Kilimanjaro in Africa and Mont Blanc in Europe!

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Egyptian Messenger

The Egyptian Messenger, published by the Egyptian Electric Cooperative Association, with offices in Steeleville and Murphysboro, providing electric service to Southern Illinois.

From the Manager's Desk

by Harry Kuhn



BILLING PACKETS

Billing packets will be mailed to those members who are on self-billing during the first week of October. If you are on self-billing and have not received your packet by October 20, please contact one of our offices and we will mail you another packet. As I mentioned in last month's column, rates will remain unchanged until at least April of 1985. We will assess the impact of the coal settlement and make a decision in January as to what the revenue requirements and rates will be during the balance of 1985. Any rate changes decided on in January would not, in all likelihood, be effective before the April billing period.

SENATE BILL 1300

Earlier this year I talked about our efforts to pass legislation in Congress that would assure long-term financing of electric cooperatives without having to go through the Congressional budget process as we did prior to 1973. The bill we supported passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 283 to 111 and is presently tied up in the Senate where majority leader Baker has delayed scheduling it for vote by the full Senate. Since the present administration is strongly opposed to the bill, it is being held from a vote of the full Senate despite the fact that 53 senators have signed a letter requesting Senator Baker to schedule the bill for a floor vote.

The bill has attracted national media attention and much of what has been written trumpets the administration's position and would lead the readers to believe that this legislation is a gigantic effort to rip off the American people and to provide, according to Reader's Digest, a perpetual gravy train for 26 million Americans. We strongly believe that nothing could be further from the truth.

To understand what the legislation proposes, one needs to understand just how electric cooperative financing arrived at its present state. When electric cooperatives were first organized back in the 1930's and 1940's, their capital needs were financed entirely by the Rural Electrification Administration at a rate of 2 percent interest. The only equity money put up by the members was a \$5 membership fee. Cooperatives were formed because private utilities would not serve the unprofitable rural areas and were

financed by the government because no bank would finance such a venture. Each year Congress, as part of its budget, would appropriate money for the REA loan program and the level of the loan budget was generally based on anticipated needs of the loan program. The cooperatives made quarterly principal and interest payments on the loan and these payments flowed back into the treasury's general fund. This arrangement continued from the start of the program in 1935 until 1973.

In 1973, two major changes were made in the loan program. The loan program was removed from the annual budget process and a revolving fund was established which was made up of all outstanding loan balances. Principal and interest payments are paid into the fund, instead of the treasury's general fund, and are reloaned to the cooperatives that need capital loan funds. Loans from the fund are made at 5 percent interest and therein lies part of the problem we face. The other part of the problem is that the change in the law in 1973 provided that in 1993 the principal and interest payments would again revert to the treasury's general fund. The law also provided that the fund could borrow from the treasury, at the treasury's current cost of money, if funds in the revolving fund were not adequate to meet loan requests. Thus, the fund borrowed at current rates and reloaned then at 5 percent interest, creating a situation whereby the fund will eventually go broke. The other major change in the law was that the cooperatives created their own financial cooperative which raises money on the commercial money market and presently 30 percent of your cooperative's capital needs are borrowed from non-government sources at current market interest rates.

To correct the problems with the fund the cooperatives are proposing two changes in the Act, namely that the revolving fund be made permanent and that the 5 percent interest rate on loans be increased to whatever level it takes to balance interest income with interest payments to the treasury. Since the money in the revolving fund was included in past government budgets, it will not require any additional government appropriation. It will absolutely not forgive any outstanding debt and every cooperative will continue to make principal and interest payments as they have always done. From our standpoint the proposed changes would assure us of adequate financing down the road and in return for this assurance we would pay higher interest costs.

The administration has sounded the theme that cooperatives do not need any assistance because they are serving affluent subdivisions at rates lower than private power companies. Undoubtedly many cooperatives do serve some

What to do if the power goes off

We offer these suggestions:

1. Check your main fuses or circuit breakers.
2. Check your meter pole. If you have breakers, make sure they are in the "on" position.
3. If you still have no power, check with your neighbors to see if they have power.

4. DURING OFFICE HOURS: (8 a.m. — 4 p.m., Monday through Friday) CALL THE OFFICE NUMBER NEAREST YOU: Steeleville 965-3434 or Murphysboro 684-2143.
AFTER OFFICE HOURS: STEELEVILLE AREA — Call 965-3437 first. If there is no answer call 684-2144.

- MURPHYSBORO AREA — Call 684-2144 first. If there is no answer call 965-3437.
THERE IS ALWAYS A COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE ON CALL AT ONE OF THESE TWO NUMBERS.
5. Please give the person who answers the member's name as it is billed, and other information requested.

Cooperative members more than just customers

It is important to make the distinction between terms relating to an investor-owned utility (IOU) and at an electric cooperative. The IOU provides electricity to its customers, and its primary goal is to make a profit. These profits are returned to the stockholders.

For those of us working in rural electric cooperatives, we seldom refer to you as a customer. While we have a business relationship with you, our business is conducted ever mindful of the fact that it is owned and operated by the users, or members. Members join together to provide electric service to themselves that would be unprofitable if provided by any other means. Any return or savings are remitted to members as capital credits and in proportion to the use each member makes of the cooperative.

When we refer to you as a member, it is not a contrivance. The word "member" has real meaning. You are

COOPERATIVES



more than a customer and have a part ownership in a democratically controlled business.

In becoming a member of an electric cooperative, you make an implied pledge to fellow members to "cooperate" in advancing the business. Fundamental to the pledge is paying your electric bill on time, granting needed rights-of-way, supporting cooperative legislative aims, participating in activities and business sessions, especially the annual meeting, and, perhaps, serving on the board of directors.

In becoming a member, you agree to share in the responsibility for the volume of business and the capital needed to maintain and expand the system. In turn, you have a limited liability up to and including the amount of your "investment" in the cooperative (accrued capital credits).

While only a few members can participate in the policy decisions of the cooperative, they can help by following our activities through the Illinois Rural Electric News and by participating in the manner described previously.

When we consider that this affiliation of some 10,585 members and their families living on 1,938 miles of Egyptian line enables them to provide themselves with electricity at reasonable costs seemingly against all business sense, the strength of the cooperative business is demonstrated. This invention has served farmers and rural people well.

subdivisions and people in rural areas that are not farmers, but the facts still are that the cooperatives' average customer density is probably still little more than 10 percent of the density enjoyed by private utilities and the average cooperative rate across the country is higher than the rates of the private utility. It is strictly a case where the administration has selected a few cooperatives out of a group of approximately 1,000 and is saying that the position enjoyed by these few is typical of all cooperatives and it just is not so.

If the government is going to take the position that it is not in the business to help those segments of the population that need assistance and applies the "pay its own way" principle to every government program, those people living outside major cities are in a lot of trouble. Surely if the "pay its own way" principle was applied to mail service and road system, no one could afford to receive mail or maintain roads outside major metropolitan areas. We would all wind up living in large cities with only interconnecting

highways to maintain. It is, however, in the national interest to keep people in the rural areas to provide valuable goods and services that keep this nation running and thus it is necessary to subsidize some things in order to meet this objective. Our goal is to keep electric utility costs affordable for our members so that they are not forced to move to the larger cities and we believe that the legislation we have proposed will accomplish this with little cost to the government.

Obviously, our program has widespread support in Congress and this is in large part due to the fact that it is one government-backed program that has worked and the cooperatives have had an unsurpassed record of repaying their loans. In order to continue this successful program, we need the help of our members to get the legislation to a Senate floor vote before October 6, when the Senate adjourns. Please contact our two Illinois senators and Senator Baker and urge them to get this important legislation moving before adjournment.

LIVESTOCK BUILDINGS

Moisture and dust protection important consideration for the service entrance

Locate the service entrance equipment, the conduit, fittings, service disconnect box, and the electrical distribution panels in a dry and preferably dust-free location outside the area where the livestock is confined. Use an entry way, office or separate room for this equipment. If the service entrance equipment is located inside the livestock confinement area, then the service panel must have a weather-proof enclosure.

Mount fire-resistant material such as cement-asbestos board behind the service entrance panel. In addition, use spacers to provide a one-inch air space between the service panel and the building wall. This prevents condensation on the walls from running into

(This article is the second of two parts reprinted from an Illinois Farm Electrification Council fact sheet and was written by Roland Espenschied, Professor of Agricultural-Engineering at the University of Illinois. The first article appeared in August.)

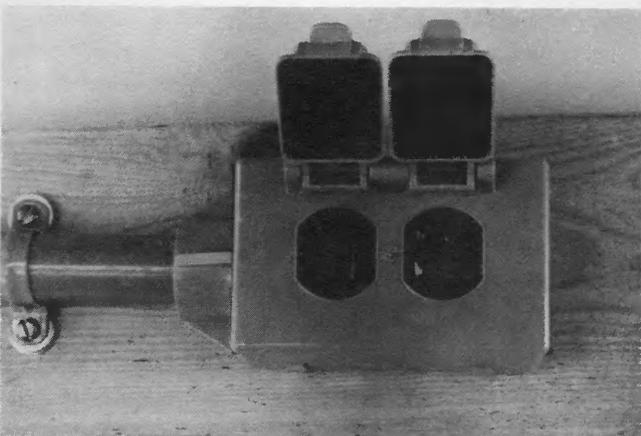
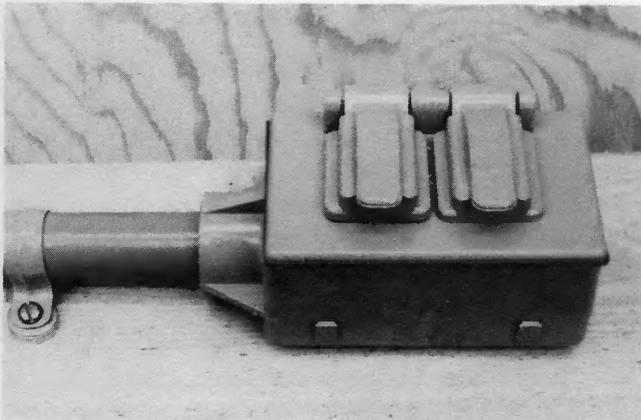
the box. The air space also keeps the panel nearer to the room temperature, reducing the possibility of condensing water inside the panel.

When metal raceways are used to enclose the service entrance conductors, pack both ends with a sealing compound to fill all of the voids

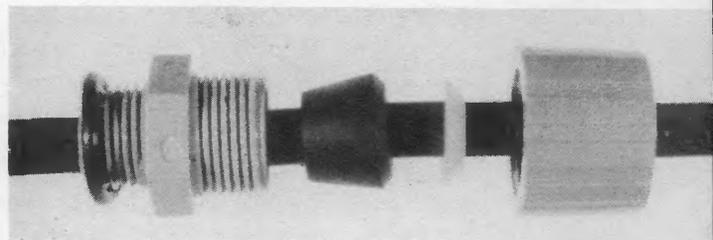
between the conductors and the sides of the metal raceways. This prevents condensation caused by circulation of warm moist air to a cold area.

Protect each circuit with its own fuse or circuit breaker. Select the size of the devices so that they are in accordance with the size of the conductors used in the circuit and do not load the circuits to more than 80 percent of the circuit rating listed in Table II. This sort of load control is especially important for applications in which electrical loads continue for long periods of time, as is the case with the use of heat lamps and exhaust fans.

Install type UF cable for all electric circuits in these buildings, and mount



Switches and/or receptacles mounted in dust- and water-tight, gasketed enclosures should be positioned with hinge at top when possible. Keep covers closed when not in use.



Nonmetallic cable connectors assure dust- and watertight fit of cable into nonmetallic enclosures.



When standard metal service equipment is used, locate it in a clean dry room adjacent to livestock rearing area. Conduit should enter side or bottom with ends sealed.

improved management.

"Great strides have been taken to preserve the traditional integrity of the balance sheets of our best known cooperative," Condit said. "In the past year, we have seen several co-op boards approve the installation of top-flight management teams — executives of known and acknowledged capacity to compete."

REA's Hunter said that rural electric and telephone cooperatives are in a much different operating environment today, one that points up the need for good management from co-op directors and managers. Hunter says that today, cooperatives have matured and have "experienced directors, managers and staff that need less instruction in how to do their jobs."

Two agricultural cooperative leaders, Wayne Boutwell, president of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, and Randall E. Torgerson, administrator of the USDA's Agricultural Cooperative Service (ACS), said that indelible lessons have been learned. "The evolving structure of U.S. agriculture has stimulated changes in the farm co-op system and this has resulted in a more efficient cooperative industry which remains highly responsive to the needs of its owner-customers," Boutwell said.

Torgerson says that co-ops are poised to enter a new dimension of business activity and growth. "Hard, but valuable lessons of the inflationary 1970's and the potpourri of adverse factors in the 1980's have sharpened cooperative leadership," he said.

The cooperative future could continue to chip away at a comfort of the past, member loyalty, says Charles B. Gill, chief executive officer of the



October is Co-op Month

and zeal of our current co-op members that was exhibited by those who formed our cooperatives," he said. He added that sound business practices, in addition to maintaining loyalty, will become a greater priority for cooperatives.

Bob Bergland, executive vice president and general manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA), agrees that competition is getting tough. "New competition is growing where it didn't exist before," he said. "The real test of cooperatives is whether they can adapt to the changing environment. Co-ops have always succeeded when they found a niche. Those niches are changing."

In their views of change, the cooperative leaders had specific ideas for the future that reflected their areas of cooperative endeavor, yet there was a

national trade," he said.

The Cooperative League's E. Morgan Williams puts special emphasis on international trade. "For American cooperatives to grow and survive, they must expand their horizons," he said. "One major challenge will be in the international arena. Our cooperatives must do more internationally. Co-ops around the world want to do business with ours. We must be willing to participate in the world markets and with the various international cooperative business systems."

"We must look for ways to push into new lines of business," says CUNA's Jim Williams in agreement. "We must use our strength, which is our tremendous membership base, to become successful marketers of products and services — our own, those produced by other cooperatives and those from outside suppliers. And we

Nothing new for cooperatives

National Rural Utilities Cooperative Finance Corporation (CFC). "The competitive posture of cooperatives is being tested as never before and in this environment it becomes increasingly difficult to maintain the same interest

shared undercurrent of renewal. ACS's Torgerson said that significant consolidations and coordination are strengthening co-ops' ability to compete. "Cooperatives are prepared for expanded roles in processing and inter-

must create a network of cooperative groups that will allow us to work together."

Rural electric leaders Bergland at NRECA and Gill at CFC both look

(Continued on page 17)

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by Harry Kuhn



BILLING PACKETS

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CAPITAL CREDITS

Occasionally we are asked to explain just what are capital credits and what happens to the money that the capital credits represent. Margins and capital credits have been discussed at various times over the the years, but perhaps it would be worthwhile to review how your cooperative is financed and what happens to the surplus of revenue over expenses.

When an individual starts a business, he usually puts some of his own money into the business as equity capital and borrows the balance of his needs from some lending institutions. It is necessary for the individual to put some of his own money or equity into the business because very few, if any, lending institutions would be willing to stand the risk of financing 100 percent of any business. Similarly, investor-owned utilities and cooperatives must have some equity capital in the business in order to be able to finance the balance of their capital needs from outside sources. Investor-owned companies raise this equity capital through the sale of stock and hope to earn a sufficient rate of return to be able to pay the stockholder a dividend that will give him a return on his investment. Without a dividend, the company would not be able to get anyone to purchase its new stock offerings and would not be able to raise equity in this manner.

Electric cooperatives, on the other hand, do not sell stock and do not pay a dividend to anyone. When Egyptian Electric was organized as a cooperative, the only equity money it raised was through the collection of a \$5 membership fee from each new member so it had to borrow almost 100 percent of its capital needs. In order to electrify the rural areas, the government was willing to provide 100 percent financing and certainly no one except a government agency could have assumed such a risk, especially in view of the economic circumstances in the late 1930's.

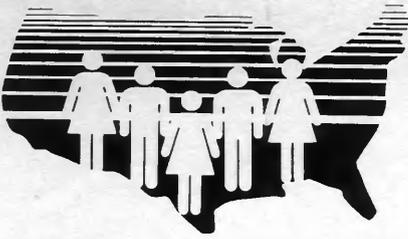
In the 46-year history of Egyptian Electric Cooperative there have been years when revenue has exceeded expenses and a margin was earned. You probably call it a profit, but in the case of non-profit organizations, such as cooperatives, it is referred to as a margin. These operating margins are retained by the cooperative and are in actuality, member contributed equity capital. This equity capital is invested in lines and equipment necessary to provide electrical service to the membership and all margins earned to date are invested in the electrical system of the cooperative. Thus, through operating margins, the equity of the cooperative has risen from near zero initially to approximately 39 percent at the present time.

As reported in the annual meeting report booklet that was given to all members in attendance at the 46th Annual Meeting on July 26, 1984, the members total capital credit account at the end of 1983 was \$5,577,304. Of this total, \$3,847,997 represents margins earned through the sale of electricity to the membership, and \$516,212 represents margins earned from investing cash reserves and are considered non-operating margins. The balance of \$1,213,095 represents capital credits assigned to Egyptian Electric by Southern Illinois Power Cooperative and one of our lenders, the Cooperative Finance Corporation. This amount is a paper asset and does not represent cash that we have received, but is an amount due the cooperative should either of those two organizations ever refund capital credits. They use these assigned margins as equity capital in the same manner we use the margins earned through our operations.

Each member's share of the contributed capital, or capital credits as they are called, is recorded in the cooperative's corporate records. An allocation of capital credits is made to each member's account at the end of each calendar year in proportion to the number of kwh's he used during the year. If, in the future, the Board of Directors determines that the cooperative is financially able to make a general retirement of capital credits, each member would receive his share of the capital credits that he might have earned during the year being retired. No capital credits have been refunded in the past and there are no plans to do so at the present time, but the financial condition of the cooperative is evaluated on a regular basis and conditions might permit a capital retirement at some time in the future.

We use a formula to determine each member's share of contributed capital and if you wanted to compute your share for 1983, you would have to take the following steps:

1. Multiply your total kwh purchases for 1983 by 4.75 cents (our delivered cost of power).



Co-ops:

'Building a Better America'

Thirty Illinois electric cooperatives will be among some 1,000 rural electric cooperatives and nearly 40,000 other cooperatives throughout the nation participating this month in the 20th official national observance of Cooperative Month. The 1984 theme is "Building a Better America."

Electric cooperatives, and all cooperatives for that matter, have proved for many years that their way of conducting business based on the democratic process is one of the most workable solutions ever devised by people to achieve common goals. It makes no difference how small or large the co-op may be or where it's located; it's the grassroots involvement and enthusiasm of the consumer-members that define a co-op's success.

Rural electric cooperatives differ from the rest of the electric utility industry in that co-ops are owned and operated by the people they serve and electric service is provided at cost. Each consumer-member has a voice and vote at the cooperative's annual meeting. Keeping members informed of and involved in the cooperative's activities is one of the organization's biggest and most important ongoing objectives.

Twenty-five million consumers in 46 states receive electricity through rural electric systems. Rural electrification is an outstanding example of what a self-help program can do because when the program began in 1935, less than 10 percent of the nation's rural areas had electricity.

In Illinois the 30 rural electric systems serve more than 170,000 farms, homes and businesses.

Many rural Americans were not around or were too young to remember the pre-rural electrification years when life was a day-to-day struggle. Fifty years ago, people were determined to improve their way of life and change their destiny by working together, cooperatively, to attain their goals.

Grassroots involvement and total participation of those early pioneers are examples that show that cooperative spirit and know-how were beneficial not only for rural Americans but also ultimately for all Americans. Rural electric leaders have helped start new businesses, expand others and develop vital community facilities in cooperative service areas. Nationally, these efforts have resulted in nearly three-quarters of a million new jobs in the past 20 years.

Other types of cooperatives in the United States offer a variety of needs such as telephone service, legal aid, health care, credit unions, food, housing, TV and auto repair shops, nursery schools and marketing and purchasing farm products and supplies.

Office closing

Our offices will be closed Monday, November 12, 1984, in observance of Veteran's Day.

What to do if the power goes off

We offer these suggestions:

1. Check your main fuses or circuit breakers.
2. Check your meter pole. If you have breakers, make sure they are in the "on" position.
3. If you still have no power, check with your neighbors to see if they have power.

4. DURING OFFICE HOURS: (8 a.m. – 4 p.m., Monday through Friday) CALL THE OFFICE NUMBER NEAREST YOU: Steeleville 965-3434 or Murphysboro 684-2143.

AFTER OFFICE HOURS:

- STEELEVILLE AREA – Call 965-3437 first. If there is no answer call 684-2144.

MURPHYSBORO AREA – Call 684-2144 first. If there is no answer call 965-3437.

THERE IS ALWAYS A COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE ON CALL AT ONE OF THESE TWO NUMBERS.

5. Please give the person who answers the member's name as it is billed, and other information requested.

2. Subtract amount obtained in step one from total dollar amount paid in 1983. (Do not include city tax and penalties in total paid)

3. Multiply difference obtained in step two by 18.9 percent.

This will give you an approximate amount for 1983. If you have any questions about capital credits or want to know the status of your contributed capital account, please contact the Steeleville office.

BANK PAYMENTS

Beginning with the October billing period, those of you

who live in the Carbondale area may pay your electric bill at the First National Bank and Trust Company of Carbondale, if you so choose. We discontinued bank collections several years ago because of cost, low member usage and problems we were experiencing, but we have decided to make the service available again on a trial basis. If the membership indicates it wants the service by utilizing it and if the collection procedure goes smoothly, we will continue the service and will consider expanding it to other banks where there is an indicated desire of having such a service available.

New Electronic Pain Killer...

relieves muscular backache, headache, even pain of tennis elbow, arthritis & bursitis!

Tested by doctors, INFRALUX™ is handheld and portable. Its infrared heat relieves pain without medication! Try it FREE for 30 days!

Here's quick relief from pain — whether you suffer from arthritis, bursitis, sinus headaches, tennis elbow, muscular backache, neuralgia, sprains or nearly any other painful musculoskeletal condition. Use INFRALUX infrared pain reliever and within minutes get on with work or play.

SOOTHING PAIN RELIEF. BUT WHY INFRARED HEAT?

There is nothing new about infrared heat. Doctors and therapists have used and recommended it for years in pain treatment. But until now, there hasn't been a compact, easy-to-use unit



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Why infrared? With ordinary methods such as heating pads and hot water bottles, much of the heat is dissipated on the skin's surface. There's no lasting effect.

But with infrared heat, the treatment goes down d-e-e-p where you need it. In fact, INFRALUX's shortwave, visible infrared heat will penetrate up to 10mm of skin tissue to reach irritated nerve endings. Your INFRALUX seeks, finds and soothes!

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In fact, William J. Shriber, MD notes in his respected "Manual of Electro Therapy" THAT MILD INFRARED RADIATION MIGHT BE THE ONLY WAY TO RELIEVE PAIN WITHOUT THE USE OF MEDICATION.

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"On patients with a variety of musculoskeletal painful conditions, Infralux was demonstrated to be effective in relieving pain." V.S., MD

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The minute your INFRALUX arrives in the mail, give it a good try. Put it to the test on that nagging backache, that stiff neck, those arthritic pains that hit so suddenly. If, after a month, you're not astounded at how much better you feel, return it for a full refund.

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Be ready the next time pain interrupts your schedule. Order an INFRALUX today!

INNOVATIONS™

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(301) 363-4304

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Threshing bee!

(Continued from page 5)

shingle splitting display came aboard, to add more of an old-time feel. Attendance continued to climb, too. In fact, the show's success was becoming something of an embarrassment.

While generous farmers had, in the past, given over 15-20 acres of their farms to the event, that was no longer enough. The show's backers started looking for property to buy, to give the itinerant exhibition a permanent home. Just as it began to look as though the eighth annual show would be a nonstarter, a 40-acre tract came on the market at an affordable price and the organization cheerfully snapped it up. Between the January purchase date and the traditional August show, members, using generous contributions of money and labor, cleared out unwanted trees and fences, hauled gravel, and put up a permanent building. Other permanent buildings have since been added, including a railroad station moved in from Bushnell, along with a caboose and other hardware.

The show has added some kind of attraction each year, including a vintage tractor pull and a kiddie tractor pull. As word gets around, and the show adds more and more attractions, exhibits and attendance both continue to increase. From the humble beginnings in 1968, when some 30 cars and tractors were shown, the show has grown to more than 100 cars and trucks and a like number of tractors. There were 28 crafts exhibits too, and more than 12,000 persons, some from as far away as California, showed up to have a nostalgic good time.

This year's show was the best, McVeigh says, and next year's will be better yet, if the past is any indication.

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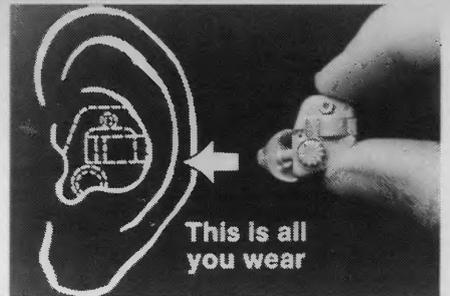
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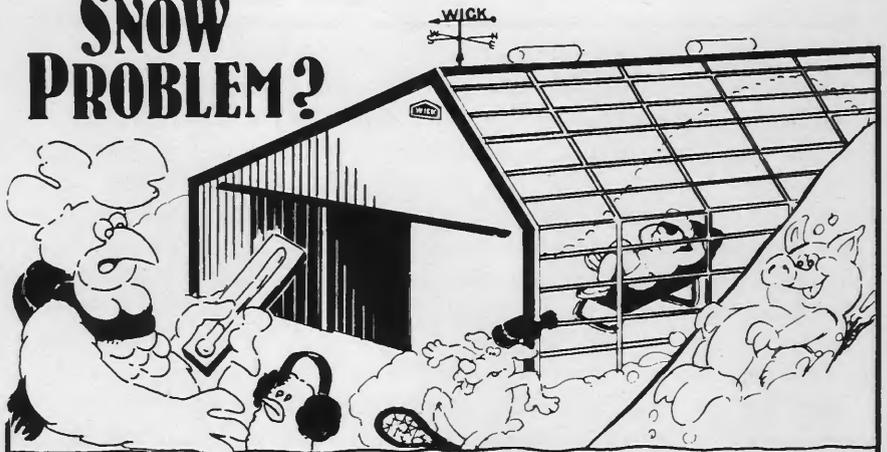
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Egyptian Messenger

The Egyptian Messenger, published by the Egyptian Electric Cooperative Association, with offices in Steeleville and Murphysboro, providing electric service to Southern Illinois.

From the Manager's Desk

by Harry Kuhn



It hardly seems possible that another year is almost gone, but Christmas is about a month away and the cold weather is nearly upon us. We are now entering that period of the year when electrical usage on the system increases dramatically and the member's electrical bill increases accordingly. Egyptian Electric is a winter peaking system, so for many of our members the winter months mean the highest electrical bill for the year and some members encounter difficulty in paying the bills or being able to pay on time.

Many people anticipate the higher bills and budget for them, but not everyone is able to do that and sometimes even the best budgets break down and it is difficult to pay a particular bill. Our standard word of advice to all our members is that if you are having problems paying a bill, call our billing department and discuss possible arrangements before your account is subject to disconnection for non-payment. We recognize that a member will, on occasion, have a problem paying a bill and we try to be flexible and fair in our collection procedures.

We do send out two first-class mail notices that a payment is overdue and we have a serviceman stop by and, if he is not able to make a personal contact, he will leave a note that the service is subject to disconnection for non-payment. The worst thing a member can do, from our standpoint, is to ignore our attempts to contact him in the hope that nothing will happen. If we do not hear from a member, we must assume that either he has moved or he is not interested in making arrangements to take care of the bill and the service will be disconnected.

There are government programs to assist people when they are unable to pay their heating bills, but an individual must make the effort to obtain the assistance. We, as the supplier, can only co-operate with the agencies and we cannot initiate the request for assistance. Every year we have a number of cases where individuals let their electric account get in arrears when they could have avoided it by simply applying for assistance on a timely basis. If you think you are going to have problems with your heating bill and do not know who to contact, call us and we will provide you with the names and telephone numbers.

One of the inherent problems with the way electricity is marketed is that the product is consumed and the consumer is billed after the fact. Unlike groceries, for example, where you cannot take them out of the store without first paying for them, it is easy to use electricity without realizing how much is being used or what the bill will be at the end of the month. While all of us will budget for food because it is essential to our well-being, we tend not to think about our electrical consumption until it is time to read the meter or pay the bill and for some that is too late to try to save enough to cover the amount due. Since electricity is nearly an essential commodity in this day and age, we need to budget for it and practice conservation, where possible. If you find it difficult to discipline yourself to budget for the high bill months, we can place you on budget billing which will levelize your payments during the year and possibly make it a little easier for you to pay the bill.

We realize that our collection policies may seem unfair to those who are having difficulty paying a bill, but we try to set policies that are fair to all our members. If we did not follow set procedures and were lax in our collection attempts, the end result would be more overdue accounts and greater write-offs at the end of the year. More overdue accounts mean more time and expense on the part of our employees and these costs plus the written-off amounts are then, in effect, borne by those who always pay in full and on time, which could be considered unfair to them. Thus, we try to follow a policy whereby we encourage prompt payment and hold the number of accounts that require special attention to a minimum. We feel this holds down the cost to all the members and we still retain enough flexibility to work with those members who are encountering payment problems, if they will cooperate with us and work with us before the service is disconnected.



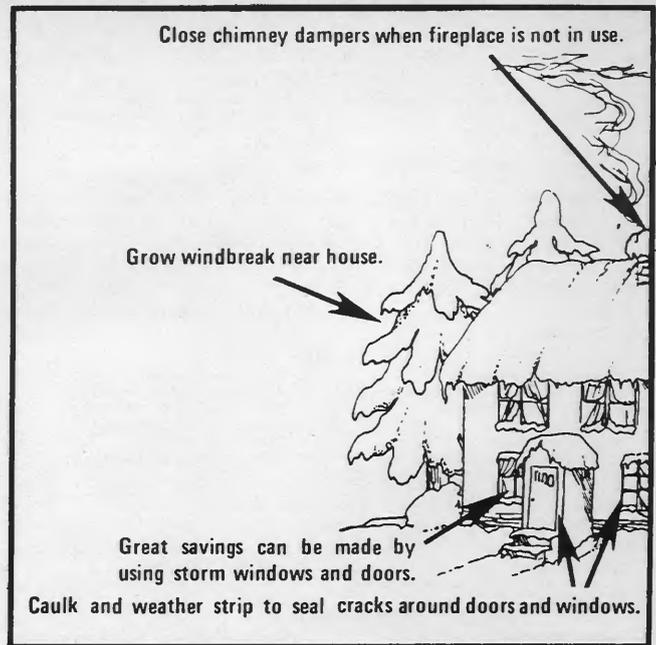
Office closing

Our offices will be closed on Thursday, Nov. 22, and Friday, Nov. 23, for the Thanksgiving holidays.

It's not too late to cut energy usage

Your Cooperative reminds you there are various ways in which all of us can control the energy we use. Here are some suggestions for your use:

- Closed drapes, blinds, and shades over large glass areas on the shady side of the house and at night can reduce heat lost through windows during the winter by up to 16 percent. This will also improve the comfort of people sitting near the window. Closing the drapes is especially helpful in homes without storm windows.
- On sunny winter days open drapes, blinds and shades on the sunny side of the house to let the sun warm the house naturally. On sunny summer days light colored drapes, blinds and shades should be closed on the sunny side of the house to reduce the cooling loads. (Remember that dark colors absorb heat.) Draperies should be insulated or lined.
- Fireplace dampers should be closed when not in use to prevent heated or cooled air from escaping up the chimney. Install fireplace doors to prevent heat loss. Avoid unnecessary loss of energy to the outside by not opening outside doors and windows more than necessary. Properly size your cooling and heating systems. The smallest adequate systems are usually most economical.
- When free-standing radiators are located near exterior walls aluminum foil can be placed behind the radiator to reflect into the room heat which would otherwise escape through the wall. Limit the use of portable electric heaters to heating small areas only. Also be sure they are thermostatically controlled.
- High humidity helps our bodies hold heat. Dry air absorbs moisture from the skin at a rapid rate and produces



a chilling effect which can only be offset by increasing air temperature. Thus a properly humidified home is as comfortable at 68 degrees F. (20 degrees C) as a dry one at 75 degrees F. (23.9 degrees C). In the winter a humidifier may be a wise investment, allowing us to lower the house temperature and save energy. A pan of water strategically located near a heating outlet will help moisturize the air if a humidifier is not available. House plants also help increase humidity by giving off moisture.

Kenneth Saul retires; Bame named director

Kenneth Saul, a director of Egyptian Electric Cooperative since 1973, submitted his resignation as director at the Sept. 25, 1984, meeting of the board. Due to family health problems, Kenneth did not feel he could continue to devote the time necessary to attend board meetings and to keep informed to the degree he feels necessary in order to be an effective director and represent the membership in the manner they expect. Kenneth has been an effective director who has been devoted to serving the membership and keeping Egyptian Electric a strong and viable cooperative. We are going to miss his presence on the board and we

thank him for his years of service and dedication.

The bylaws provide for the board of directors to appoint someone to complete an unexpired term and W. Dean Bame has been appointed to fill the vacancy created by Mr. Saul's retirement. Dean is a native of Jackson County and grew up on a farm south of Ava. He is presently employed by the USDA Soil Conservation Service and works out of the Murphysboro field office. Dean has been with the Soil Conservation service since 1963 and in his spare time he operates a grain farm that was once owned by his late parents.

Dean and his wife, Betty, make their home south of Lake Kinkaid. Betty is also employed in Murphysboro, working for a furniture store. They have two children, a son, Kevin, who works in Carbondale as a certified public accountant, and a daughter, Laura, who resides in Missouri.

What to do if the power goes off

We offer these suggestions:

1. Check your main fuses or circuit breakers.
2. Check your meter pole. If you have breakers, make sure they are in the "on" position.
3. If you still have no power, check with your neighbors to see if they have power.

4. DURING OFFICE HOURS: (8 a.m. – 4 p.m., Monday through Friday) CALL THE OFFICE NUMBER NEAREST YOU: Steeleville 965-3434 or Murphysboro 684-2143. AFTER OFFICE HOURS: STEELEVILLE AREA – Call 965-3437 first. If there is no answer call 684-2144.

MURPHYSBORO AREA – Call 684-2144 first. If there is no answer call 965-3437.

THERE IS ALWAYS A COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE ON CALL AT ONE OF THESE TWO NUMBERS.

5. Please give the person who answers the member's name as it is billed, and other information requested.

BAKED BREAST OF CHICKEN

4 to 6 chicken breasts
1 can mushroom soup, undiluted
1 cup sour cream
1 (4-oz.) can sliced mushrooms and liquid
1/2 cup sherry wine (optional)

Arrange chicken in casserole. Mix all other ingredients and pour over chicken. Sprinkle generously with paprika. Bake uncovered at 350 degrees for about 1 hour or more. Baste frequently.

HOLIDAY POTATO DISH

4 lbs. unpared potatoes, cooked and drained
1 cup chopped onion
1/4 cup butter
1 (10 3/4-oz.) can cond. cream of celery soup
1 pint dairy sour cream
1 1/2 cups shredded cheddar cheese
1/2 cup crushed corn flakes
3 tablespoons melted butter
Pimiento strips
Chopped fresh parsley

Remove skin from potatoes, shred into bowl. Saute onion in butter until tender. Remove from heat. Stir in soup and sour cream. Pour over potatoes and cheese; mix well. Turn into greased 13x9x1-inch baking dish. Cover; refrigerate overnight. Sprinkle with corn flakes; drizzle with 3 tablespoons butter. Bake in 350 degree oven for 1 hour. Garnish with pimiento and parsley. Makes 12 servings.

CHEE-ZY RICE BALLS

4 cups hot cooked rice
1 1/2 cups grated sharp Cheddar cheese
2 eggs, slightly beaten
1 1/2 teaspoons salt
1/4 teaspoon pepper
1/4 cup minced onion
3 tablespoons creole mustard
8 drops Tabasco pepper sauce
2 cups soft bread crumbs
1 tablespoon paprika
1 package (10 oz.) frozen green peas, cooked and drained (about 1 1/2 cups)
1 package (12 oz.) frozen peeled and deveined raw shrimp, cut in half lengthwise
3 cups cooked rice
1 can (3 oz.) rice noodles or chow mein noodles

Combine all ingredients except bread crumbs and paprika. Chill. Form into small balls using 1 tablespoon mixture for each. Blend bread crumbs and paprika. Roll balls in crumbs. Deep fat fry at 375 degrees until golden brown, about 3 minutes. Drain on absorbent paper. Serve hot. For variety, add one of the following:

2 cups ground cooked ham or
3/4 cup canned chopped green chilies, drained or
1/2 cup diced pimientos or
3 tablespoons chili powder

HOLIDAY SHRIMP AND RICE CASSEROLE

1/4 cup butter or margarine
1/2 cup flour
2 cups half-and-half (cream and milk)
1/2 cup dry sherry
1/4 cup tomato paste
2 teaspoons salt
1 teaspoon dill weed
1/2 teaspoon onion powder
1/4 teaspoon pepper
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1 can (4 oz.) sliced mushrooms, drained

Melt butter; stir in flour to make a smooth paste. Gradually blend in half-and-half; simmer about 5 minutes, stirring constantly. Stir in sherry, tomato paste, seasonings, lemon juice, mushrooms, peas, shrimp, and rice. Turn into a greased shallow 2 1/2-quart baking dish. Sprinkle with noodles. Bake at 350 degrees for 25 minutes or until hot and bubbly. 6 to 8 servings.

HAWAIIAN-STYLE RICE SALAD

10 ounces cooked ham, cut in thin strips (2 cups)
3 cups cool cooked rice
1 can (16 oz.) sliced peaches, drained
1 1/2 cups sliced celery
1/2 cup chutney, chopped
1 teaspoon curry powder
1 teaspoon seasoned pepper
1/2 cup sour cream
1/4 cup mayonnaise
1/2 cup sliced almonds, toasted

Combine all ingredients except almonds. Toss lightly. Serve on beds of salad greens. Sprinkle with almonds. 8 servings.

DUCK AND RICE

2 ducks
5 1/2 cups broth
1 box chicken Rice-A-Roni
1 box Uncle Ben's chicken-flavored rice
2 medium onions
2 medium green peppers
2 cans cream of mushroom soup
1 can mushrooms (optional)
3 tablespoons soy sauce
Salt, pepper, garlic salt
4 tablespoons butter or bacon drippings

Cook ducks until tender, take meat off bones. Saute chopped onion, pepper, and Rice-A-Roni in butter or drippings. Salt, pepper and garlic salt to taste. Transfer to a large pot or casserole. Add 5 1/2 cups of duck broth, remaining rice and seasonings, soy sauce, duck, mushrooms and mushroom soup. Simmer 30 minutes or until broth is absorbed. Add more broth if needed.

SQUIRREL MULLIGAN

15 to 20 squirrels
1 lb. dry salt meat, cut into 1/2-inch cubes
1 stalk celery, chopped fine
6 to 8 onions, chopped fine
1 pkg. carrots, chopped fine
8 to 10 potatoes, chopped fine
2 cans whole kernel corn
1 can tomatoes
2 cans English peas
2 cans hot Rotel tomatoes
Salt and pepper to taste

Put squirrels on to cook in water. We use wash pot in the yard. Cook squirrels until tender. Remove squirrels from broth. You may remove bones, but we prefer not to. Use broth to cook remaining ingredients, then put squirrels back in when all is done. Serve with big green salad and Mexican corn bread to a big crowd. It freezes well.

VENISON IN WINE

Braise venison steaks or roast in skillet. Then add 1 chopped medium onion and 1 cup red wine (burgundy, claret or rose) to your water in roasting pan. You may add herbs (salt, pepper and oregano are good). Cook at 350 degrees to desired tenderness. Make gravy when roast is done.

A head start on the holidays

PUMPKIN COOKIES

1/2 cup shortening
1 cup sugar
1 cup pumpkin
1 egg
1 teaspoon vanilla
1/4 teaspoon salt
2 cups flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon baking soda
1 cup raisins

Cream the shortening and sugar. Add pumpkin, egg, and vanilla; beat well. Stir together flour and the next three ingredients and 1/4 teaspoon salt. Add to batter; mix well. Stir in raisins. Drop rounded teaspoonfuls 2 inches apart on greased cookie sheet. Bake at 350 degrees for about 15 minutes. Cool on rack. Makes about 3 dozen.

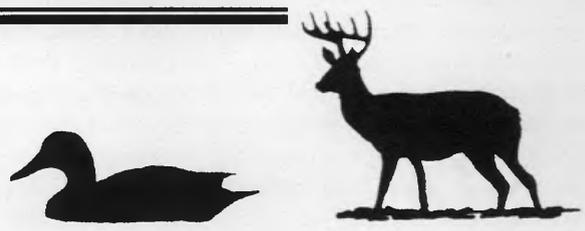
CALIFORNIA FRUITCAKE or Orange Candy Cake

1 cup butter or margarine
2 cups white sugar
1 teaspoon vanilla
5 eggs at room temperature
3 1/2 cups sifted all-purpose flour
1/2 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon salt
3/4 cup buttermilk
8 oz. pitted dates, cut fine
1 lb. orange candy slices, cut fine
2 cups chopped pecans
1 cup coconut
1/2 cup flour

Cream butter and sugar and vanilla until fluffy. Add the eggs one at a time and beat well after each addition. Add the 3 1/2 cups flour, soda and salt, alternately with buttermilk. Prepare the fruit and nuts and mix with the 1/2 cup flour. Add last. Bake in a tube pan, or large bundt pan at 300 degrees for 2 1/2 hours. Watch carefully along toward the last as it has a tendency to burn. Cool in the pan on a rack and while hot pour on the following glaze:

Glaze:
1/2 cup powdered sugar
1/4 cup lemon juice
1/4 cup orange juice
1 teaspoon grated orange and lemon peel

Add ingredients together and cook glaze until syrup is reasonably thick, about 3 to 5 minutes. After glaze is poured on, let cool in the pan, for about an hour. Remove from the pan and let get cold. Wrap in foil and refrigerate for at least a day before using. This cake freezes well and keeps in the refrigerator quite a while. Mine seems dry until it has ripened about a week. It may be frosted or glazed when you are ready to use it.



WILD GAME RAGOUT

3 tablespoons olive oil
3 lbs. venison, elk or antelope
3 large onions, chopped
5 cloves garlic, crushed
1/2 lb. bacon, chopped
1 teaspoon curry powder
1 can tomato soup, undiluted
1 1/2 quarts water
2 tablespoons bourbon
1/4 cup beer
1 tablespoon salt
1/2 lb. fresh mushrooms, sliced

Place olive oil in electric skillet. Cut meat into cubes about 1 1/2 inches square. Add to hot oil with the onion, garlic and bacon. Cook until all is richly browned, stirring frequently. Add other ingredients except mushrooms; cover and simmer 50 minutes. Add mushrooms and simmer 10 minutes longer. Serve over rice. This dish reheats very well and can be prepared a day ahead of a dinner party. No need to marinate the game before using. In fact, it is better not to do so.

VENISON STROGANOFF

2 lbs. sirloin
4 tablespoons butter or margarine
1/2 cup mushrooms
1/2 cup tomato juice
1 clove garlic, peeled and crushed
2 teaspoons salt
1 teaspoon pepper
1 can mushroom soup
1 cup sour cream

Cut meat into 3/4-inch cubes. Brown in butter and add tomato juice and mushrooms. Cover and simmer 30 minutes. Add remaining ingredients; simmer 1 hour. Serve over rice.

said, the use of straight gasoline can be disastrous.

"Another 'red can' problem," he went on, "is that people will sometimes take a used can that may have a pint of gasoline in it and fill it the rest of the way with kerosene on the assumption that such a small amount of gas won't do any harm. That's not true! A pint of gasoline in a five-gallon can of kerosene lowers the flash point from 140 degrees F to about 30-40 degrees, and that's a world of difference."

Smith said kerosene heating is now beginning to

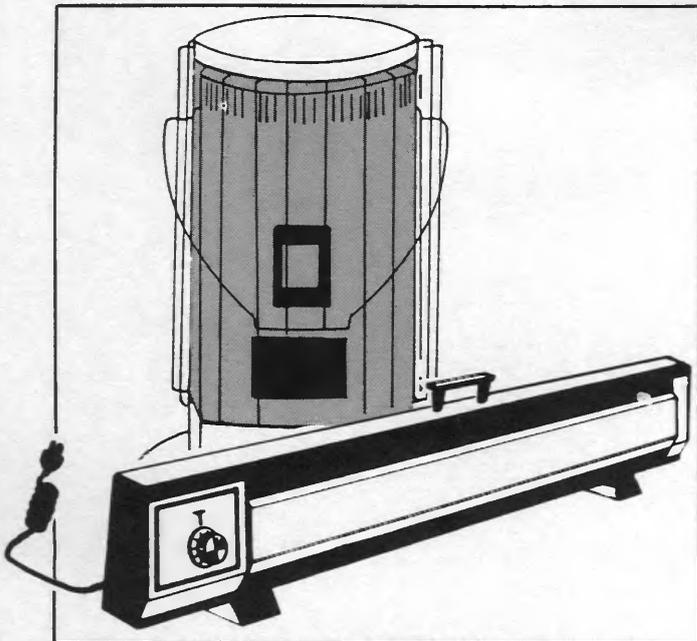
consideration

approach the safety level electric heaters have had for years, while gas heat has involved far more accidents and wood heating fires are still on the increase.

Makers of kerosene heaters, gas heaters and electric units all warn against placing their heaters too close to combustible materials, and such misuse has been the cause of many fires. All also advise against drying damp articles of clothing by draping them over the heater.

Davis, of Country Companies, an insurance carrier, noted, that of all the heaters now coming into widespread use, the woodburning unit is probably the most difficult and expensive to install and operate safely.

"There are many rules that have to be followed to make an installation acceptable to an insurer," he said, "and many of them involve distance. For instance, there must be a certain distance from the stove to any combustible



Richard Hiatt of the AIEC staff explains safety techniques for electric space heating devices.

surface, and the pipes must have clearances, too. A properly installed stove and flue will take up an awful lot of space, and many people try to cut corners and 'fudge' a little. This is very dangerous. And any chimney must have a clay tile liner.

"Creosote build-up is another danger," Davis continued, "and the more efficient, modern, airtight stoves add to the problem, since they burn more slowly. Such systems should be checked frequently by a certified chimney sweep. In fact, we're so sold on the idea of cleaning and inspection that we give a \$20 rebate to a customer who has his system cleaned by a sweep."

Quillan summarized the problem as a kind of generation gap. "One of the major problems," he stated, "is that nearly all of us are a generation or so away from the techniques needed to make wood stoves and portable space heaters safe and efficient.

"Our parents may have used one of the old kerosene heaters, or a woodburning stove, and they knew all the little ins and outs. There's a generation out there that's going to have to learn all those little techniques if they're going to get the most out of portable space heaters — no matter what kind — or wood stoves."

The workshops, Petralia said, were designed to bridge that gap. "We hope the community leaders here will take home the things we've brought out here and spread the word in their communities. If there's any one thing we've noted here it's that portable space heaters will do a good job if they're used for their intended purpose and used correctly."

Egyptian Messenger

The Egyptian Messenger, published by the Egyptian Electric Cooperative Association, with offices in Steeleville and Murphysboro, providing electric service to Southern Illinois.

One Snowy Christmas Eve

"Twas the night before Christmas and out on the ranch
The pond was froze over and so was the branch.
The snow was piled up belly-deep to a mule;
The kids were all home on vacation from school,
And happier young folks you never did see,
Just sprawled around a-watching T.V.
Then suddenly sometime around eight o'clock
There came a surprise that gave them a shock;
The power went off, the T.V. went dead!
When Grandpa came in from out in the shed
With an armload of wood, the house was all dark.
"Just what I expected," they heard him remark.
"Them REA wires must be down from the snow.
Seems sorta like times on the ranch long ago."
I'll hunt up some candles," said Mom. "With their light
And the fireplace, I reckon we'll make out all right."
The teenagers all seemed enveloped in gloom,

Then Grandpa came back from a trip to his room,
Uncased his old fiddle and started to play
That old Christmas song about bells on a sleigh.
Mom started to sing, and the first thing they knew
Both Pop and the kids were all singing it, too!
They sang Christmas carols, they sang "Holy Night,"
Their eyes all ashine in the ruddy firelight.
They played some charades Mom recalled from her youth,
And Pop read a passage from God's Book of Truth.
They stayed up till midnight, and would you believe
Those youngsters agreed 'twas a fine Christmas Eve!
Grandpa rose early, sometime before dawn,
And when the kids awakened, the current was on.
"The REA sure got the line repaired quick,"
Said Grandpa — and no one suspected his trick;
Last night, for the sake of some old-fashioned fun,
He had pulled the main switch — the ol' son-of-a-gun!



Merry
Christmas
to all from...

Harry Kuhn, Manager
Dale Smith, President
Ray Mulholland, Vice-President
A. C. Hayer, Secretary-Treasurer
Dean Bame, Director
Hubert Chapman, Director
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Alma Boucher
Brenda Cleland
Bryce Cramer
Linda Creech
Darwin Dailey
Dale Deppe
John Donovan
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Claude Husband, Sr.
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Diane Maxwell
Lewis Minton, Jr.
Bob Poole

Norman Quillman
Dean Reiman
Wilbert Schnepel
Earl Schupbach
Aaron Schuster
Harold Shields
David Sickmeyer
JoAnn Simmons
Jim Smith
Robert Stein
Richard Stein
Gerald Thies

What to do if the power goes off

We offer these suggestions:

1. Check your main fuses or circuit breakers.
2. Check your meter pole. If you have breakers, make sure they are in the "on" position.
3. If you still have no power, check with your neighbors to see if they have power.

4. DURING OFFICE HOURS: (8 a.m. - 4 p.m., Monday through Friday) CALL THE OFFICE NUMBER NEAREST YOU: Steeleville 965-3434 or Murphysboro 684-2143.

AFTER OFFICE HOURS: STEELEVILLE AREA - Call 965-3437 first. If there is no answer call 684-2144.

MURPHYSBORO AREA - Call 684-2144 first. If there is no answer call 965-3437.

THERE IS ALWAYS A COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE ON CALL AT ONE OF THESE TWO NUMBERS.

5. Please give the person who answers the member's name as it is billed, and other information requested.

You can't stockpile kilowatts

Electric power has to be produced as needed to meet demand, and demand is expected to increase sharply over the next two decades, partly because of population growth, partly because of heavier reliance on electric power to replace gas and oil.

Our nation's present generating capacity is approximately 555,000,000 kilowatts (kw). The most conservative government and industry forecasts show that by 1990 electric utilities must be able to produce 300,000,000 kw more - and by the year 2000 another 200,000,000 on top of that. Figuring the average plant's capacity at one million kw, that means up to 500 new generating stations must be built

in just 20 short years.

There is a problem. A coal-fired plant started this year may take as much as 10 years to complete, a nuclear plant as many as 14, and half the plants required aren't even under construction yet.

Can generating plants be built faster?

Yes, if some of the red tape is stripped from the licensing and regulatory process. Right now we are looking at five to seven years just for the paperwork on a million-kw coal-fired station - years that cost consumers dearly. Every day's delay in construction, while power plant developers struggle through a jumble of overlap-

ping, unclear, sometimes irrational rules and regulations, adds more than \$300,000 to that coal-fired plant's cost.

Regulators themselves are saying it's come to the point where about 30 percent of the average electric bill goes for regulation. Americans cannot afford the delays. Consumers can't afford to pay the bill.

Energy rules and regulations can, and must, be analyzed, consolidated and eliminated where they serve no real purpose. A nation as utterly dependent on energy as ours must regulate to facilitate the achievement of objectives for the public good. Regulation gone berserk is not.

Electricity consumption is decision for consumer

No expense

1. Set your thermostat back to 65 degrees or 68 degrees F. You can cut your energy consumption by 3 percent for each degree you set the thermostat back. You can save up to 25 percent of your wasted energy by simply setting the thermostat back - and it doesn't cost you a penny!
2. Setting your water heater thermostat back to 120 degrees F. can save 10 percent of the energy being wasted in your home. It doesn't cost a penny to set it back!
3. Try setting your thermostat back to 55 degrees F. at night while you're sleeping or during the day while you're at work. It's easy to do and it doesn't cost a penny!
4. Use a low water level when you

take a bath and you can cut your water use by at least one-third. That means you didn't need to heat that amount of water and you saved energy. You can also save energy by taking a "quick" shower instead of a bath. You can save 6 percent of the energy that is wasted by "filling" the tub or by taking a "long" shower. And remember, it doesn't cost a penny!

Small cost

1. Tune-up and clean-up your furnace. Change those dirty filters! Make sure the furnace has plenty of fresh air to burn properly. These things don't cost much, but they can help you save 17 percent of your wasted energy.
2. It doesn't cost much to caulk around windows, doors, cracked siding, and other places where cold air

gets into your home. It doesn't cost much to put weather stripping around your doors and windows. By careful caulking and weather stripping you can save 8 percent of the energy your house is wasting.

3. By putting inexpensive "plastic" on your screen doors and over your windows, on the inside or outside, you can cut-out 3 percent of the energy being lost or wasted by your house.

Large return

The insulation you put in your attic will pay for itself in energy savings. You can install it as a do-it-yourself project, or hire a contractor to install it for you.

Office closing

The office will be closed Tuesday, Dec. 25, in observance of Christmas, and Tuesday, Jan. 1, in observance of New Year's Day.



FMHS planned March 5-7 at Rend Lake College

Rend Lake College, located between Benton and Mt. Vernon, will be the site of the 1985 Southern Illinois Farm Materials Handling Show March 5-7. Seven electric cooperatives are among sponsors of the show, which for many years was held in Nashville. The show in 1985 will be the 24th.

Electric cooperatives participating as sponsors include: Southern Illinois Electric, Dongola; Clinton County Electric, Breese; Tri-County Electric, Mt. Vernon; Egyptian Electric, Steelville; Monroe County Electric, Waterloo; Southwestern Electric, Greenville, and Wayne-White Counties Electric, Fairfield.

In addition to the cooperatives, other show sponsors are Illinois Power Company, area Cooperative Extension Service advisers in agriculture, and Southern Illinois University-Carbondale.

Moving the annual display of farm and farmstead equipment to the Rend Lake campus will give us better facilities and more exhibit space, said show coordinator Richard J. Patterson. "We also think the academic atmosphere of the campus will help us better maintain the educational purpose of the



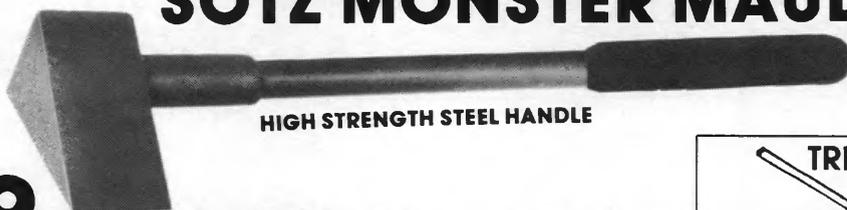
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Matthew Yancik, Howard's Ridge, Mo.

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