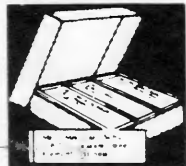


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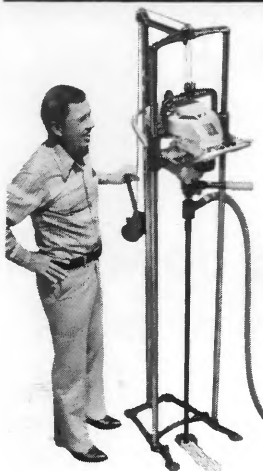
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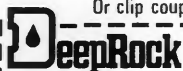
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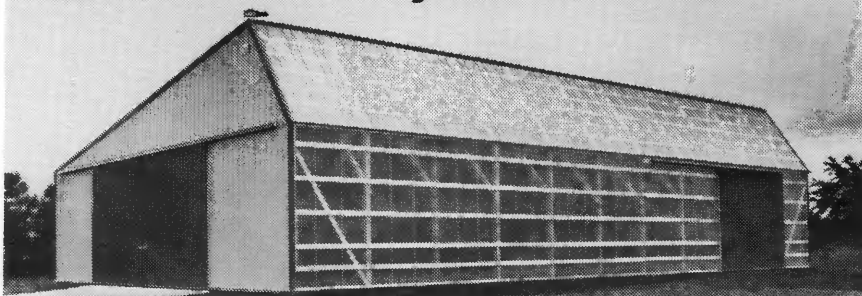
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manager's report

by Robert E. Pendell, Manager

watts n

IREN SUPPLEMENT

Job order procedure and overtime calls

The following Policy No. 20 was revised at the November 1983 Board meeting and thought it would be of interest to our members.

"Job orders will be assigned when it is necessary to perform work for a member or other person or party that involves changes, additions or adjustments to Cooperative plant and for which the requesting party will be billed. (For example, pole, line, or guy moves, building moves.)

"All time, equipment, and material will be charged to an assigned J. O. number.

RATES:

Labor \$20/man hr. \$27 overtime

Mileage \$.65/mi. (T. 10, 20, 80)

Hydraulic

equipment \$60/hr. (T. 50, 60, 200)

Trencher \$.50/ft.

"Mileage will be charged only for that portion of the trip that is out of the normal travel plan. Hydraulic equipment will be charged proportionate to the portion of the day that it is involved in the job order."

OVERTIME CALLS:

"Charges will be made for overtime calls that are requested by the member for a connect or reconnect, or for restoring service due to fuses, breakers, or equipment that is normally under the member's control.

"The member will be queried on his efforts to restore service by checking fuses and breakers, and given as much help and advice as necessary to accomplish this.

"Should the member elect to have the Cooperative restore the service, the member will be advised to the over-

time charges and must agree to them before a crew will be dispatched.

"The charges for overtime calls will be a minimum of \$74 plus any materials used. Overtime calls for reconnect of a delinquent account will be made only if the member agrees to pay the delinquent account, plus the overtime service charge at the time the reconnect is made. The alternative to the overtime call is to have the service restored during regular working hours when the charge will be \$20."

Food shopping tips

January brings memories of happy holidays and the bills that helped make them happy. When every bit of saving counts, how about doing some smart shopping to reduce your food bill? Here are some food buying tips from the U.S. Department of Agriculture:

Plan meals before shopping.

Make a shopping list of foods you need.

Look for specials and coupons. But you save money only if the coupons are on products you need and normally buy.

Try to shop only once a week. This reduces the risk of buying expensive extras on impulse. Avoid shopping when you are hungry, tired or in a hurry.

Be flexible. Take advantage of good buys you find at the store by substituting them for similar foods in your meal plan.

Use the "unit" price to compare the cost of different brands and container sizes of food. Most stores show the unit price on the display shelf.

Try store brands and generics. They are usually cheaper than name brands.

Buy the "large economy" size only if you have space to store it conven-

iently and can use it before part of it spoils.

Compare the cost of a serving of different meats and fresh fruits and vegetables. The price per pound is not a good basis for comparing costs of these foods because of different amounts of bone, fat, cores, pits, skins and other parts you cannot eat.

Compare that cost and quality of convenience foods with those you prepare from scratch. Some convenience foods are bargains, but most frozen combination dishes and dinners and ready-to-eat bakery products cost more than home prepared ones.

For good nutrition, select some foods from each of the four basic food groups for each day's meals.



What to do when the power is off

1. Check your fuses and switches below meter. If some of your lights work, then the trouble is in your own fuses. Remember to check the main cartridge fuses in the fuse box.

2. If all the lights are off, then check with your neighbor to see if his power is off.

3. If you have not found the trouble, call 837-1400. Be sure to give your name and location number which may be found at the bottom of your power bill. Please call in as soon as the trouble is discovered or anything wrong with the line is noticed.

ILLINOIS RURAL ELECTRIC NEWS

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McDonough Power Cooperative
 MACOMB, ILLINOIS 61455

All Co-op Electric Outages 837-1400

Electricity doesn't take a vacation

Many members assume that when they leave on a vacation, their electric meter stops until they return home from vacation. If they are on vacation for two weeks, they expect their electric bill to reduce to about one-half the normal usage. Let's ask ourselves a few questions before we assume our electric bills should decrease by any considerable amount during vacation time.

1. Was the water heater turned off during vacation time? Remember, if the electric water heater is left energized during vacation, it will continue to operate and maintain the tank temperature even if you are not using any hot water.

2. Was the electric refrigerator disconnected? If the refrigerator is left on, it will continue to operate to maintain the set temperature.

3. Was the frost-free freezer turned off? Frost-free freezers and refrigerators will continue to cycle daily even if you are not at home. Many frost-free refrigerators are on a six hour cycle, defrosting the frost on the coils and then cooling again within a very few minutes.

4. Other appliances that are normally left on are dehumidifiers, clocks, pumps, sump pumps and automatic lighting.

If you are determined that no electricity is to be used during your vacation, you can accomplish this by disconnecting the main fuse or breaker at the main entrance box. Remember in so doing, those automatic appliances will stop. Your refrigerator and freezer will be defrosted and the dehumidifier will not keep the basement free of moisture.

We suggest that you read your meter when you leave on vacation and read it again when you return. By getting these readings, you can determine the kilowatt usage during your vacation.

Another reminder is that many vacationers bring home one or two

weeks supply of dirty laundry. Of course this gets the electric water heater off to a heavy work-out on the first day or two home.

Remember— even though you are away from home, the electrical requirement for power in the home still exists.

Trees and power lines don't mix

Just about everybody likes trees and almost everybody likes to have electricity. But some people do not like the power lines that take electricity to them — especially when it is necessary to trim or remove trees so they do not interfere with power lines.

Trees and power lines do not mix. If a tree branch is near a line and falls onto it, you and your neighbors could be without electricity for several hours or more.

Even if a branch does not fall, but only touches lines because of windy conditions or ice, it can mean the temporary interruption of electric service. In each electrical circuit there is a device called a circuit recloser. When

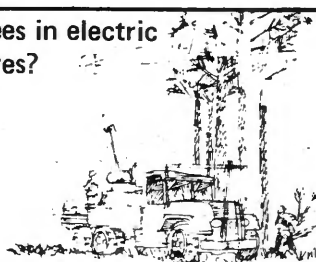
I like trees
 Because they seem
 More resigned to the
 Way they have to live
 Than other things do.
 —Willa Cather

a tree branch touches power lines, shorting out a circuit, the recloser will temporarily break the circuit. During a wind storm, you may have noticed your lights blink. This is the recloser in operation. It will break a circuit three times temporarily. On the fourth time, it breaks the circuit permanently — until a serviceman resets it manually.

Clearing right-of-way is expensive and we would rather not have to do it. But do it we must — to insure that you can depend on having electricity most of the time — even during bad weather.

The Cooperative is planning to do much tree trimming and cutting during the winter months in order to protect our lines from this type of damage. This can save our members many hours in outage time.

Trees in electric wires?



Let us know! Call 837-1400

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.

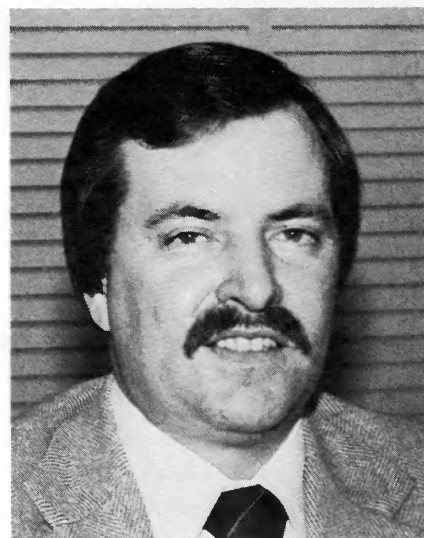
The new manager, his wife, Deborah, and daughters Becky (7)

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!

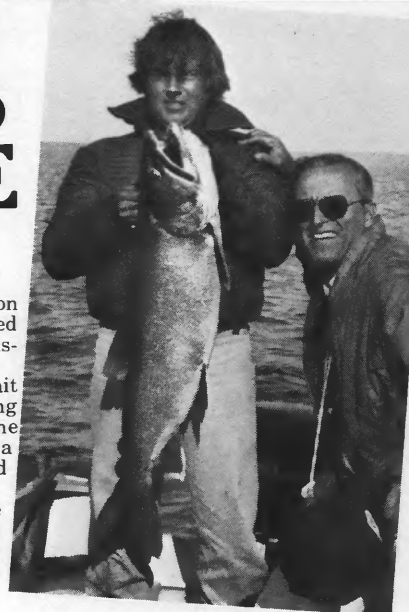
I made this remarkable discovery when my son went on his first fishing trip with me. We hired this old Indian guide in a small town in Wisconsin.

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



*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.

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manager's report

by Robert E. Pendell, Manager

watts n

IREN SUPPLEMENT

High bills

Cold weather pushes costs up

It is estimated that January and February utility bills were 50 to 80 percent higher due to the extreme cold and windy days.

The bill you received approximately February 6 was for the usage from your December meter reading to your January meter reading. That included Christmas and the extremely cold temperatures and wind — a time when many could hardly keep their homes comfortably warm due to the wind and wind chill factor.

The Cooperative was fortunate that there were very few areas of our line affected by the extreme cold and winds. We all know how devastating it can be if we do not have our electricity, and especially in times of bad



weather. Feel fortunate if you did not have frozen pipes and the many other problems that can occur. Please

remember this when you receive your high bill for keeping warm and comfortable.

'Killer bees'

More buzz than bite?

The mean-tempered bees called "killer" bees are in Costa Rica, working their way north, to reach the United States by the end of the decade, if not sooner. What impact these intruders will have on the United States is only a guess now.

A few scientists say the bees won't survive cooler, North American temperatures, or they will become more docile as they are absorbed into the resident bee population. Others say the Africanized bee could create a public hazard, wreak havoc on the multimillion-dollar American honey and beekeeping industry, and have serious economic repercussions for \$10 billion worth of crops that depend on honeybee pollination.

But no one knows for sure. It is man, not nature, that brought the African bee to South America 26 years ago. The bee was brought to Brazil for breeding experiments to improve the honey-producing performance of the European honeybee, the bee that currently does all the pollinating and honey making work in the United States.

Some scientist accidentally allowed African queen bees with swarms to escape from the laboratory. The bees spread rapidly, forming large wild populations and driving out or mating with the more docile European honeybees.

Africanized bees are up to 30 times faster in reacting to an intruder, and

they are up to 10 times more likely to sting than European varieties. However, the bees' aggressive behavior is usually confined to areas near their hives.

Nobody knows just how good pollinators the Africanized bees will be in the U.S. At stake here are at least 100 fruits, vegetables, and other economically important crops. Even if the Africanized bee is an excellent pollinator, recent data from Venezuela indicate that it is an inferior honey producer in the South American areas that are comparable to commercial honey areas in the U.S.

Scientists admit there is no way the bees can be kept from coming, so they are studying them in South America in the hopes of changing them genetically to make them more civilized around people, and to become good pollinators and honey makers.

ILLINOIS RURAL ELECTRIC NEWS

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McDonough Power Cooperative

MACOMB, ILLINOIS 61455

All Co-op Electric Outages 837-1400

Don't forget to read your meter

The member, when signing the application for membership, agrees to abide with the policies and by-laws of the Cooperative. One of these policies states that the member shall furnish the Cooperative a valid meter reading each month.

When the member does not furnish a valid reading for three consecutive months, the Cooperative will go to the premises, read the meter and the member will be assessed the labor, overhead, and transportation costs to help defray a portion of the cost incurred in making the trip. Thereafter the Cooperative will read the meter any month when the member fails to

submit a valid meter reading, and assess such fee as adopted. At the present time, this fee is \$21.

Not only is this an added expense to you, the member, but also to your Cooperative and to the members who religiously read their meters each month.

For example, if it were necessary to drive one of our vehicles 20 miles to obtain a meter reading, the labor, overhead, and transportation costs would be \$24.40 to your Cooperative. You can readily see, by assessing the present fee of \$21, your Cooperative is losing \$3.40 on this one trip. Multiply this by the number of meter

readings it is necessary to obtain each month and this, over a year's period, is very expensive. True, some of the meter readings we are forced to obtain are not more than 20 miles, but some are much more than 20 miles. These costs are absorbed somewhere, so naturally it is necessary to absorb them into the rates.

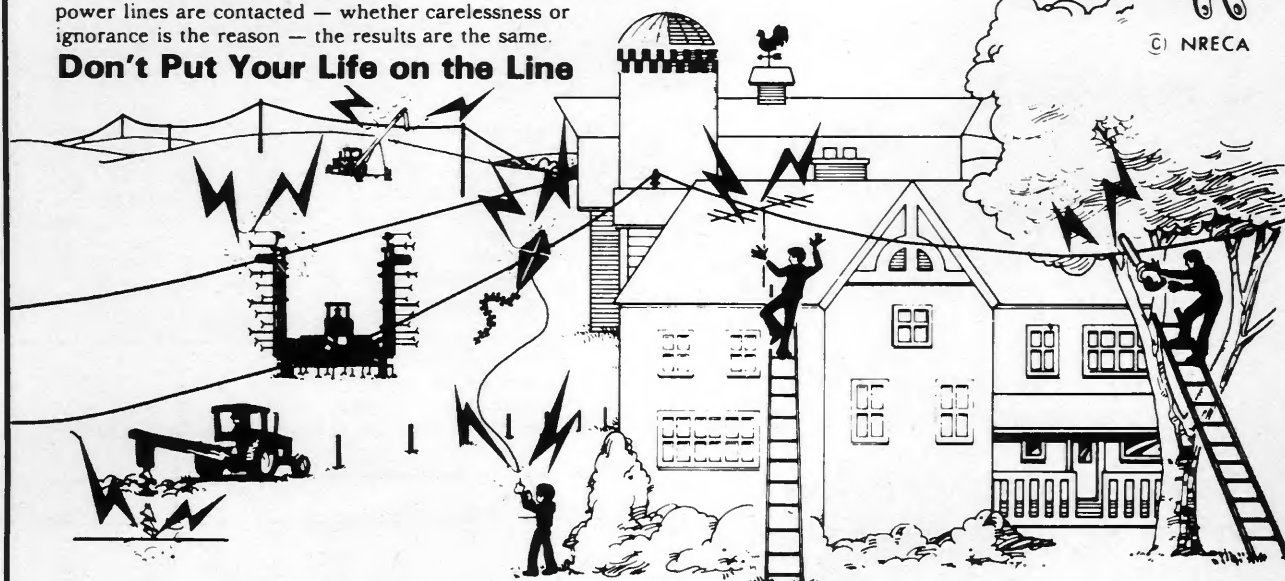
It is to your benefit to read your meter regularly so that you have actual 30 day consumptions and if, for some reason, you should develop trouble at your premises, such as a short in your wiring, this could probably be caught sooner by reading your meter regularly.

Remember, as stated on the back of your billing card, accurate meter readings plus reading the fifth of each month, equals an accurate bill.

How many tragedies can you find?

These are just a few examples of how electrical carelessness or ignorance can seriously injure or kill. Learn the location and height of all power lines you work around. Then THINK!...Because, when power lines are contacted — whether carelessness or ignorance is the reason — the results are the same.

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WHAT IS A WATERFURNACE SYSTEM?

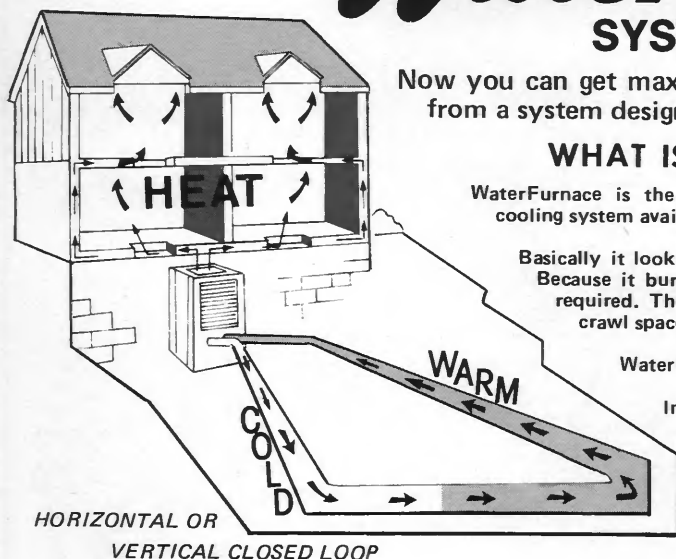
WaterFurnace is the safest, most energy efficient, pollution free heating and cooling system available.

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
217/578-3477

Route 1, Box 191A
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() _____

LIFETIME TANK COATINGS

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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2821 Mays St.
Amarillo, Texas 79114-7160

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Learn how to grow 'em for fun and profit in your area. Lists Strawberries, Raspberries, Blueberries, Blackberries, Asparagus, Fruit Plants and Tree Fruits.

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NAME: _____
ADDRESS: _____
CITY: _____
STATE: _____
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R.R. #1, Dept. 1R84, Huntingburg, IN 47542



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.**

© 1984 Garden Way, Inc.

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.

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!**

© 1984
Catch Fish

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 _____



manager's report

by Robert E. Pendell, Manager

watts

IREN SUPPLEMENT

Levelized monthly billing

At the January 31, 1984, board of directors meeting, the board approved the following policy in order to assist members in budgeting their monthly electric bill. Any member interested in this plan, please get in touch with the Cooperative office and your bill can be figured for you.

"Levelized Monthly Billing.

I. BILLING PLAN: The Cooperative may, at it's option, offer it's residential consumers a levelized billing plan.

(Schedule "A").

II. BILLING PLAN REQUIREMENTS: The Cooperative, upon consumer's request, estimates the consumer's levelized billing for a twelve (12) month period based upon:

a. Consumer's actual consumption history.

b. New consumer's, an estimate of consumption based on consumer's anticipated load requirements.

c. Cooperative's Schedule "A" rate

plus estimated PPAC and Utility Tax.

III. ADJUSTMENTS TO BILLS: The Cooperative may adjust the billing in the event the Cooperative's estimate of the consumer's usage and/or cost should vary significantly from consumer's actual usage and/or cost.

IV. REMAINING BALANCE: Any balance remaining due on anniversary becomes due at that time. Any existing credit will be subtracted from the first payment of the new budget year.

V. FAILURE TO COMPLY: Failure to meet any month's obligation, consumer will forfeit the privilege to continue on with the levelized billing plan."

Farmer's checklist for determining potential sources of stray voltage

SERVICE ENTRANCE FARM — POWER POLE	Y	N
Connection to the ground rod — loose, corroded . . .	—	—
Covers loose	—	—
Excessive rust	—	—
BARN SERVICE ENTRANCE		
Ground rod missing at the service entrance	—	—
Connection to ground rod — loose, corroded	—	—
Covers loose	—	—
Excessive rust	—	—
Wet or damp areas	—	—
Large accumulation of feed dust on service box	—	—
Frequent fuse blowing	—	—
MILKHOUSE		
Excessive rust on electrical boxes and conduit	—	—
Water on or in electrical boxes	—	—
Covers missing or open on electrical boxes	—	—
Wires in water	—	—
IN THE PARLOR OR AROUND THE BARN		
Pulsator wiring — pinched wires	—	—
-loose, hanging wires	—	—
-scrapes, breaks, or cracks in insulation exposing the conductors	—	—
-broken stall cocks	—	—
Badly rusted conduit or electrical boxes	—	—
Wires in damp or wet areas	—	—
Electrical boxes missing covers	—	—
Broken or bent conduit	—	—

When a nickel was a nickel-or was it ever?

Everybody seems to remember something called "the good old days." For some that was when bread was a dime a loaf and steak was 50 cents a pound. Well, those prices were really not such a bargain in terms of how long a person had to work to earn the money to buy the food.

The typical wage earner worked over two hours in 1929 to earn enough to buy what it took only about 64 minutes to purchase in 1982. Here is a comparison by the U.S. Department of Agriculture of some foods in the minutes of work in 1982 and 1930. These minutes of work are based on hourly take-home pay, and that is with income tax and social security removed.

To buy a pound of steak in 1930, you needed to work 48 minutes; in 1982, half an hour. Ten pounds of potatoes in 1930 took 41 minutes of work; in 1982, 21 minutes. In 1930 you could earn a pound of bacon in 48 minutes; in 1982, 23 minutes.

A pound of bread took nearly 10 minutes of work in 1930; about five and a half in 1982. Suppose you went shopping and bought all of the above, plus a quart of milk, one pound of coffee, and five pounds of sugar, here is how the cost would compare. In 1930, 305 minutes of work; 1982, 136 minutes.

DIRECTORS
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 John D. McMillan, Attorney

McDonough Power Cooperative

MACOMB, ILLINOIS 61455

All Co-op Electric Outages 837-1400

Statement of nondiscrimination

"McDonough Power Cooperative 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, national origin, or on the basis of handicap, 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, national origin, or on the basis of handicap in its 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 not later than 90 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 of complainants will be kept confidential except to the extent necessary to carry out the purposes of the Rules and Regulations."

Spring waits to spring

Last summer, when the sun beat down on your windows, you may have decided that what your yard needs is a shade tree. Well, the U.S. Department of Agriculture reminds you that early spring is a good time to plant deciduous trees, after the ground has thawed. You can plant trees with bare roots, if you plant before the leaves come out. You plant evergreens with the roots in a ball, and you plant them in the late spring. Here are a few pointers on the successful planting of the tree:

- Make the hole big enough so you can spread out the roots
- Fill the hole with good or improved soil
- Make a basin that looks like a saucer around the base, extending several feet from the trunk
- Put a mulch around the tree
- Use a stake and guy wires to hold the tree in place
- Make sure the wires around the tree are covered with a rubber hose to

protect the tree.

- Water your newly planted tree thoroughly

Plant the tree trunk to the same level it grew in the nursery, or wherever it started life. And no matter how porous the soil mixture you've added into a planting hole, you won't get good drainage if there is clay at the bottom and sides to hold water in the hole. For good drainage in tight clay, plant on the "high side" by building up the area around the rootball with good soil or lay drainage tile from the bottom of the hole to a ditch or a special drain area. Then you need to provide a drainage area, too. Dig another hole, lower than the planting hole, fill it with gravel. Add a pipe to tile to carry excess water to it from the tree roots.

Caution

CHILDREN should fly model planes and kites in an open field well away from all wires. A wire or metallic string SHOULD NEVER BE USED.

Life-support equipment

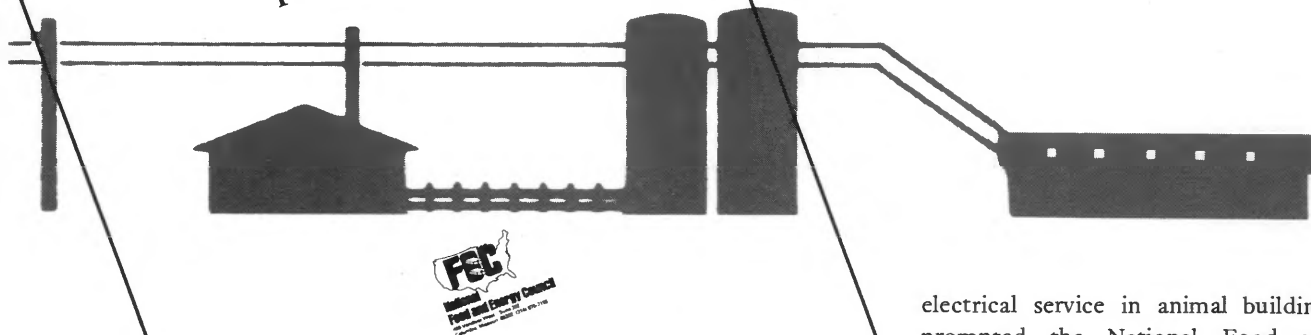
Your Cooperative is maintaining a registry of members who are dependent on an electrically operated respirator, dialysis machine or any other electrically operated life-support equipment.

It is the responsibility of the individual relying on any life support equipment to notify the cooperative of his or her dependency on such life support equipment.

The Cooperative is requesting the members who have this life-support equipment to please notify us and we will send you a written certification form for you to fill in the type of equipment being used and your signature.

With this information, your cooperative can maintain an up to date registry of our members who are dependent upon this life-support equipment.

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
10½-20½

Birds & Flowers!



7067



9172
SIZES 10½-26½



4744
SIZES 8-18



847

To Size 44!



4852 10½-26½



9258
SIZES 34-50

Candlewicking!



7255



4976
34-50



7212

Heirloom-Worthy!



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 _____



manager's report

by Robert E. Pendell, Manager

watts

IREN SUPPLEMENT

Cold weather and energy use

December and January were extremely cold, much below normal.

Many of our members have experienced a rather large increase in electrical consumption. With our billing 30 days behind the date of your usage, it sometimes is confusing to our members. Your April billing is for your usage from your February meter reading to March reading. This is being written during our cold, windy days in late February.

Those who heated with electricity noticed the jump somewhat more than others, however, everyone's usage was up during the extremely cold, windy weather. December had 1,386 heating degree days, which was an increase of 124 percent over November. January had 1,304 heating degree days (the normal is 1,150), but the winds were not as great as in December. As the weather continues to warm, fuel and electric bills should decline respectively.

There have been numerous questions and contacts made concerning December's usage and most of them were directly related to the cold temperatures and the blowing winds.

We have mentioned several times in the past about keeping a daily or weekly record of your meter readings. By doing this and also keeping track of the high and low temperatures for the same time period, some of your questions could be answered for you. It will also decrease the chance of being shocked with a larger than expected electrical bill.

The heating degree days can be figured by adding the high and low temperature for a 24-hour period, dividing this by two, then subtracting that average from 65. The number you

end up with in the number of heating degree days experienced in that 24-hour period. (Example: Temperature — low of 10 degrees, high of 44 degrees; $10 + 44 = 54$, divided by $2 = 27$; $65 - 27 = 38$.) In this example, 38 heating degree days were experienced during the 24-hour period.

After reading your meter and keeping track of the heating degree days for awhile, you will realize a direct relationship between the two. It will be more noticeable if you heat electrically. As the heating degree days increase or decrease, so will your electricity usage, as reflected in kilowatt-hour consumption. You should remember, however, that other factors also increase or decrease your energy consumption. Wind speeds can have a sizable affect as well as your daily activities within and around your home, but following the example will help you realize how the weather will effect your energy consumption.

We cannot control the weather, and the colder it gets the more energy will be used. There is, however, a way that this amount may be reduced. By making sure your homes are as energy efficient as justifiable, less energy may be used or wasted.

Your Cooperative offers a free energy analysis of your home upon request. This is the first step anyone should take before doing any major weatherizing of their home. During the analysis a professional inspection will be made of your home to determine what, if anything, should be done to improve the energy efficiency. It has been found many times that very crucial places or items are overlooked or missed.

The Cooperative now has a Level-

izer Plan for paying your electrical bills, as published in the March issue of REN. If started in September of each year, you can pay a set amount each month and know what your budget will be for electrical bill. Beginning the plan in the month of September could possibly even out your billing more satisfactorily. At a designated time, if we find you have overpaid, you will receive credit, and if underpaid, this amount is due on the next bill.

All you need to do is let us know you are interested in trying to reduce your energy consumption or wish to go on the levelizer payment plan, and the Cooperative representatives will be happy to work with you. Contact your Cooperative and set an appointment, and get a headstart on lowering next year's fuel bills.

Little things can be dangerous

A little thing, tacking posters, ad cards, political signs and no hunting signs on power poles, can endanger our linemen's lives. Here is why:

A lineman uses sharp-pointed, steel spurs to climb the poles. If a spur hits a metal object like the head of a tack used in posting signs, he may fall and be badly injured.

These same tacks may also tear the lineman's rubber gloves, and even a pinprick makes the gloves unsafe.

Our linemen work both day and night in all kinds of weather, to keep electricity on the lines to you. Their safety and welfare are priceless.

So, please, don't put signs on power poles. It's a little thing, but it can endanger men's lives.

ILLINOIS RURAL ELECTRIC NEWS

DIRECTORS
 Donovan Lawyer, President
 Howard Butler, Vice President
 Bill Pollock, Secretary
 Harold Anderson, Treasurer
 Wade Blansett
 Thomas Curtis
 Kenneth Moore
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 Max Welsh
 John D. McMillan, Attorney

McDonough Power Cooperative

MACOMB, ILLINOIS 61455

All Co-op Electric Outages 837-1400



A black funnel cloud churns across the landscape, picking up debris and whatever is in its path. Within seconds, it can level houses, barns, uproot trees, and toss cars about like matchsticks.

During an average year in Illinois, tornadoes kill about five persons. Illinois ranks eighth in the nation for the average number of tornadoes reported each year. Advanced weather forecasting and early warning systems have helped reduce tornado fatalities since the 1950's but knowing what to do when a tornado approaches can mean the difference between life and death.

Following is information for your safety during any tornado season:

Tornado weather is usually hot, humid with a dark sky, muggy and often greenish clouds.

Most tornadoes strike during afternoon and early evening.

A TORNADO WATCH MEANS TORNADOES ARE EXPECTED TO DEVELOP.

A TORNADO WARNING MEANS A TORNADO HAS BEEN SIGHTED.

When a tornado warning has been

issued, you should take shelter, listen to local weather forecasts and postpone outside activities.

The safest place to be when a tornado strikes is in an underground shelter, such as a basement or storm cellar. But a sturdy piece of furniture can provide some protection. Often to get under a sturdy table could save a life.

In schools, the best tornado shelter is an interior hallway on the lowest floor.

When a tornado approaches, you should keep windows slightly open, but stay away from them. Opening windows can equalize the pressure in a building and many help save it from destruction. If you are outside in open country as a tornado approaches, you should seek shelter in the nearest depression, such as a ditch or ravine.

If you are driving in open country and spot a tornado, you should drive away from the tornado at a right angle.

In an office building, the best tornado shelter is an interior hallway on the lowest floor.

It's spring planting time

PLANT five rows of peas: preparedness, promptness, perseverance, politeness, prayer.

NEXT PLANT three rows of squash: squash gossip, squash criticism, squash indifference.

THEN PLANT five rows of lettuce:

let us be faithful, let us be loyal, let us be unselfish, let us love one another, let us be truthful.

NO GARDEN is complete without turnips: turn up for church, turn up with a smile, turn up with a new idea, turn up with real determination.

Patronage refund

The by-laws of the Cooperative state that the Cooperative shall pay patronage refund to each member, all such amounts in excess of the amounts needed to establish general reserves. This amount shall not be less than 15 percent nor more than 20 percent of the total utility plant in order to pay actual patronage refunds.

Patronage refunds have been paid all members through the year of 1964.

The patronage refund factor for the year of 1983 is .060806 percent. This percentage factor is multiplied times the amount of revenue you paid the Cooperative for electricity during the year of 1983. This amount is assignable only on the books of the Cooperative for the year. No actual payment would be made as the reserves do not meet the above mentioned percentages at this time.

If you wish to know what amount is assigned your account, please get in touch with the Cooperative.

It doesn't take a 'crack shot' to shoot an insulator

A "crackpot" can do it

It doesn't take much of a man, nor any particular skill, to win a shoot-out with an insulator. It's a wasteful, irresponsible act . . . and an obvious offense.

And it can't be shrugged off as kid's play. Anyone old enough to shoot a gun is old enough to respect its use.

Insulator shooting can knock out electric service, costing untold losses to farmers, businesses and families. It could even be vital to the medical well-being of someone.

If you see anyone shooting at insulators, report the act to your county sheriff. You'll be helping in a crackdown on crackpots.

"Magic" Indian Oil CATCHES FISH LIKE CRAZY!

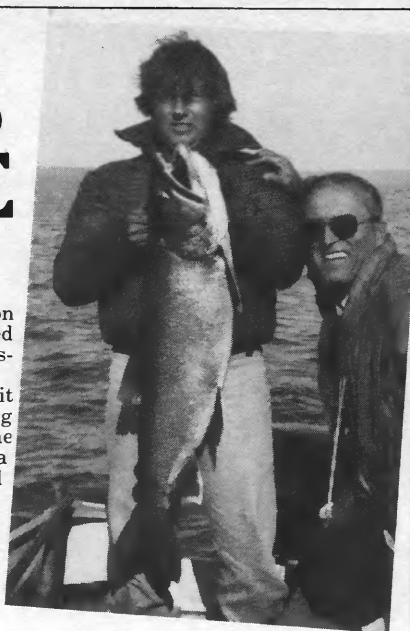
I made this remarkable discovery when my son went on his first fishing trip with me. We hired this old Indian guide in a small town in Wisconsin.

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.

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*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.

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"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.

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!**

© 1984
Catch Fish

CATCH FISH LIKE CRAZY Dept. IRO44
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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."



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.



manager's report

by Robert E. Pendell, Manager

watts

IREN SUPPLEMENT

Soyland and McDonough start equity funding plan

Beginning March 1984, Soyland, which includes your Cooperative along with 14 other distribution cooperatives, will embark on an ambitious equity funding program designed to provide Soyland with needed funds in order to minimize capital project borrowings.

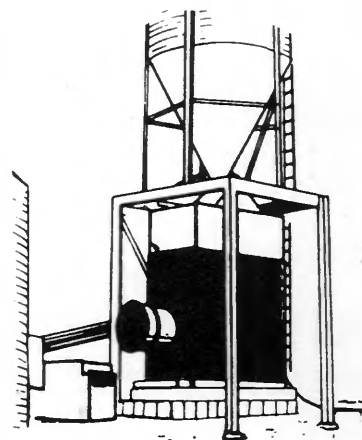
By providing the funds in 1984, 1985, and 1986, the Soyland members are assuring themselves of an adequate power supply at realistic rates. The funds will be utilized in the three-year period and then returned to the Soyland members over an eight-year period in the form of reduced wholesale power rates. This reduction in wholesale rates will begin in 1987 and continue through 1994.

In reviewing Soyland's long-range plans and goals, this equity funding plan will provide Soyland and the member Cooperatives with:

1. Financial independence through equity building;
2. A phase-in of rates when the Clinton Power Station is completed;
3. A reduction in wholesale power rates beginning in 1987 and for the remaining life of the plant (30 years);
4. Minimizes long-term debt;
5. An annual savings of over \$5,000,000 in reduced interest expense;
6. Delay until 1995 the total rate effect of the Clinton Power Station; and
7. Assure reasonable electric rates for the future.

The equity funding plan is a prudent, economical choice for Soyland as well as a sound financial decision for the member cooperatives. The long-term cost savings thus makes the equity funding plan a wise business decision.

Grain dryer reminder



If you are planning a grain dryer installation during 1984, please contact your cooperative by July 1, 1984, in order that construction may be scheduled in time for the harvest season.

Long-term power agreement reached with Illinois Power

On March 14 the Soyland Board of Directors culminated many months of ardent negotiations and authorized a letter of intent to be signed with Illinois Power Company to negotiate a definitive agreement for the long-term power supply.

Soyland Power Cooperative, Inc., Western Illinois Power Cooperative, Inc. and Illinois Power Company signed a letter of intent to negotiate a definitive agreement to coordinate resources to meet their long-range electrical energy objectives. This agreement will help stabilize the cost of providing electric service to the customers of all three companies.

The definitive agreement is to provide the two cooperatives with a right to a portion of the output of Illinois Power Company's transmission and subtransmission systems. Also, the generating capacity of all three parties will be dispatched jointly from a common pool.

The two cooperatives will initially obtain the use of 400,000 kilowatts of capacity from the Illinois Power Company system through the agreement. This is in addition to the 190,000 kilowatts of capacity which the two cooperatives will receive as part-owners of the Clinton Power Plant. The agreement also will limit the coop-

eratives' investment in Clinton to \$450 million of the direct cost of placing the plant in commercial operation. The cooperative's share of the current direct-cost estimate is \$428 million.

The definitive agreement is to become effective January 1, 1985.

This agreement will be of mutual benefit to Illinois Power's consumers and to the 150,000 consumers of Soyland and WIPCO's 22 member distribution systems.

This agreement will help reduce the impact the Clinton Power Station will have on our rates and will serve to stabilize the future cost of power for all our consumers.

ILLINOIS RURAL ELECTRIC NEWS

DIRECTORS

Donovan Lawyer, President
 Howard Butler, Vice President
 Bill Pollock, Secretary
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 Wade Blansett
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McDonough Power Cooperative
 MACOMB, ILLINOIS 61455

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Conservation tips for air conditioning

Our attention turns to summer and hot, steamy afternoons, after our very severe winter weather. Last summer's record heat made us even more aware of the comforts an air-conditioning system could produce. The comfort we enjoy is produced by an appliance that if properly maintained can give us the satisfaction of comfort for many summers.

The maintenance begins with having a qualified air conditioner service person inspect your air conditioning system once a year. He will check the refrigerant, inspect and oil the fan, and make sure the unit is operating properly. This annual inspection could save you a trouble call on a hot, steamy afternoon.

Although your air conditioning system needs the annual check, there are numerous things you as the homeowner can do to insure the system's maximum performance:

1. Clean or replace filters once a month. When the filter is dirty the fan must run longer to move the same amount of air, and this uses more electricity.
2. McDonough Power recommends a

thermostat setting of 78 F. degrees or higher. Each degree cooler than 78 degrees costs you about 3 percent more. If you plan to be out of the house most of the day, it is advisable to raise the setting considerably higher or turn the unit off completely.

3. Ducts in your air conditioning system should be properly insulated, especially those that pass through attics or other uncooled areas. Return ducts should be insulated.

4. Keep doors and windows closed when cooling system is operating.

5. Keep the outside unit clear of shrubbery and grass.

6. The coils on the units should be vacuumed or washed with a mild detergent and flushed with fresh running water. Keeping coils dust free allows proper air flow across the coils for maximum efficiency.

7. Keep heat out of the house. Use drapes, blinds and curtains to shield out the sun. Plant trees and shrubs that will shade glass area from the sun.

8. Schedule the use of heat-producing appliances during the early morning or late evenings. Washing and drying clothes and cooking during

cooler periods can reduce the air conditioning load.

9. Don't place lamps or TV sets near your air conditioning thermostat. Heat from these appliances is sensed by the thermostat and could cause the air conditioner to run longer.

10. Have your system serviced at least once a year.

Obviously, there are many factors that affect air conditioning, but its greatest influence is you, the member. Air conditioners create electrical demands that amount to millions of dollars annually. If we can prevent that demand from becoming critically high, we can help control future bills.



Office closing

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

If your power goes off

1. Check all your own main fuses or circuit breakers, including any breakers below your meter.
2. Check with your neighbors about their power, and if they have reported an outage.
3. During office hours: 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, call the office, 833-2101 or 837-1400
4. After office hours: Call 837-1400. There is a dispatcher on call 24 hours a day, including Saturday, Sunday, and holidays.
5. Please give the following information when reporting an outage.
 Your name
 Location number (This can be found on the lower left hand corner of your billing stub.)
 Time the power went off
 If you have checked your breakers and fuses
 Other people that are out of power
 Any information about poles, wire, trees or limbs that could help us in restoring power quickly.

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.

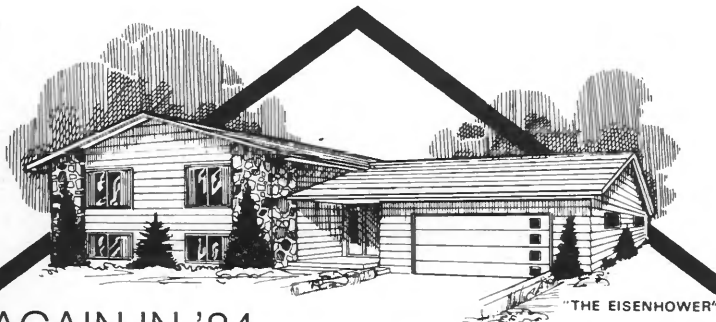
Tom often uses the truck and its specially built gooseneck trailer to take the TomBilts to parades and exhibits, where the trio can be counted on to draw admiring crowds in no time flat.

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.



manager's report

by Robert E. Pendell, Manager

watts

IREN SUPPLEMENT

Board names nominating committee

Members of the 1984 nominating committee have been appointed by the McDonough Power Cooperative's Board of Directors. The committee will meet at the Holiday Inn, Macomb, Ill., Monday, July 9, 1984 at 7 p.m. to nominate candidates for election to the Board of Directors at the 1984 annual meeting of members to be held September 5, 1984.

Appointments to the committee are as follows:

District 1, (composed of the west half of Scotland Township and east half of Chalmers Township in McDonough County.)

Keith Waller, 1418 Joseph, Macomb, Ill.

District 2, (composed of all of Lamoine, Bethel, and Industry Townships in McDonough County and parts of Brooklyn, Littleton, and Oakland Townships in Schuyler County.)

Charles Bainter, R. 1, Industry, Ill.

District 3, (composed of all Hire, Tennessee, Colchester, and the west half of Chalmers Townships in McDonough County and parts of Fountain Green, and Hancock Townships in Hancock County.)

Paul Welch, R. 2, Colchester, Ill.

District 4, (composed of all of Blandinsville, Sciota, and Emmett Townships in McDonough County.)

Marion Butler, R. 1, Blandinsville, Ill.

Max Dunseth, R. 1, Sciota, Ill.

District 5, (composed of the east half of Scotland, all of New Salem, Eldorado, and Mound Townships in McDonough County and part of Harris, Farmers, and Vermont Townships in Fulton County.)

James Smith, R. 1, Adair, Ill.

District 6, (composed of all of Macomb, Walnut Grove, Bushnell, and Prairie City Townships in McDonough

County and parts of Lee in Fulton County.)

Robert Worman, R. 1, Good Hope, Ill.

Don Smith, R. 1, Bushnell, Ill.

District 7, (composed of all of Raritan, Point Pleasant, Swan Creek, Greenbush, and Media Townships in McDonough County.)

Steven Hall, R. 1, Roseville, Ill.

District 8, (composed of all of Biggsville, Tompkins, Ellison, Roseville, Lenox, Monmouth, and Spring Grove Townships in Warren County.)

William Underwood, Cameron, Ill.

District 9 (composed of Kelly, Coldbrook, Floyd, and Berwick Townships in Warren County and parts of Galesburg, Cedar, and Indian Point Townships in Knox County.)

Duff Shephard, R. 1, Monmouth, Ill.

James Thompson, R. 6, Galesburg, Ill.

The bylaws of the Cooperative provide that nominees to the Board of Directors may be made by, (1) nominating committee, (2) petition signed by 15 or more active members, petition must be received at the principal office of the Cooperative at least (30) thirty days before the meeting, (3) or nominations can be made from the floor.

Directors from Districts 4, 6, and 9, terms expire this year.

Directors presently serving on your Board of Directors are:

District 1 - Wade Blansett

District 2 - Donovan Lawyer

District 3 - Bill Pollock

District 4 - Max Welch

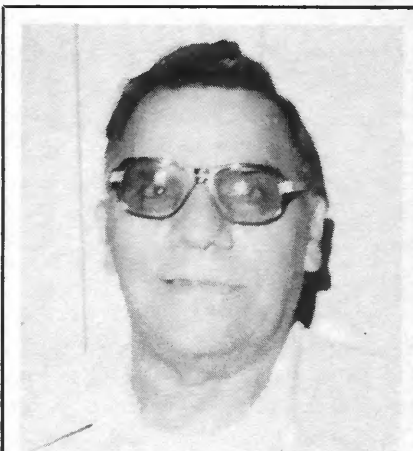
District 5 - Lyndall Pigg

District 6 - Kenneth Moore

District 7 - Harold Anderson

District 8 - Howard Butler

District 9 - Tom Curtis



Joe Carpinella

Memoriam

Mr. Joe Carpinella, utilityman for McDonough Power Cooperative passed away suddenly Thursday, April 26, 1984, at the Cooperative office.

Joe had been employed at the Cooperative for 36 years, beginning as a groundman following his tour of duty in service in World War II. For the past 10 years he served as utilityman for the Cooperative. He was preceded in death by his wife and one son and is survived by a son and two grandsons.

Joe will be missed by his family and friends.

Office closing

The Cooperative office will be closed Wednesday, July 4, 1984, in observance of our nation's independence.

Annual meeting notice

McDonough Power Cooperative annual meeting, September 5, 1984, Fellheimer Auditorium, Macomb, Ill.

DIRECTORS
Donovan Lawyer, President
Howard Butler, Vice President
Bill Pollock, Secretary
Harold Anderson, Treasurer
Wade Blansett
Thomas Curtis
Kenneth Moore
Lyndall Pigg
Max Welsh
John D. McMillan, Attorney

McDonough Power Cooperative

MACOMB, ILLINOIS 61455

All Co-op Electric Outages 837-1400

A farm computer revolution

The computer is being called the "third revolution" in American farming. The first revolution was the use of the horse. The second was the switch from the horse to the tractor, a further expansion of human power.

And now comes computer power — a different kind of technological advance because it adds to the farmer's power to manage. By 1990, the computer will probably be as important a part of a commercial farmer's operation as the pickup truck.

Farmers can flip on their computers to get the latest market prices. They can get a rundown on weather and growing conditions for major worldwide production areas; pertinent data on prices, market conditions, credit terms, transportation and storage

rates, and related forecasts. and finally a list of priorities each day to take advantage of these conditions.

That is provided a cow does not kick the plug out or a storm pull down the wires. Getting the right combination of equipment and programming is the problem farmers must solve before they can make the most of the computer revolution.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has put together a publication on computers on the farm. It can help you decide if your operation would benefit from a computer, gives guidelines for selecting a computer and programs, and lists on line information sources in agriculture. It also lists common computer terms so you can understand computer talk.

For a copy, send \$1.75 to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 20402. Ask for **COMPUTERS ON THE FARM**.

Response of employees and members during storm earns thanks

Daylight Savings Time was ushered in by a storm; not only did you lose an hour of sleep, some of our members were without electricity.

We want to express our gratitude to all of the members for the patience and understanding following the windstorm that swept through our area April 29. We are sorry that anyone has to wait any length of time to get power restored. When you have 26 poles broken and scattered throughout the system as well as other damage, it takes awhile to get everyone back in service. Some members were without power for 23 hours.

Most of the worst damage was in an area from Sciota to Roseville. The damage to our lines was baffling and at the same time our two-way radio tower was blown over at approxi-

mately 10:30 that night. This certainly slowed the cleanup process while we were without communication with our crews for a few hours.

Supreme Radio installed a temporary mobile antenna on the stub of a tower that we had left. This allowed us to talk to crews that were close and had them relay messages to the crews that were out of range.

Two crews from Donco Construction helped for two days on the cleanup.

The members who called in and reported the outages were very helpful in telling us where we had damage. This helps us know what we might expect when we go to an area that is without power.

Let's hope this is the major storm of the year.

New transmission poles

Last fall the Cooperative had all of the poles on our 69kv transmission line tested. Most of these poles have been in the ground since 1958 or 1959. Of the 711 poles tested, only 14 were found bad enough to be replaced.

These poles are too large for the Cooperative's equipment. Donco Construction has contracted to do the changes.

Pole inspection and replacement is a part of our continuous operation and maintenance program. All of the poles have been changed without interrupting the electric service to any of our members.

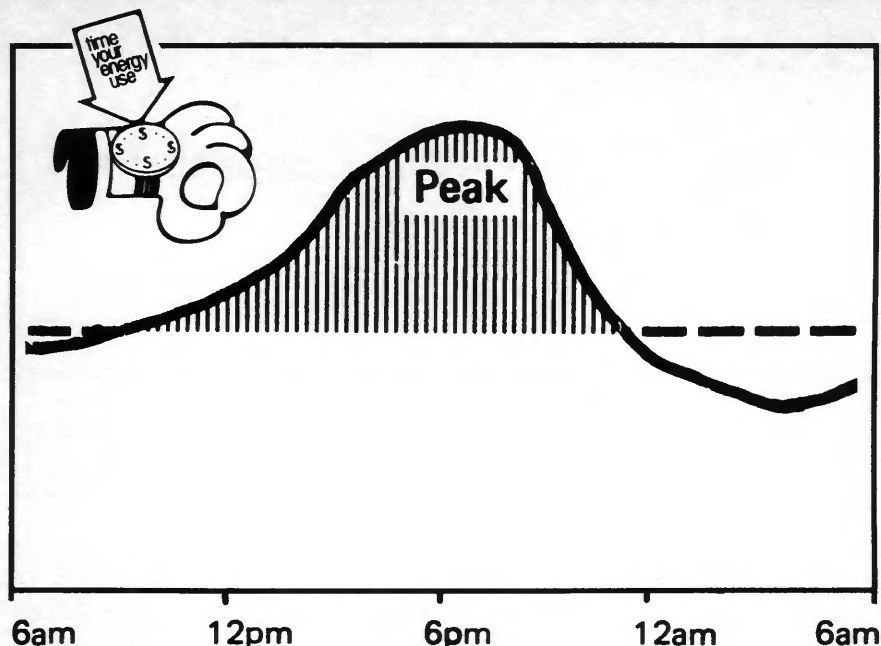
If you had spoken for any of the poles and have not picked them up, please do so immediately. It is very hazardous to leave the poles in a ditch where someone can hit them with a mower, etc.

Standby generators good insurance

Have you considered the installation of a stand-by generator? We believe that a stand-by generator is a good investment, particularly if you are a large user of electricity, have a livestock operation, or find that should an outage occur, you would suffer severe inconvenience.

Stand-by generators should be selected based on the amount of watts needed to operate the necessary equipment for you. In addition the National Electrical Code and your Cooperative requires that a double-throw safety switch be installed on the member's system to provide a permanent positive safety needed when stand-by equipment is being used.

There are numerous competent suppliers and manufacturers of stand-by equipment.



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.

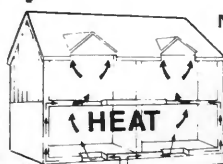
Louisan Mamer eventually took on the job of showing rural homemakers how to get the most out of the new electrical appliances that were going out into the countryside behind the crews who were stringing line and wiring houses. She spent 45 years at REA, and retired in April 1981.

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, conveying along with the truck, which carried the farm equipment side of the "circus."

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manager's report

by Robert E. Pendell, Manager

watts n

IREN SUPPLEMENT

Annual meeting planned in Macomb on Sept. 5

The annual meeting of McDonough Power Cooperative will be held at the Fellheimer Auditorium at Macomb Senior High School on Sept. 5, 1984, at 7:30 p.m.

The Wagon Wheel Opry will provide entertainment from 7 to 7:30 p.m., followed by the business meeting, then more entertainment.

There will be an election of three directors. Districts where directors' terms are expiring are District 4, now represented by Max Welsh; District 6, now represented by Kenneth Moore; and District 9, now represented by Thomas Curtis.

Watch for the August issue of REN for more details.

Follow these steps

You can help during outages

You, the member can assist the Cooperative and reduce outage time in restoring service more quickly and safely.

If power to your home is interrupted due to storms, or whatever reason, please follow these steps.

First, check your entrance box to determine if you have blown a fuse or if a circuit breaker has kicked out. If it has, you may be the only one affected and the problem could be on your side of the meter and therefore your responsibility.

Second, call or check to see if your neighbors have electricity. Call the Cooperative, 837-1400, day or night, Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. Give the dispatcher your location number and advise us if your neighbors are also without electricity.

Once the call has been made you should take steps to assist the Cooperative in restoring service. Turn off your furnace or air conditioner and all other major appliances.

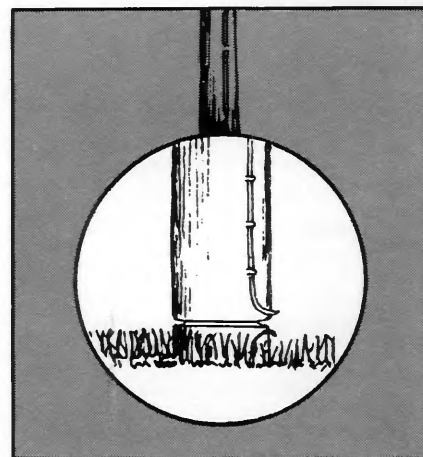
The simplest way to do this is to move the breakers in your service box to the off position. Leave one or two

lighting circuits on and turn on the light switches in these areas. This will let you know when the electricity is restored.

When the power is back on, wait a few minutes then turn your major appliance circuits back on one at a time. Appliances with motors, including your furnace and air conditioner, take much more power to start and bring to operating speed than they do to keep running.

When the power is restored on the Cooperative's distribution system after an outage, an overload condition may occur if several hundred furnaces or air conditioners, refrigerators, freezers and TV sets all require power at the same time. If this happens it may take extra time and effort by the line crews to isolate areas and restore power to them gradually.

Your Cooperative strives to maintain an efficient, reliable continuity of service to your home at all times, but occasionally outages do occur. By taking the steps outlined above, you can help restore power as quickly as possible.



Keep clear of poles when mowing weeds

When you are mowing weeds around distribution-line poles, be sure to avoid contacting the poles with the mower. When the mower rides against the pole, the base becomes scored, exposing the inner pole to decaying, insects and weather conditions.

Often the copper groundwire running down the side of the pole is cut, the effectiveness of lightning protection equipment is reduced and the susceptibility of other electrical equipment (transformers, regulators, etc.) to lightning damage increases.

By increasing the potential for lightning damage to equipment on the distribution system, a cut groundwire may expose a member's service to damage from a voltage surge.

So please, when mowing weeds around distribution-line poles, do not let the mower ride against the pole. This will prevent premature decay of the poles and help maintain proper operation of lightning protection devices.

Also be aware of guy wires. Cutting a guy wire could put the power line in contact with you or the equipment or it could leave the line susceptible to outage.

DIRECTORS
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 Howard Butler, Vice President
 Bill Pollock, Secretary
 Harold Anderson, Treasurer
 Wade Blansett
 Thomas Curtis
 Kenneth Moore
 Lyndall Pigg
 Max Welsh
 John D. McMillan, Attorney

McDonough Power Cooperative
 MACOMB, ILLINOIS 61455

All Co-op Electric Outages 837-1400

The load center

What every family should know

In every home there is a load center. This is the fuse box or circuit breaker panel. Every adult in your household should know where it is located and that its function is to protect the circuits in the house.

A fuse blows or a circuit breaker kicks out because the circuit is overloaded or has developed a short circuit. If a circuit is shorted you have something wrong and should call an electrician. An overload means you have too many appliances plugged into the circuit and the fuse or breaker cannot carry it. In that case you should unplug some of the load and replace the blown fuse or reset the circuit breaker, whichever the case may be. The way you determine a short circuit is that your fuse will blow immediately whereas if it is an overload it will take time to blow.

All of this is simple if you know which fuse protects which circuit. There is an easy way to do this at a time when there is no trouble and to avoid guesswork when there is. Turn on all the lights. While you loosen each

fuse, one at a time, or shut off each circuit breaker, have someone write down which lights go out each time. Check to see which fuse controls which outlets.

When the operation is completed, make a diagram of the setup and paste to the fuse box or circuit breaker panel. Then, when the lights go out or appliances stop running, you will be able to tell which fuse needs replacement or which breaker needs resetting.

Always replace a fuse with the one of the same size. If you remove a 15-amp fuse. Replacing it with a larger fuse will allow the wire to get hot and could cause a fire. A 30-amp fuse should never be used on a house circuit.

Some farmsteads have a breaker under the meter on the meter pole. This breaker will trip when overloaded and cause your power to go off. When this happens and you have a breaker, be sure to check this before calling in on an outage. It will save everyone time and expense.

Off in the night

There's a matter that doesn't seem right.

Why does power go off in the night?
 And why does it rain, storm or sleet —
 At times when you really need heat?
 Causing words you shouldn't repeat.

But isn't it silly to growl —
 When all one must do is dial?
 Reporting woes right away
 Will get McDonough Power crews up
 to stay
 Restoring power by night or day

To all those seeking advice —
 When roads are slippery with ice
 And the electric blanket is dead
 One further thing can be said
 It's nice slipping back into bed.

Now it would take pages and pages
 To praise crews when bad weather rages
 When lightning flashes and flickers
 They are making repairs dressed in slickers
 And they don't pick cherries with
 their cherry pickers.

WARNING

Please do not build or construct any kind of building, grain bin, TV tower or anything else that could in any possible way come in contact with one of our wires. To do so would endanger your life or give you an extremely serious injury. This is a violation of good common sense and it would jeopardize your own personal safety.

If you need help or advice on any such type of construction, please call us before attempting or commencing any type of construction that would be on, under or adjacent to any of our lines. We will be glad to give you any help that we can in order to save you from serious injury or death.



**For
 safety's
 sake**

Look up and around and think before you approach electric lines.

High loads and electric wires result in a dangerous mixture. Always be careful when working around your electrical wiring or lines.

See one of these participating Butler Agri-Builders® today.

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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.

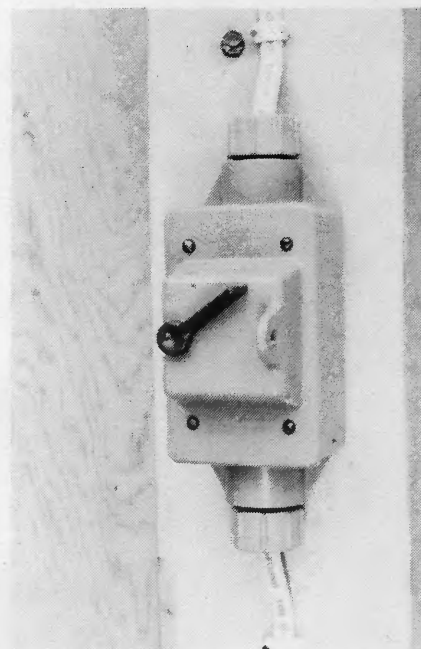
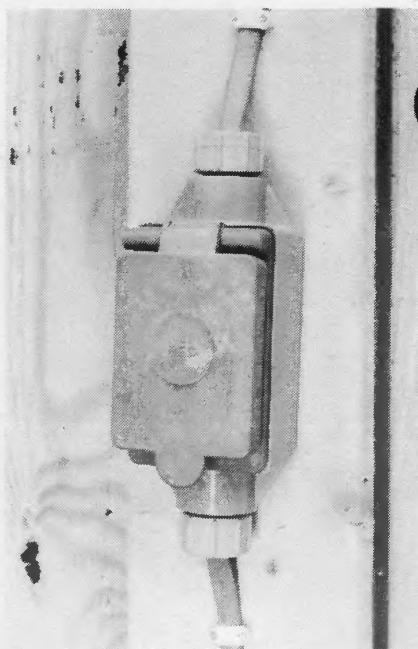
Locate the cables so that they are not subject to contact by animals or exposed to mechanical damage. Also, be sure not to make sharp bends in cables. In fact, the radius of the bend should be at least five times the diameter of the cable. Install switches

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.



manager's report

by Robert E. Pendell, Manager

watts m

IREN SUPPLEMENT

47th ANNUAL MEETING of McDONOUGH POWER COOPERATIVE



September 5, 1984

Registration begins at 6:30 p.m.
Entertainment by Wagon Wheel Opry
Featuring Miss Michelle Fawcett

\$25 credit on
September electric bill
on the
Name A Minute Drawing
Must be present to win

\$5 credit on your
September electric bill
for registering

30 names to be drawn
from those registered
to receive \$10 credit on
September electric bill

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 Max Welsh
 John D. McMillan, Attorney

McDonough Power Cooperative

MACOMB, ILLINOIS 61455

All Co-op Electric Outages 837-1400

The Wagon Wheel Opry, featuring Miss Michelle Fawcett, will be providing entertainment during this year's meeting. The group will perform from 7 to 7:30 p.m. and again following the business meeting.

Three directors will be elected

Registration for your 47th annual meeting will begin at 6:30 p.m. on Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1984. From 7 to 7:30 p.m., the Wagon Wheel Opry will provide entertainment.

All members registered will receive \$5 credit on their September energy bill. There will be drawings from the list of registered members and if present, will receive \$10 credit on their September energy bill.

At 7:30 p.m. the business meeting will be called to order by board president Donovan Lawyer of Industry for reports of officers and the election of three directors.

Directors are to be elected from Districts 4, 6, and 9.

Max Welsh is presently serving as director from District 4.

Kenneth Moore is presently serving as director from District 6.

Thomas Curtis is presently serving as director from District 9.

The nominating committee, which met on July 9 for selecting nominees from these districts, was composed of the following members:

District 1: Keith Waller, Macomb
 District 2: Charles Bainter, Industry
 District 3: Paul Welch, Colchester
 District 4: Marion Butler, Blandinsville, and Max Dunseth, Sciota
 District 5: James Smith, Adair
 District 6: Robert Worman, Good Hope, and Don Smith, Bushnell
 District 7: Steven Hall, Roseville
 District 8: William Underwood, Cameron

District 9: Duff Shephard, Monmouth, and James Thompson, Galesburg

In accordance with the by-laws, two members are named for the nominating committee in the districts where directors' terms are expiring.

Their nominations are as follows:

District 4: James Conley
 District 6: Kenneth Moore
 District 9: Thomas Curtis

These nominations will be published in your annual meeting notice and at the Cooperative office.

A name-a-minute will be drawn from our membership during the business meeting and if the member is in

attendance, they will receive \$25 credit on their September energy bill.

The Wagon Wheel Opry, featuring Miss Michelle Fawcett, will entertain following the business meeting.

The board of directors, management and staff of your Cooperative are doing everything possible to provide you with the best electric service and at the same time keeping a tight control on the efficient use of all its resources.

This is our cooperative. Attend the annual meeting. We must all work together to maintain our present level of electricity supply. It cannot be taken for granted.

**Office closed
 Labor Day
 Monday
 September 3**

Attend your Annual Meeting

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.

ILLINOIS RURAL ELECTRIC NEWS

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ONE
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DAMARTS SAVED MY LIFE.

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.

Completely different from ordinary thermal underwear

You see, Thermo-lactyl is a revolutionary man-made fabric available only in featherweight Damart underwear and outerwear. We believe that ounce for ounce, no warmer material is available. Damart holds in over one-third more of your natural body heat than

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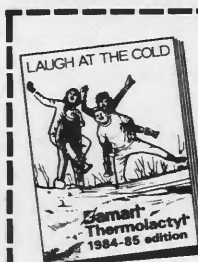
catalog of Damart Thermo-lactyl underwear (and outerwear) for men, women, and children, including tall sizes. Don't wait. Every day you delay is another day to suffer needlessly from the cold this winter!

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PERSPIRATION

Damarts are made of a non-cellular fabric that does not absorb perspiration but lets it pass through to evaporate away from your body, leaving you feeling warm and dry.

was considered by everyone to be completely impossible.

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And it's so comfortable to wear—not at all bulky or constricting. That's why Father Grant-Ferris and other mountain climbers swear by it. As do profes-

© 1984, Damart



manager's report

by Robert E. Pendell, Manager

watts n

IREN SUPPLEMENT

Electrical safety makes difference

Using electricity wisely means more than turning off unnecessary lights. It also means being careful and alert.

Electricity does a lot for us. It lights, cooks, cleans, heats and entertains. Used properly, it is absolutely safe. But if you do not use it properly, electricity can be dangerous to you and your family.

TIPS YOU SHOULD TAKE TO HEART

Don't use extension cords to connect major appliances (stove, refrigerator, washer, dryer, freezer) to the wall plug. Extension cords are not designed to carry heavy electrical loads.

Turn appliances and lights off when you are not using them. This not only saves electricity, but also reduces risk.

If an appliance sparks or gives you the slightest shock, turn it off at once. Unplug it and have it repaired.

Don't postpone repairs to appliances you know are defective. It could mean someone's life.

Make sure your hands are dry, and don't stand in water whenever you touch or use an appliance. Water can make your body the path for electricity.

KEEP YOUR CORDS IN HARMONY

Use only electrical cords which are in good condition. Cords with frayed or cracked insulation should be destroyed.

Don't patch wire.

Use extension cords sparingly and don't connect several appliances to a multiple plug or extension cord. This can cause the electrical circuit to overheat, which may cause a fire.

Disconnect an appliance from a wall outlet by pulling the plug, not the cord.

Cords under carpets are a fire hazard. Do not run electric cords under rugs, through doorways or anywhere they will receive excessive wear.

SAFETY IS A POWERFUL TOOL

Power tools can be especially dangerous. Never leave one running unattended.

Make sure the switch is turned off before you plug in or unplug any power tool.

If the power tool is fitted with a three-prong plug, make sure it is plugged into a three-hole outlet so the equipment is properly grounded.

Never break off the third prong. If you have plugs with the third prong removed, replace the plug — this may save your life.

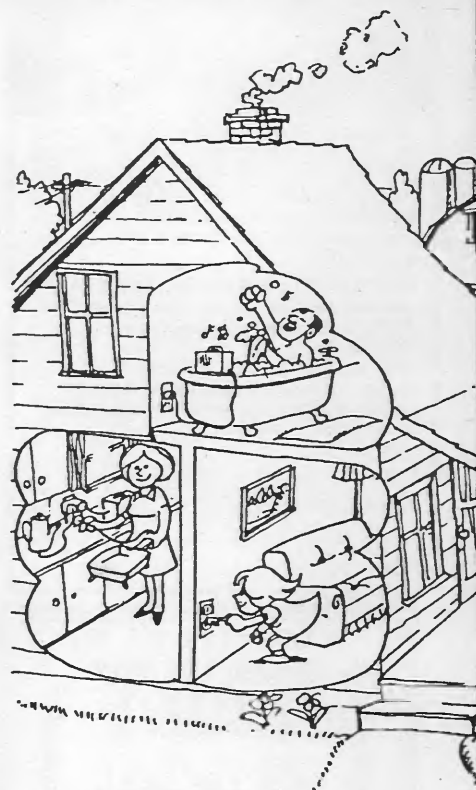
Keep your work area dry. Dampness could cause a severe electrical shock.

Combustible or flammable liquids should be kept well away from your work area.

GETTING INTO HOT WATER

In six seconds, tap water of 149 degrees F can cause third-degree burns, which can result in permanent disfigurement or death. Lower water heater temperatures reduce not only the risk of scalding accidents but also can result in energy savings. Home water heaters should be set at 122 degrees F or, if you have a dishwasher, at 140 degrees F.

Don't ever leave young children or disabled people alone in the bathtub. Scald burns from hot tap water are



more extensive and severe than most other scald burns.

Turn off hot water before cold water. This cools the faucet and prevents hot water from dripping onto a child.

To reduce the cost of hot water, use flow restrictors on shower nozzles and sink faucets.

To reduce heat loss from the hot water tank and hot water piping, wrap them with insulation.

CHILDREN — PLAY IT SAFE

Protect little children at home. Put plastic safety caps in the wall sockets to keep a child from sticking something in an outlet.

Teach youngsters that signs marked "danger — keep out" mean what they say.

Warn children of the danger of touching power lines. If kites or model airplanes come in contact with over-

ILLINOIS RURAL ELECTRIC NEWS

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MACOMB, ILLINOIS 61455

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The capacity problem

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 jungle 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.

Remember your garden?

Now that your garden has provided you much delicious food and will soon be ready for winter, how about spending an evening trying to remember what you planted, what was a success, what was not, and why. If you did not keep records of crops and varieties through the season, the U.S. Department of Agriculture suggests you make

some notes now before you forget.

Compare results with your neighbors. This can help eliminate a poor choice of crop and introduce you to a new variety or crop that will do well in your garden. If you have never had your soil tested, check your county Extension agent for details on how and where. Curl up with seed catalogs,

or drop a card to garden seed and supply distributors for early mailings of their catalogs. If you buy seeds from local dealers who did not have what you wanted last spring, see if you can talk them into getting what you want for next spring. You might even discuss your problems of last summer with your garden supply dealer. You should clean and repair your garden tools before putting them away and perhaps save costly repairs next spring. According to some amateur gardeners, a successful gardener is one who keeps at it 12 months a year. So how about waking up and getting started now? Well, tomorrow's okay.

Annual meeting report

Due to printing deadlines, time is not sufficient to have the 1984 annual meeting pictures and write up in this issue. The annual meeting news will appear in our center section of the October REN.

head lines, it can be fatal to touch the strings or control wires.

Climbing power poles, transmission towers or fences surrounding electrical equipment is extremely dangerous.

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION — OUTSIDE THE HOME

When working outside, don't use electric tools in the rain or on wet surfaces. Using an electric lawn mower on wet grass is dangerous.

Use fixtures that are weatherproof and designed for outdoor use.

Use electric hand tools that have a ground or are double-insulated.

When putting up an antenna, locate it where it cannot touch or fall on power lines.

Outdoor wiring should have its own circuit breaker or fuse, and be designed to keep out moisture. A ground fault circuit interrupter is required on all new installations.

Cords should be kept out of water and hung only over wooden pegs, never metal ones.

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.)

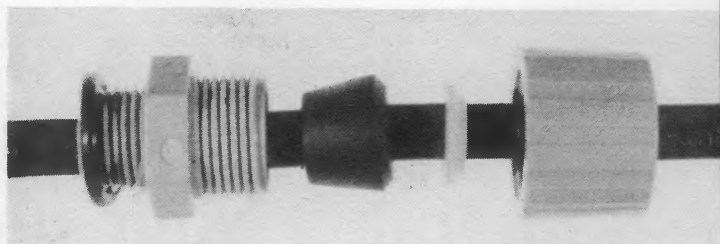
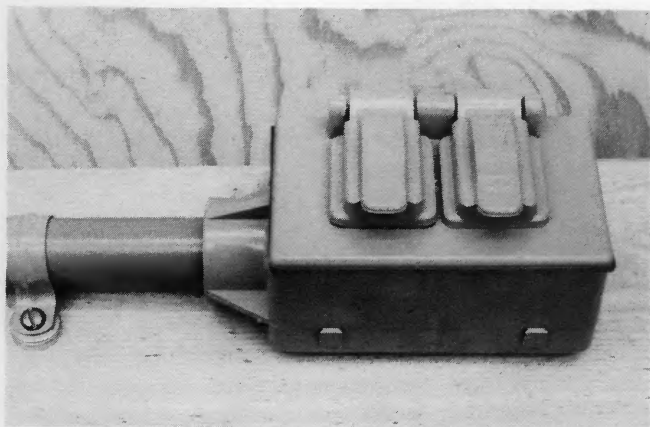
the box. The air space also keeps the panel nearer to the room temperature, reducing the possibility of condensing water inside the panel.

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

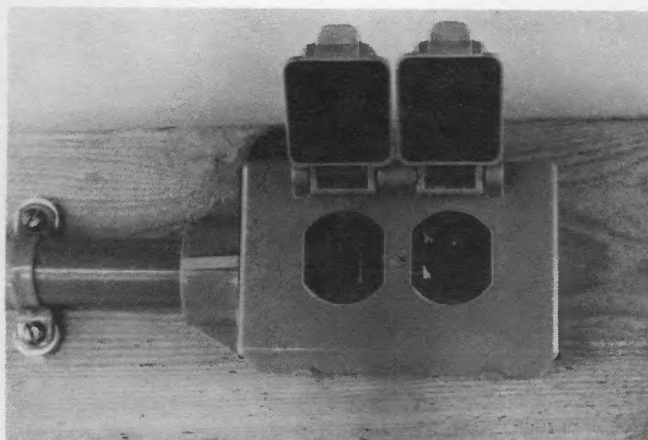
between the conductors and the sides of the metal raceways. This prevents condensation caused by circulation of warm moist air to a cold area.

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.

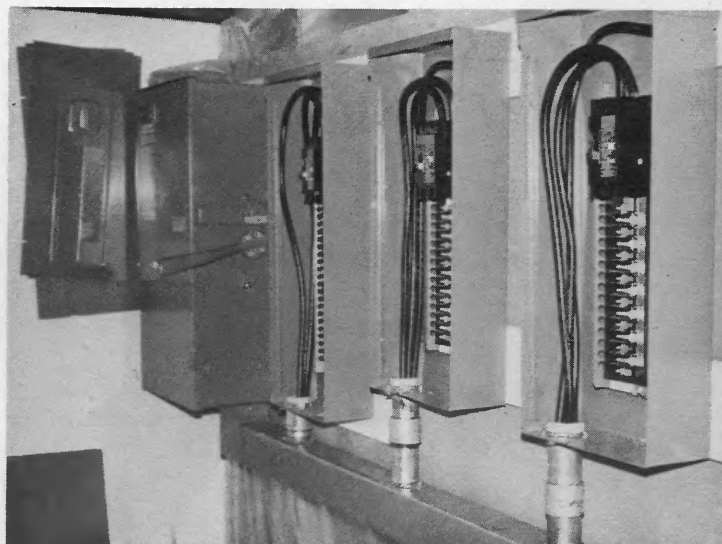
Install type UF cable for all electric circuits in these buildings, and mount



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



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



When standard metal service equipment is used, locate it in a clear, 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



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)



manager's report

by Robert E. Pendell, Manager

watts n

IREN SUPPLEMENT

James Conley, left, of Macomb was elected to the board of directors of McDonough Power Cooperative at the annual meeting of members in Macomb. Reelected to three-year terms by members were directors Thomas Curtis, center, of Monmouth and Kenneth Moore of Good Hope.



James Conley is new McDonough director

James Conley of Macomb is the newest member of the board of directors of McDonough Power Cooperative. He was elected at the annual meeting of members Sept. 5 in Macomb. Conley, who will serve a three-year term, succeeds Max Welsh of Sciota. A member of the board since 1964, Welsh chose not to seek reelection.

Members also reelected directors Thomas Curtis of Monmouth and Kenneth Moore of Good Hope during the business session. Curtis has served as director since 1981. Moore was elected to the board in 1975.

President Donovan Lawyer of Industry told the cooperative members and guests gathered at Macomb High School that the rising cost of whole-

sale power continues to be the board's major concern.

"The cost of wholesale power in 1983 represented more than 72 percent of the total operating expenses of your cooperative," Lawyer said. "The unit cost of wholesale power represented an increase of more than 26 percent over the 1982 cost. The major portion was from the increase by Central Illinois Public Service."

Lawyer also expressed concern over

the status of legislation in the U.S. Senate that would restore stability to the Rural Electrification Administration's loan program. The legislation, the Rural Electrification and Telephone Revolving Fund Self-Sufficiency Act of 1983, or S. 1300, would raise interest rates on loans to electric distribution systems to assure that interest income covers interest expense in the REA's Revolving Fund. The fund, a major source of financing for

Longtime McDonough director Max Welsh, left, has retired and received a plaque for his 20 years of service to the Cooperative from Donovan Lawyer, president of the board.



DIRECTORS

Donovan Lawyer, President
 Howard Butler, Vice President
 Bill Pollock, Secretary
 Harold Anderson, Treasurer
 Wade Blansett
 James Conley
 Thomas Curtis
 Kenneth Moore
 Lyndall Pigg
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electric cooperatives, is essentially self-contained, replenishing itself through loan repayments. Record inflation and high interest rates in the late 1970s put unexpected strains on the fund, and the legislation would assure that the fund is self-sustaining.

A companion bill to S.1300 was passed in the House of Representatives on March 1 by a vote of 283-111. The Senate Agriculture Committee passed S. 1300 on June 7, but sponsors faced opposition in getting the bill scheduled for consideration by the full Senate before Congress adjourned on Oct. 6. Opponents of the legislation favor doubling the interest rates on loans to cooperatives, reducing the amount of funds available and charging user fees.

"Should Congress pass legislation to increase interest rates that would double the present rate or force the cooperative into the private money market, you can certainly expect higher electric rates," Lawyer reported.

Manager Robert E. Pendell reported that despite increases in interest, taxes and depreciation in 1983, the cooperative's operations and maintenance costs were comparable to those of 1982. 1983 costs would have been less, he said, except for an ice storm in February 1983 that boosted that month's operations and maintenance expenses by about 30 percent.

"Even so, we stayed on budget for the system improvements planned for the year," Pendell said. "We changed out approximately 250 bad poles, installed three-phase lines into areas that bordered on having voltage problems and built tie lines that will help reverse power feeds in emergencies."

Though power costs continue to climb, McDonough Power has not increased its basic rate since 1981, Pendell said. Increases in members' bills are from added costs the cooperative passes on to members through the

purchased power adjustment cost, or PPAC. The PPAC increases in 1983 were the result of increased coal and handling costs and McDonough's membership in Soyland Power Cooperative, its power supplier. McDonough Power is one of 15 electric cooperatives that belong to the Decatur-based generation and transmission cooperative. Soyland owns 10.5 percent of Illinois Power Company's nuclear Clinton Power Station.

In his report to members, Treasurer

Harold Anderson of Roseville noted that the cooperative's 1983 revenues were \$4,969,562, an increase of nearly \$785,000 over 1982. Almost \$3.6 million of that was used to purchase wholesale power, which cost approximately \$813,000 more in 1983 than it did in 1982. Total expenses for the cooperative in 1983 stood at \$4,753,787.

Entertainment for the meeting was provided by the Wagon Wheel Opry and Michelle Fawcett.

'Name-a-Minute' drawing

This is a list of those members' names drawn during the "Name-a-Minute" drawing at the annual meeting. Members who were present at the meeting will receive \$25 credit on their September energy bills. Winners' names are indicated by asterisks.

Charles & Ruthie Hillyer
 Robert S. Greer
 Howard A. & Mary Frakes
 Charles E. Heaton
 Stanley Heaton
 Robert Patrick
 Morris W. Milby
 Rodney W. Forman
 John or Thelma Krepis
 Sidney W. James
 *Larry Clark
 Roger Clark
 Eugene Winters
 Randall Winters
 Ray & Vivian Corey
 Triple C&S Farm
 Bruce F. & Susan Kluthe
 Thelma Wilhelm
 Eugene Pibal
 Larrance or Mary O'Flaherty
 Roger Henderson
 Duane & Rosa Lee Smith
 Debbie Wiley
 Rex Van Rheeden
 George Walton
 Wilfred & Sara Bergevin
 James & Judith Jones
 Eugene Way
 John J. & Judith Mowery
 Helen Sailer
 Ronald C. & Beverly McGrew
 Carroll G. Swisher
 Dwight E. Loy
 Russell Dakin
 Jack & Jeanette LaFayette
 Terry & Lorraine Tygrett
 Hallie Wingfield
 Don Smallwood
 James Fritz
 Ronald Shawler
 Kermit or Bonnie Wainman

Lewis Sherman
 Russell & Arlene Sullivan
 Oscar C. Steiner
 Henry & Barbara Shepler
 Wayne Danner
 Robert or Martha Cross
 Robert & Martha Cox
 Lilbern W. Johnson
 Maurice Litchfield
 Pat Neill
 Angela Harn
 R. Wayne & Carol Ann Steward
 Robert & Joann Cook
 Randal & Cherie Wells
 Joyce Norcross
 Mary Ann Bandur
 Kathy Anderson
 *Joseph Bean
 Barbara Strange
 Junior & Dolly Bradford
 Lloyd W. Little
 Bill Kramer
 Merlin E. or Ronald L. Cramer
 Marge Bilderback
 Richard or Karen Fentem
 Travis & Patricia Hammond
 Richard J. & Charlene A. Goehl
 M. H. & Phyllis Hassan
 Noel D. & Judith R. Oliver
 Kimberly A. Bridgewater
 Odell Depay
 Arnold & Virginia Wendt
 Elmer Heikes
 Anthony & Kim Caldwell
 Frank & Karen Jobe
 Gordon R. & Judith Thurow
 Fern M. Barker
 Ray F. Bucholz

William F. Merritt
 Daryl & Sandra Stacker
 Robert E. Ryner
 James Zielke
 Jimmy A. Pierce
 Raymond & Alleyne Bartlow
 Howard Clayton
 *Charles & Levetta Roe
 Bob & Gladys France
 Roy & Janet Evans
 Fred J. & Geraldine Ebeid
 Dennis & Diane Starke
 Marcia J. Harland
 Michael J. McAndrews
 Ronald or Marilyn Graham
 Kenneth or Jeanne Robertson
 Scott C. Hess
 William & Olive Kessler
 Jack L. Brown
 Larry & Luella Vanfleet
 Eldon or Joan Hughes
 Bill & Jane Anderson
 Guy J. McDermet
 Michael W. Smith
 Thomas D. Taylor
 Brooks Brothers
 Sidney V. & Betty J. Smith
 Donald & Denita Haywood
 Glen D. & Anita Rankin
 Paul Tutor
 Giles or Maxine Drake
 Nai-Ting or Lee-Lina Ting
 *Beulah Miller
 Wilbur C. & Yvonne K. Roos
 Robert Trimble
 Jack Legg
 Charles E. or Mary Jane Lenz
 Samuel C. Huffman
 Jess Lydic
 Melvin & Marcia Twaddle
 Manford & Mary Settles

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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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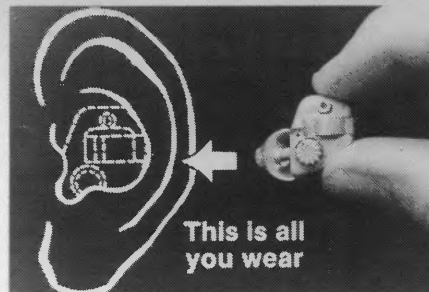
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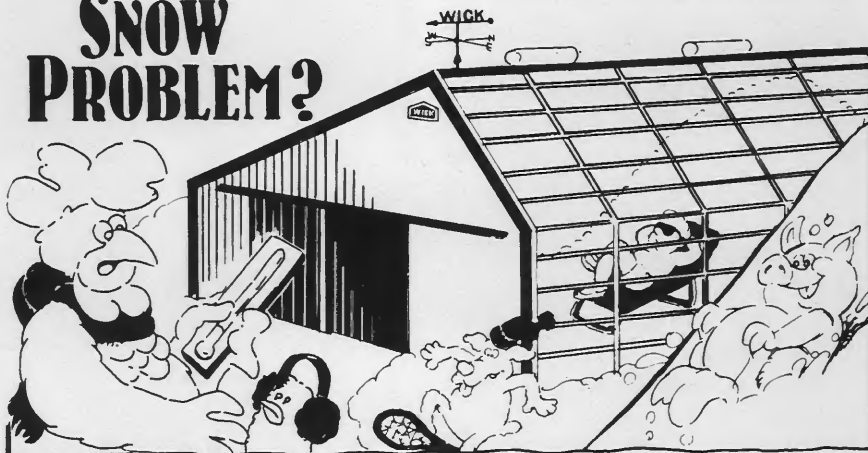


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manager's report

by Robert E. Pendell, Manager

watts

IREN SUPPLEMEN

Board elects new officers

The board of directors held its regular monthly meeting on Monday, Sept. 24, 1984, and welcomed the new director from District 4, James Conley.

First order of business was the reorganization of the board and the following directors were elected to serve as the officers for the coming year:

Donovan Lawyer of Industry, president;

Kenneth Moore of Good Hope, vice-president;

Wade Blansett of Macomb, secretary, and

Harold Anderson Roseville, treasurer.



Max Welsh

Max Welsh honored

Max H. Welsh, Sciota, director of McDonough Power Cooperative from District 4 since Sept. 30, 1964, retired Sept. 5, 1984.

During this time he diligently served the members from Blandinsville, Sciota, and Emmett townships in McDonough County. He has served on the board as vice-president and secretary during this time. He has attended many director seminars, as well as NRECA annual meetings and Region V meetings, during these 20 years.

He is to be commended for his capable, fair and faithful work in the rural electric program. He has kept busy on his grain and livestock farm near Sciota.

He is the father of two sons and has seven grandchildren. He and wife, Mildred, live on the farm north of Sciota. He has served as director of the Sciota Grain Elevator as well as a trustee and in many other capacities at

the Sciota Christian Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Welsh enjoy the warm weather and fishing in Ft. Myers, Fla., during the winter months.

The following resolution was read and presented to Max at the September 5, 1984 annual meeting:

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS Max H. Welsh has retired as Director of McDonough Power Cooperative, and

WHEREAS, Mr. Welsh has faithfully served and devoted much time, effort, and diligence as Director in District 4 since September 30, 1964 until his retirement September 5, 1984, and

WHEREAS, he also gave generously of his energy, knowledge, and talents as the Cooperatives' Secretary from September 1977 to September 1978 and as Vice-President from September 1981 to September 1983 and filled each position in a highly efficient manner, and

WHEREAS, he made significant contributions to the rural electric program by serving on the Board of the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives from July 1978 to July 1979.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the members of the McDonough Power Cooperatives' Board of Directors at its regular meeting in Macomb, Illinois on August 27, 1984 that their sincere appreciation and thanks be extended to Mr. Welsh for the faithful, courteous, and efficient services he has rendered to the Cooperative for the past 20 years.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the August 27, 1984 meeting of the Board of Directors as a tribute to Max H. Welsh and that a copy of this resolution be presented to Mr. Welsh at the September 5, 1984 annual meeting.

The Directors And Employees of McDonough Power Cooperative Wish All Our Members A Very Happy Thanksgiving.



Office closing

The McDonough Power Cooperative office will be closed Thursday, Nov. 22, in observance of Thanksgiving.

DIRECTORS
Donovan Lawyer, President
Kenneth Moore, Vice-President
Wade Blansett, Secretary
Harold Anderson, Treasurer
Howard Butler
James Conley
Thomas Curtis
Lyndall Pigg
Bill Pollock
John D. McMillan, Attorney

McDonough Power Cooperative
MACOMB, ILLINOIS 61455

All Co-op Electric Outages 837-1400

Four McDonough employees receive service awards

LaVern McEntire was presented a service award at the Cooperative's annual meeting for 35 years of dedicated service to your Cooperative. "Mac" is a journeyman lineman and has learned his job from beginning as an apprentice. He and his wife, Nola, reside in Macomb and she has taught home economics at Western Illinois University. They are the proud parents of two grown sons.

Dick Dunsworth was presented a service award for 25 years of dedicated service to your Cooperative at the recent annual meeting. Dick began as storekeeper, advanced to lineman and is currently the operating supervisor. He and his wife, Pat, reside in Macomb and she is secretary and bookkeeper for True Value. They are the proud parents of one daughter and three sons.

Ron Paulsen was presented a service award for 10 years of dedicated service to your cooperative at the annual

meeting, September 5. Ron began as an apprentice and advanced to journeyman lineman. He and his wife, Jayne, reside in Macomb and are the proud parents of two sons and one daughter.

Gary Budreau was presented a ser-

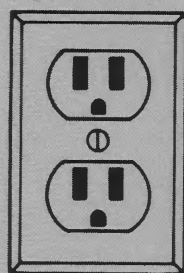
vice award for 10 years of dedicated service to your Cooperative at the recent annual meeting. Gary began as an apprentice and advanced to journeyman lineman. He and his wife, Jody, reside in Macomb and are the proud parents of a young daughter.

The manager and fellow employees wish to congratulate each of these employees and say it is a pleasure to have them among our employees.

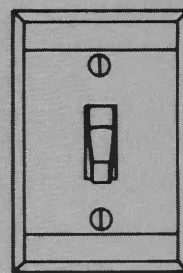
Attention vacationers

If you are going to be on vacation at the time when payment of your power bill is due, please make arrangements to have someone pay the bill, make an advance payment on an estimated bill or at least notify us that you are going to be gone.

Unless you notify our office, we have no way of knowing that you are on vacation and we can only assume that your bill is delinquent.



TWO
of the



Most Important Order Forms You Use

When you **plug in** an electric appliance or **flip** a light switch, you are making a buyer's decision to purchase electricity. You may not be as conscious of your purchase as you would be if you were at a store, but, just the same, you're buying a commodity. And when your bill arrives and you see that you bought more than you intended, it's too late to do anything about it.

Part of the problem with higher-than-expected usage is that clean, efficient electricity is so convenient to use. It's become such a major part of modern life that we tend to forget the costs attached to the bundle of wonderful services that electricity provides. And that may cause you to use more electricity than is really needed.

The first step toward efficient energy use is to be aware of your usage habits. Every time you flip a light switch or plug in an appliance, ask yourself, "Is this the best buy for my energy dollar?" If electricity is helping you save hours of tedious labor, the answer is yes. If electricity is operating a television and lamp in an empty room, you're throwing money away.

If you have questions on how you might use electricity more efficiently, or if your attempts at efficiency haven't reduced your bill as you had hoped, give us a call. We think electricity is a wonderful bargain, but we don't think you should buy more than you need.

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
- $\frac{1}{2}$ 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
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter
- 1 (10 $\frac{3}{4}$ -oz.) can cond. cream of celery soup
- 1 pint dairy sour cream
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cups shredded cheddar cheese
- $\frac{1}{2}$ 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
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups grated sharp Cheddar cheese
- 2 eggs, slightly beaten
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons salt
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon pepper
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup minced onion
- 3 tablespoons creole mustard
- 8 drops Tabasco pepper sauce
- 2 cups soft bread crumbs
- 1 tablespoon paprika

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
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup canned chopped green chilies, drained or
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup diced pimientos or
- 3 tablespoons chili powder

HOLIDAY SHRIMP AND RICE CASSEROLE

- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter or margarine
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup flour
- 2 cups half-and-half (cream and milk)
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup dry sherry
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup tomato paste
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 1 teaspoon dill weed
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon onion powder
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon pepper
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice
- 1 can (4 oz.) sliced mushrooms, drained
- 1 package (10 oz.) frozen green peas, cooked and drained (about $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ -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
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sliced celery
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chutney, chopped
- 1 teaspoon curry powder
- 1 teaspoon seasoned pepper
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sour cream
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup mayonnaise
- $\frac{1}{2}$ 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
- $5\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $5\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ -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 roast 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

- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 cup pumpkin
- 1 egg
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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
- $3\frac{1}{2}$ cups sifted all-purpose flour
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda
- 1 teaspoon salt
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup buttermilk
- 8 oz. pitted dates, cut fine
- 1 lb. orange candy slices, cut fine
- 2 cups chopped pecans
- 1 cup coconut
- $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $3\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour, soda and salt, alternately with buttermilk. Prepare the fruit and nuts and mix with the $\frac{1}{2}$ cup flour. Add last. Bake in a tube pan, or large bundt pan at 300 degrees for 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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:

- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup powdered sugar
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup lemon juice
- $\frac{1}{4}$ 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
- $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bacon, chopped
- 1 teaspoon curry powder
- 1 can tomato soup, undiluted
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarts water
- 2 tablespoons bourbon
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup beer
- 1 tablespoon salt
- $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. fresh mushrooms, sliced

Place olive oil in electric skillet. Cut meat into cubes about $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup mushrooms
- $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ -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

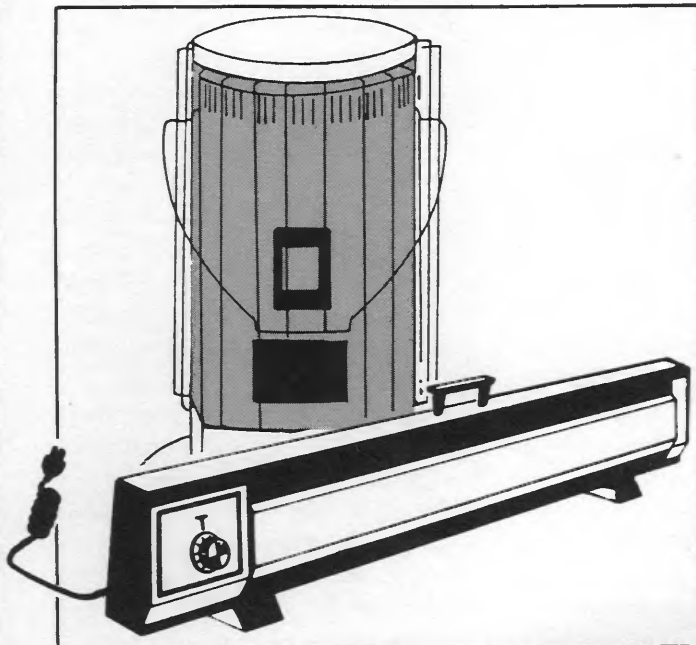
consideration

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."



manager's report

by Robert E. Pendell, Manager

watts n

IREN SUPPLEMENT

Merry Christmas

The directors and employees of McDonough Power Cooperative wish each member a very merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

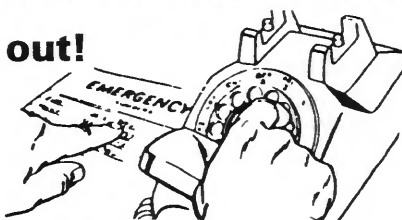
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Thomas Curtis, director
Donovan Lawyer, director
Gary Budreau, lineman
Lou Davis, manager's secretary
Charlene Distefano, records clerk
Dick Dunsworth, operating supervisor
Wayne Evans, energy conservationist
Kenneth Moore, director

Lyndall Pigg, director
William Pollock, director
John D. McMillan, attorney
Robert E. Pendell, manager
Hazel Baker, cashier
Frank Fay, apprentice lineman
Royce Headley, lineman
Tim Norton, lineman
Leon Olsen, custodian
Ron Paulsen, lineman
Mark Peyton, lineman
Roger Robeson, bookkeeper
Della Stump, billing clerk
Kent Sullivan, office coordinator
Bill Weingartner, storekeeper
Harold Williams, lineman

When the lights go out!

1. Check fuses or breakers beneath meter and in your main panel.
2. Check with your neighbors to



see if they have service.

3. Then call 837-1400 collect and tell us your Location Number and the name under which you are billed.

Now is the time . . .

1. Check your stock water heaters. Be sure the thermostat is working properly.
2. Have your wiring checked by a competent electrician before the

winter load gives you trouble.

3. Check your supply of fuses. Make sure you have some extra on hand.
4. Install heat bulbs in well pits to keep pumps and pipes from freezing.
5. If you have a cold room or hard

area to get heat to, see us about complete or partial electric heating.

6. Get an all night security light installed on an existing pole to light your working area during harvest time and the winter nights ahead.

McDonough Power has registry of life-support equipment

The primary goal of your cooperative has always been continuity of electric service. Unfortunately, we are at the mercy of the elements such as ice storm, high winds, lightning and instances of this nature. There is also interruption of service when our poles and lines are damaged by automobiles, farm machinery and such.

In cases such as these, your cooperative needs to know the names and locations of cooperative members who depend upon electrical life-support equipment, such as an electrically operated respirator, dialysis machine or other electrically operated life-support equipment. We keep a registry of members on life-support equipment, and it is important that this information be accurate and kept up-to-date.

Rest assured that we will do everything possible to see that you have a

reliable source of electric power; but at the same time, it is our recommendation that you purchase a standby generator to ensure you of a continuous power supply.

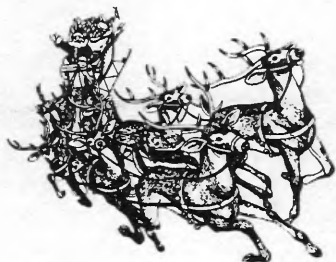
If you or a member of your family depends on electrical life-support equipment, please call the Cooperative office, 833-2101, and notify us as quickly as possible. It is the responsibility of the individual to notify the cooperative of the dependency and also when the need no longer exists.

DIRECTORS

Donovan Lawyer, President
Kenneth Moore, Vice-President
Wade Blansett, Secretary
Harold Anderson, Treasurer
Howard Butler
James Conley
Thomas Curtis
Lyndall Pigg
Bill Pollock
John D. McMillan, Attorney

McDonough Power Cooperative

MACOMB, ILLINOIS 61455

All Co-op Electric Outages 837-1400

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 some time 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 sorter 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 a-shine 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 arose 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!

Microwave ovens and food friction

Microwave ovens are appearing in more and more kitchens. The microwave oven is a very different way of cooking. Microwaves are extra-short radio waves produced in the oven. The movement of friction caused inside the food by these waves actually does the cooking. The air in the oven usually doesn't heat up much. While microwaving is quick, it does not always cook food evenly.

To complete the cooking of the whole food without over-cooking the high heat spots, many microwave recipes call for a 10 to 15 minute standing time following microwave cooking. This allows cooking to continue after you take the food out of the oven as the heat spreads evenly throughout the food.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture passes on these tips for the safest way to use your microwave oven. De-bone meat and cook it slowly at a lower temperature. Bone is dense and

may keep the area around it from heating through. Cook the de-boned portion using the middle-temperature range settings. Slower cooking at lower temperatures ensures more even heating. Rotating meat several times while cooking helps too.

Carefully observe the cookbook standing time. Where full cooking is vital to kill food poisoning bacteria in meat and poultry, let the food stand outside the oven, preferably covered with foil to retain heat, for the full number of minutes recommended to complete cooking.

Test for doneness with a meat thermometer. After the standing time, check meat or poultry in several spots to be sure it has reached the proper internal temperature throughout. Be extra careful with pork. Microwaving can leave undercooked spots in raw pork in which trichina parasites — the cause of trichinosis — can survive. You may want to cook fresh pork on top of your old stove or in your regular oven. To reheat pork, bring it to a uniform internal temperature of 140

degrees Fahrenheit.

Do not use the microwave for home canning. As liquid inside the sealed jars heats and expands, pressure can build up, causing the jars to explode. Such explosions have blown off oven doors, too.

Pole testing ensures service reliability

McDonough Power Cooperative has contracted Midwest Pole Inspectors to test and treat approximately 1,000 poles this fall. The pole treatment program is expected to extend pole life by 50 percent. In addition to economics, other related benefits include safety and improved reliability of service to the members.

It is being found there are poles to be replaced when weather permits. Last year we had Midwest Pole Inspectors inspect approximately 1,000 poles and many have been replaced before they caused problems of outages for our members.



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



\$19.89

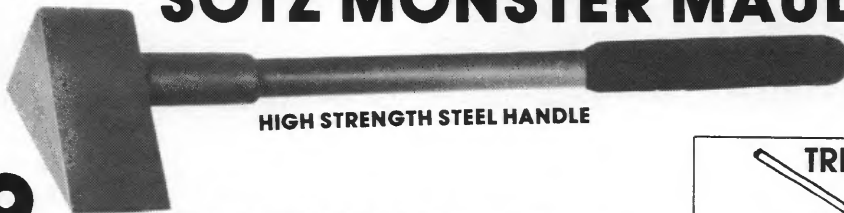
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