

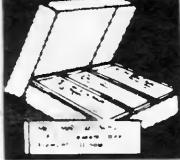
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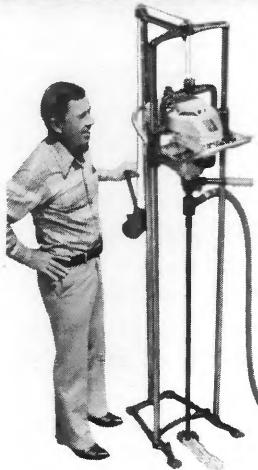
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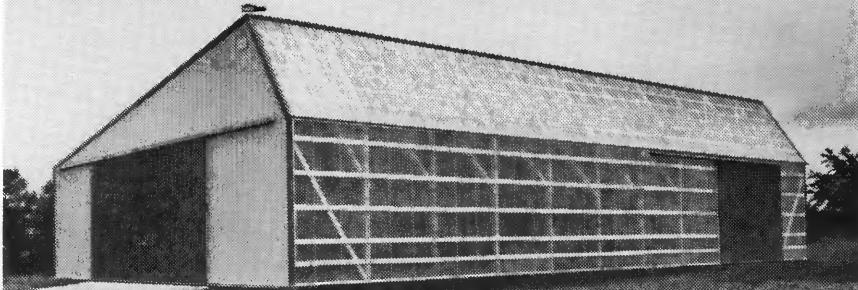
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Norris Electric News

Take a hard look at tankless water heater ads that offer 'great savings'

The National Rural Electric Cooperative Association has been advised that tankless electric water heaters are being promoted in rural areas throughout the country as energy conservation devices — a way to "cut hot water bills in half!" The argument is that storage water heaters are inefficient because of standby or storage and line losses, while tankless water heaters heat only the water you use. The argument sounds reasonable until facts are examined.

What is a tankless water heater? Such water heaters, which have been in use in Europe for years, are simply

heat exchangers that permit the water to be heated as it flows through the heating unit to the point of use. Point-of-use installations, such as at a dishwasher, where high temperature water is needed, would theoretically allow the consumer to reduce the storage tank temperature to 120 degrees Fahrenheit and still maintain acceptable temperatures for dishwashing.

There are some logical and practical uses of the lower wattage devices such as instant-hot units in kitchens where only a cup or two of hot water is desired, but there are serious problems in trying to provide all hot water needs

with tankless water heaters, and the claimed savings appear to be grossly overstated.

The following can help the consumer assess the value of such devices:

- The average storage water heater (counting storage losses of about two kilowatt-hours per day) delivers at least 85 percent of the energy used in the form of hot water at the point of use. In other words, it is 85 percent efficient, therefore, the 50 percent savings claimed for tankless water heaters is extremely unlikely except in very unusual circumstances;

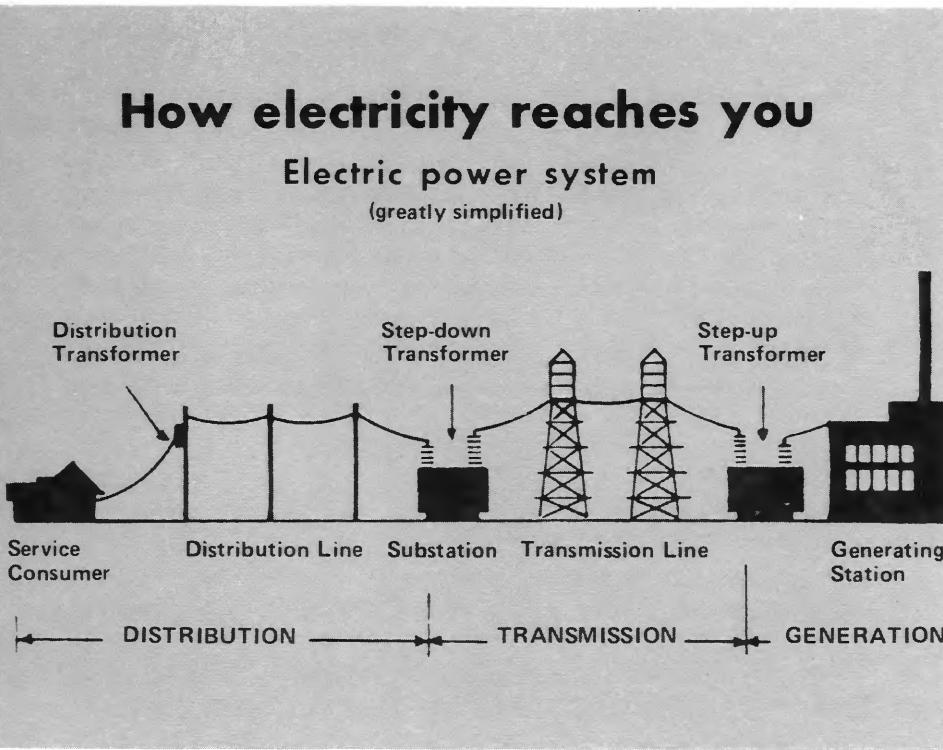
- The electrical (capacity) requirements of tankless water heaters are extremely high for short periods of time. A nine-kilowatt unit will heat one gallon per minute 60 degrees Fahrenheit above the incoming water temperature. A faucet could easily flow two to three gallons per minute, and consumers will probably have to adjust to lower water-flow rates and water-saving heads on showers to maintain adequate temperatures;

- To supply normal use, two or three nine-kilowatt units would probably be required (at least four times the capacity requirements of a storage water heater). Many homes are totally heated with less than 18 kilowatts of connected baseboard units;

- Utilities are trying to reduce demand or capacity requirements and frequently provide incentive rates for storage water heaters that can be controlled. Meanwhile, the tankless water heater can impose two to four or more times the demand of a conventional water heater;

- In the event of a power failure, there is no reserve supply of hot water as with a conventional heater. As one utility executive expressed it, "We shudder (literally) to think how our shower comfort would be affected by a 30-second electronic recloser operation," and

- Tankless water heaters carry price tags ranging to \$270 per unit, and if two units are needed per house, the \$540 total would far exceed the cost of the most expensive storage water heaters.



Electricity cannot be stored, in fact it is the only product that is manufactured, transported, delivered, measured and used at the same instant. Travelling at the speed of light, electricity is produced the instant you flip a switch. In the diagram above, the step-down transformers would be in our area substations. As you can see, this is only a small part of what it takes to get electricity to you.

Talent, equipment, egg cartons help improve the sound of music

Matthew Stead is a musician is a musician. That's right: he is a musician in two ways. First, he played the trumpet in the Effingham High School Band, and spent many happy hours in innumerable jam sessions with friends. He doesn't do much of that any more. Instead, he makes music with machinery, electricity, ingenuity and several hundred egg cartons.

Matt, a mail carrier in the Effingham Post Office, has built a small recording studio in the basement of his rural Teutopolis home, where other musicians now come to strut their stuff — and have Matt polish it up.

With several microphones, a couple of homemade particle board speakers and some mixing boards, Matt can improve a band's music considerably. "If a local group is just getting started and wants to make a tape to send to a prospective client," Matt says, "they're a lot better off going to a professional studio than they would be if they just set up in somebody's garage or living room and started up a cassette recorder."

He has put a large foam rubber mat on the floor and glued hundreds of egg cartons to several movable boards in his studio, and is working on the walls, too. "We eat a lot of eggs," 'yolks' his wife, Nancy.

"Egg cartons have been used in a lot of studios for a long time," Matt says, "and they do a good job. I just need to get more of them up. I intend to wall off my studio when I can, and line all the walls with them. They make good sound absorbing panels."

With the help of good acoustics, some machinery and a well-trained ear, a band can get a good tape to take to someone who may need to book an act. "You can actually improve a group's sound at the controls," Matt says, "by mixing and balancing all the different parts." And he should know. He attributes some of his interest in music to his dad, who played in an Army band, and the electronic interest comes partly from an uncle, who still has a recording studio in Griggsville, Illinois, in Pike County.

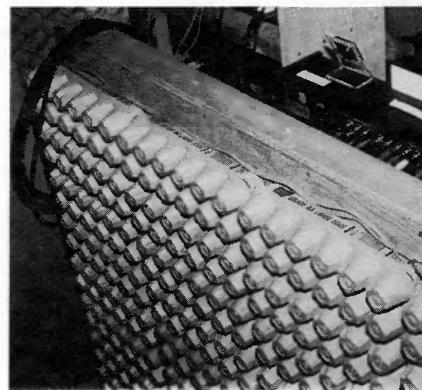
"It takes a lot of time and effort after the band finishes to get a tape put together right," Matt says. "Each part has to be balanced and mixed. I have to bring down some bass parts, and bring up some of the treble, and I have to put it together so one sound doesn't drown out another. Actually, it would be possible to have each musician play his instrument separately, mix them all together and have it sound like they had all played at once, but I don't like to do it that way. It's a lot more fun when everything's live."

Matt hopes that his budget prices but professional quality studio will enable groups with enthusiasm and good sound, but not a lot of money, to get a start on the road to success.

While music is an important part of Matt's business, he is into other audio

ventures, as well. He recorded a wedding last summer, and hopes in the future to record some workshops and seminars.

But you don't have to talk to him long to know that music is where his heart is!



Egg cartons are an important part of the acoustics in Matt's studio.



Matt works the mixing board. With it, he could tape record each instrument, then "mix" them on a single tape to make it sound as though all were played together. He much prefers the fun of a live session, though.

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.

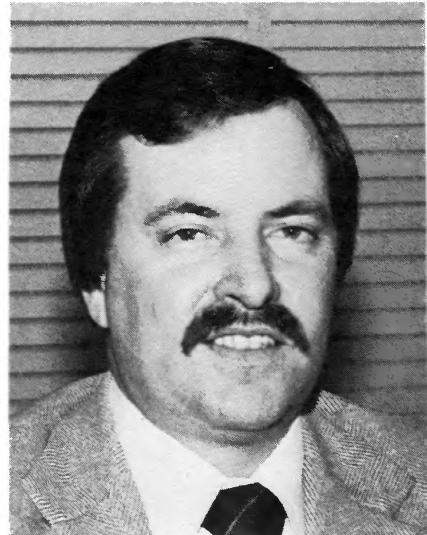
The new manager, his wife, Deborah, and daughters Becky (7)

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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energy efficiency

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.

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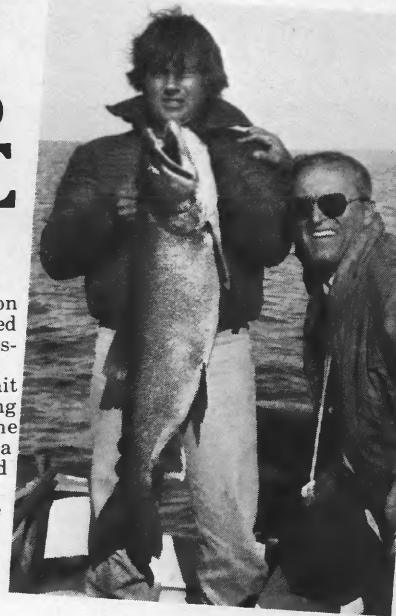
I made this remarkable discovery when my son went on his first fishing trip with me. We hired this old Indian guide in a small town in Wisconsin.

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!



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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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Norris Electric News



Treasurer Lyman Crumrin, left and Norbert Nix, president of the board, held a mortgage burning ceremony to celebrate paying off a 1948 loan.

Mortgage payoff feted at annual meeting

A small bonfire highlighted Norris Electric Cooperative's 46th Annual Meeting Jan. 14 at the Newton High School, and six area men were reelected to the member-owned utility's board of directors.

The fire took place when Norbert Nix, president, and Lyman Crumrin, treasurer burned a \$1,160,000 mortgage note the cooperative had paid off in 1983. Borrowed in 1948, the loan money was used to build 551 miles of line. Earl Minderman of Lawrenceville, Wilburn Deters of Teutopolis, Howard Wolf of Wheeler, John Adkisson of Oblong, Loren Litherland of Mt. Carmel and Crumrin, of Marshall, were reelected at the Saturday meeting.

Nix's announcement of a capital credits refund of \$219,142 was also a highlight. The money will be paid out to members who received service from Norris Electric for the year 1955, and the amount to be paid to each member is based on the amount of electricity used that year.

Nix told the 400-plus persons at the meeting that costs have escalated steadily since the cooperative energized its first lines 45 years ago. "In 1938 our first 750 kva substation just

south of Newton cost \$9,400," he said. "Now, just the transformers for a 3,750 kva sub cost almost \$58,000. A pole that cost \$32.54 ten years ago now costs \$68.47. Ten years ago, Nix continued, "it cost us \$9,573 to build a mile of three-phase line. Today it costs almost exactly twice that."

Ernest Weber, manager, told his audience, "Our major rate hikes are behind us, unless legislators are stampeded by vocal environmentalists to add more emission controls to power plants. These devices will be expensive, and the costs would eventually be passed on to consumers."

He sought to dispel fears of rate hikes that some Illinoisans expect in the future. "This past year," Weber said, "you may have read or been told of the large rate increase some electric cooperatives may face when the nuclear power plant at Clinton comes on line. I want to make it clear that Norris Electric Cooperative is not involved with the construction of that generating plant, and that your rates will not be affected by its outcome," he emphasized.

Weber noted that each member had

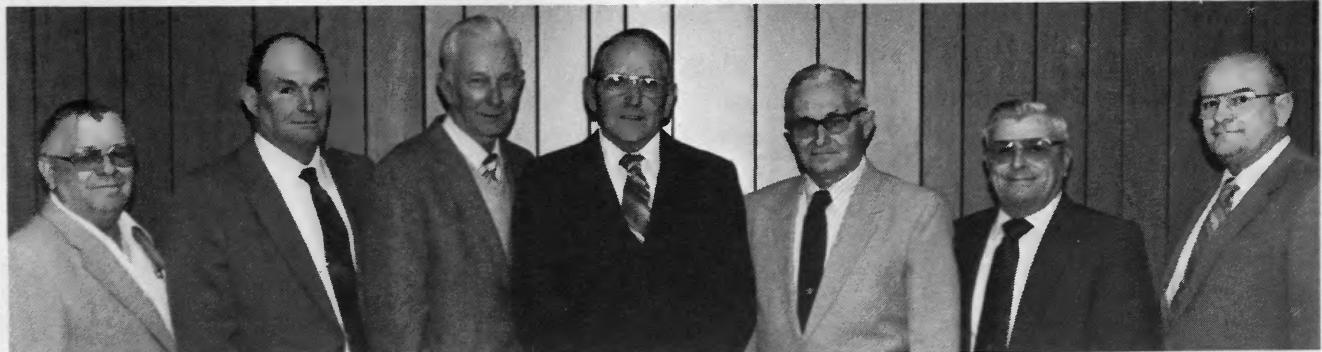
experienced 1.77 hours of unplanned outage time due to problems on the system. "This is a remarkable record when you consider we have over 3,700 miles of line in rural areas.

"One reason for the low outage time," the manager continued, "is that we stress preventive maintenance. Poles are being tested and treated in a systematic manner so that bad poles can be located and replaced during normal working hours and sound poles can be treated to promote long life. In 1983 we checked 6,472 poles and treated 5,325. We changed out 910."

Crumrin, treasurer, reported that the cooperative spent \$11,237,033 for purchased power in 1983, up sharply from \$8,956,163 in 1982. In 1983, he added, Norris had paid \$254,047 in taxes, or \$9,470 more than in 1982.

The Adams Family, a country-western group, provided entertainment.

After the meeting, the board met to reorganize and reelected Nix president, Litherland vice president, Russell Scherer of Sumner secretary and Crumrin treasurer.



Six men were reelected to two-year terms on the board of directors. They are, from left, Earl Minderman, Wilburn Deters, Howard Wolf, John Adkisson, Loren Litherland and Lyman Crumrin. Manager Ernest Weber is at the far right.



Clockwise from below: There was a good crowd at the meeting. Mr. and Mrs. Dee Johnson were the longest-married couple to attend. Two young men helped with the drawing. Mr. and Mrs. Heinrich Schmidt came the longest distance to attend the meeting, having driven from Champaign.





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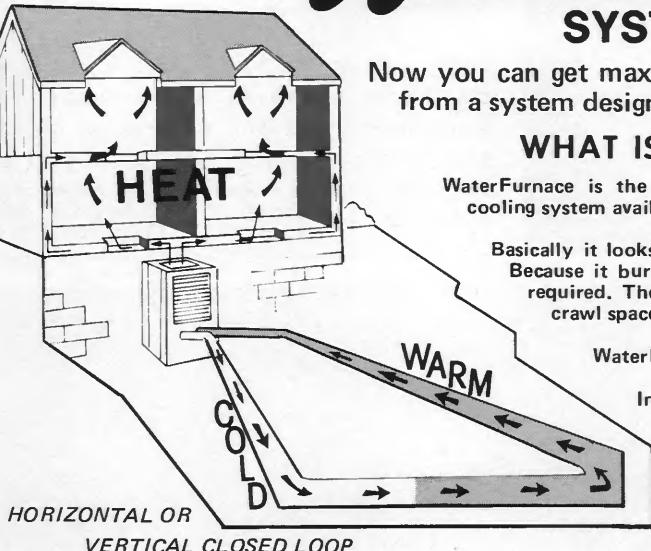
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Please send the whole wonderful story of TROY-BILT® Roto Tillers including prices and "OFF-SEASON" SAVINGS now in effect for a limited time.

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Name _____

Address _____

City _____

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. Hulbut, 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. & hdg. —BONUS GIFT!

1 can \$6 plus \$.75 post. hdg.
 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 _____

Norris Electric News

Acid rain scare may boost your bills

Ready to pay more for the electricity you use? If the U.S. Congress passes acid rain legislation now before both houses, you can expect a major increase in your monthly bill, and it may do no good.

What acid rain is, where it comes from and what effect it has on the environment are just a few of the questions being asked. Utilities are raising the same questions. They are just as concerned and involved as the news media and scientists.

In fact, the utilities believe that much more research is needed to gather the information necessary to make a rational decision on acid rain.

At present, acid rain is generally linked to power plant emissions. Critics of the Midwestern utility industry charge that fossil-fueled power plants release sulfur and nitro-

gen oxides, contributing heavily to the formation and deposition of acid rain.

Sulfur dioxide supposedly converts to sulfuric acid in the air and combines with water vapor to form acid rain. Utilities say there hasn't been enough evidence to prove this theory, and wonder why no mention is ever made of local automobile pollution.

Interestingly, although it is true that there are lakes in the Northeast that are too acidic to support fish life, there is also evidence to suggest that this is not a new situation. Studies show there were lakes in the Adirondack Mountains too acidic to support fish life as far back as the 1940s.

In spite of the lack of evidence supporting the theory of acid rain formation, there is a call for the control of sulfur dioxide emissions on power plants in the Midwest. All these

proposals have three things in common — they're expensive to Midwesterners, they may not alleviate the lake acidity problems in the Northeast, and they're being greatly exaggerated during an election year.

The simple truth is that we do not really know that sulfur dioxide emissions from Midwestern power plants cause acidic precipitation in the Northeast, and we do not know that cleaning up the emissions from those plants will do a bit of good.

We do know that the call has gone up to "do something" about acid rain, and a quick fix may be on the way.

We at Norris Electric urge you to visit with your legislator when he is home campaigning, phone him, or write him. Remind him that expensive but misguided efforts are still expensive!

When you take a vacation your electricity doesn't

If you are planning a vacation for any period of time and wondering about payment of your electric bill, please contact the office.

If someone can read your meter and send monthly meter readings, your bills will be for actual kilowatt-hour use. If you want the meter readings estimated, we will do so based on your previous use or appliances that will remain connected and using electricity while you are away.

You may furnish us with your new address for mailing your bills each month. Or you may pay in advance on your estimated bills and the amount of the monthly bill will be deducted from the advance payment. The Billing Department will help estimate your bills at your request. We also keep a list of those members who have notified us that they will be on vacation or

gone for the winter so their electric service will not be disconnected.

Some other things you may want to consider before leaving on vacation. Will the water heater be turned off while you are away? If not, it will continue to use electricity because it is thermostatically controlled. It will use a surprising amount of electricity just maintaining the temperature of the water.

Some other electrical items that will continue to operate while you are gone are heating and cooling equipment, pumps, clocks, lights, and instant on television.

To be sure that no electricity is used while on vacation, you can turn off the main breaker or pull the main disconnect in your fuse block. Remember, when you do this all your automatic appliances will stop. Your

refrigerator and freezer will defrost, so make arrangements for any perishable items. Also your automatic lights will not come on. If you depend on a sump pump to keep your basement dry during heavy rain it will not operate with your main breaker or fuse disconnect off. It's a decision only you can make.

Just before you leave on vacation, read your electric meter and read it again when you return home. The difference of the two readings will be how many kilowatt-hours were used while on vacation.

Before you leave and when you return, the washer, dryer and water heater all usually get a heavy workout which may compensate for electricity saved while you were away. When comparing electric bills with your neighbors remember, lifestyles vary and so do appliance efficiencies.

Remember, even though you are not there the silent, invisible force "electricity" is there to assure that certain necessary appliances in your home keep running.



Fish Net Knitting

Maurice Miller

9:00 & 1:30



At left, Maurice stands in front of a sign that helped keep him busy at a crafts fair. Above, another net goes together.

Norris Electric's watchman has knotty sideline

Maurice Miller of rural Newton has a knotty sideline job, and he doesn't mind at all if he gets tied up in his work. A life-long fisherman, he makes and uses — and sells — fishing nets.

Miller, who also works as a watchman at Norris Electric was born and raised in the house he now lives in with his wife, Lola, and has farmed there for many years. At 71, he has more than 55 years of net-knitting behind him.

And he has seen some improvement in the craft too. "Years ago we made nets out of cotton, and we had to cover 'em with tar so they wouldn't rot so fast. Then you'd get a little sand on the tar, and a lot of tar all over your clothes. It was a real mess. One thing for sure — you had to wear the same clothes fishing all the time, 'cause they'd sure get ruined in a hurry."

Nylon twine is a big improvement, he says, other new touches are not. One net, 14 feet long and three feet in diameter, has metal hoops. "It's so heavy I can't handle it," he says, "and hardwood hoops are a lot better, as far as I'm concerned." A completed net, with seven hoops, will weigh about 10 pounds or less, he adds.

Net making is not a particularly difficult task, Maurice says, but his years of experience make it look easier than it really is. Tools are few and simple. A "needle," shaped much like

tongue depressors doctors use, is essential. Formerly made of hardwood or ivory, they are, by and large, made of plastic now.

A teardrop-shaped hardwood bar about eight inches long is also needed, and its size determines the size of the net's mesh. Since the little finger is used to tighten each of the several thousand knots in a net, it needs some protection, too. A small leather "cuff" protects it, much like a thimble protects a seamstress's finger.

"It takes about four pounds of twine to make a 14-foot net," Maurice says, "and about two weeks of part-time work, if I can keep at it. I don't, though, because of my work and what farming I do. And I like to go fishing, too!"

Since net knitting is a fairly uncommon pastime, Maurice was invited to demonstrate his skills at a craft show last year, and it was quite an experience. His exhibit was swamped.

"They said I'd just have to give a



Mrs. Miller works on one of her quilts.

couple of demonstrations," he laughs, "and I'd be free to wander around and look at the other exhibits. I never did get away. There were people all over. They asked me if I wanted to come back this year and I told 'em I'd think about it."

While Maurice fills in his time fishing and working and farming and net knitting — and making an occasional batch of superlative fudge — Lola works painstakingly on quilts. Maurice took time from his other activities to make her a quilting frame and a bench, both carefully crafted from butternut.

So while he's busy with his net knitting, she can keep occupied with her quilting.

This is important in reporting outages

OFFICE HOURS: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday.

Closed Saturday and Sunday.

Phone: area code 618-783-8765

To report an outage after office hours or on Saturdays, Sundays or holidays call — 783-8765 first.

If no answer dial 783-3221

783-2059

783-8210

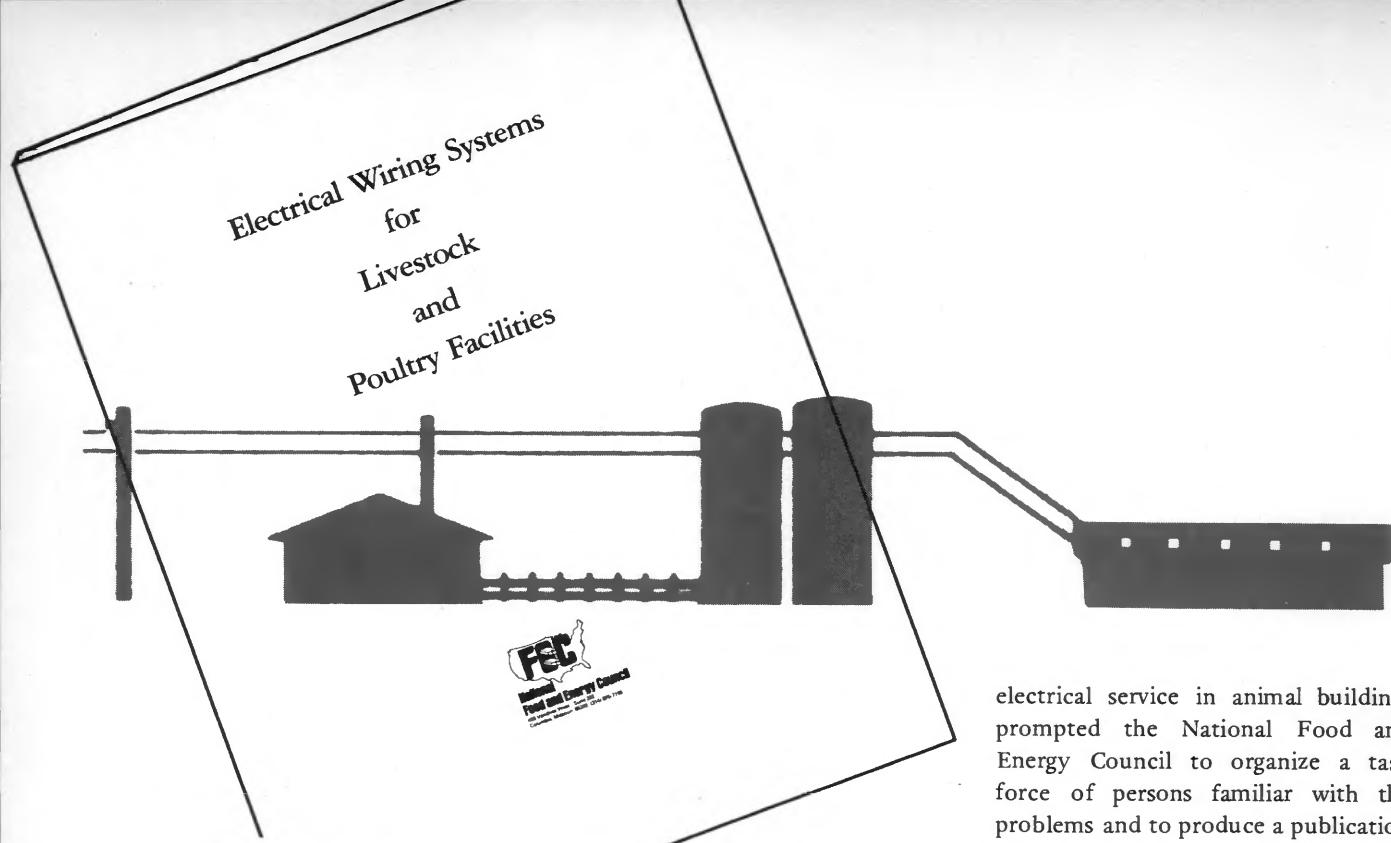
783-2091

783-3870

or Lawrenceville area 943-5996

Claremont area 869-2541

Please — When reporting an outage have your line and account number ready. You will find it in the lower left hand corner of your meter reading card.



**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 _____



- 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 (10%, 12%, 14%), (16%, 18%, 20%), (22%, 24%, 26%). 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 _____

Norris Electric News



Right: Kenneth Berger and one of his miniature donkeys. He has a half-dozen of the half-pint animals, and another is on the way. Below, the cute mini-donkeys are curious and friendly. One reason Berger bought them is that they are good with his grandchildren.

Half-pint donkeys are full-sized hobby for Olney's Kenneth Berger

Kenneth Berger has a small hobby going at his country place just out of Olney — he raises miniature donkeys, just for fun. The little critters, which look for all the world like regular donkeys left in the "dry" cycle too long, are pets, pure and simple.

Berger, who is president of Berger and Sons, Inc., an Olney hardware firm, just kind of stumbled into the hobby. "A friend in Indiana had one," he explains with a chuckle, "and he told me the name and address of a man who deals in miniature horses and donkeys down in southern Kentucky. I went down and got three, and now there are six, and there's another on the way. The ones I have now range in age from two to eight years old."

A full-grown — if you'd call it that — miniature donkey will stand anywhere from 31 to 36 inches short at the shoulders, Berger says, and can do work. "You could break 'em to pull a little cart or carry a small load," he

says, "but I haven't done any of that. I just keep 'em for pets. They're just broke to lead, but nothing else."



The minuscule rascals do serve one useful purpose, though: since they're terrific grass eaters, they do a big job of keeping the woods around the place clean.

"They like to eat anything," Berger says, "and they're especially fond of Red Man chewing tobacco. Of course, they really like sugar, apples, or any of the kinds of food you'd feed to regular horses."

The donkeys, besides keeping the woods clean, are also great fun for the grandchildren, Berger says, and that is his main reason for keeping them.

"They're good-hearted little devils," he says, "and not mean at all. The grandkids are crazy about 'em, and they're crazy about the kids, too. That's kind of why I keep 'em. They're nice and gentle."

You couldn't ask for a better excuse to keep such charming little rascals around the place — if you needed one!

Storm damage, tree in lines cause outages

Thursday evening, March 15, high winds played havoc with line poles in the Effingham area. The Lake Sara and Funkhouse substations were without power for only 15 minutes. The members south of Watson and east of the Elliottstown area were not so fortunate. Central Illinois Public Service Company (CIPS) had several transmission poles down and our Mason substation was without power from 7:45 p.m. Thursday until 5:37 a.m. Friday. Again Sunday evening the Mason and

the Loy substations, which serve the Heartville area, were without power from 4:34 p.m. to 6:14 p.m. due to problems on the CIPS transmission line.

Power lines are vulnerable to high winds, lightning and ice. The incident that happened Sunday, March 18, to the southwest feeder from the Sigel substation could have been prevented. Someone cut a tree west of the Thomas Pals home, felling it through our three-phase line. This caused a major outage in the northwest part of Effingham and members were without power from 10:30 a.m. to 12:50 p.m.

Please notify Norris Electric Cooperative if you have a tree to cut that is near our power lines or if there is a possibility that it may fall into our lines. We will be glad to help you get the tree down without causing a major outage to our members. We would appreciate it, and so will our members.

This is important in reporting outages

OFFICE HOURS: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. Closed Saturday and Sunday. Phone: area code 618-783-8765 To report an outage after office hours or on Saturdays, Sundays or holidays call - 783-8765 first.

If no answer dial	783-3221
	783-2059
	783-8210
	783-2091
	783-3870
or Lawrenceville area	943-5996
Claremont area	869-2541

Please — When reporting an outage have your line and account number ready. You will find it in the lower left hand corner of your meter reading card.

Standard Practice Procedure No. 29

- K. Non-discontinuance of Service under Special Circumstances
1. Electric service will not be terminated for non-payment of a consumer's account at any location which includes a residence where electricity is used as the only source of space heating or to control or operate the only space heating equipment at any time during the period from October 1 to April 1 when the outside temperature at the Headquarters Building of the Cooperative at the time of the disconnection is thirty-two degrees Fahrenheit or below, but, at any time thereafter when the outside temperature at the Headquarters Building exceeds thirty-two degrees Fahrenheit, such service may be discontinued pursuant to any notice which has previously been given. The determination of the Cooperative as to the temperature shall be final and binding.
 2. Electric service at a location which includes a residence shall not be terminated for non-payment of a consumer's account for up to sixty days when such termination will aggravate an existing serious illness of any person who is a permanent resident of such residence if the consumer receiving service at such location complies with the following requirements regarding such illness:
 - a. The illness must be certified to the Cooperative by a registered medical physician. Such certification shall be in writing and shall include the name of the ill person, a statement that he or she is a permanent resident of the premises, the name, business address and telephone number of the certifying physician,
 3. Nothing contained in Paragraph K hereof shall be construed to prevent discontinuance of service for reasons of safety, health or cooperation with civil authorities, or for reasons of maintenance or construction procedures deemed necessary or proper by the Cooperative.

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CATCH FISH LIKE CRAZY Dept. IRO44

180 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL 60601

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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 _____



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



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.

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.

Norris Electric News

Wholesale Power Cost Adjustment is an attempt to be fair, not a plot to 'rip you off'

What is the Wholesale Power Cost Adjustment, or WPCA, on your electric bill? The Wholesale Power Cost Adjustment may increase or decrease your total electric bill.

When we purchase power from Central Illinois Public Service Company (CIPS), we do so under a wholesale power contract. This wholesale power contract states the amount we will be charged for each kilowatt demand which includes 300 kilowatt-hours for each kw of billing demand. There will also be an energy charge for kilowatt-hours used in excess of the 300 kilowatt-hours per each kilowatt of the monthly billing demand. The wholesale contract also allows CIPS to pass along to the Cooperative any increase or decrease in the cost of fuel it used to generate our electricity.

At the time this Cooperative determines our retail rates, we do so by using a current average cost of power purchased from CIPS. This becomes the base cost of power which is built into our retail rate schedules.

The current average cost of power purchased from CIPS will vary because of the increasing or decreasing amount they are charged for the coal and oil used to generate our electricity. Also the demand and load factor at our substations help determine what our kilowatt-hour cost will be.

The Wholesale Power Cost Adjustment clause states that whenever the actual cost of power is greater (or less than) the base cost of power, an amount equal to this difference plus 10 percent will be added to the net rate. The 10 percent factor represents the difference between the number of kilowatt-hours which are purchased from CIPS and the number of kilowatt-hours sold to the member-consumer. Any electric distribution system has what is known as system losses. The losses are due to the miles of line, transformers and other equipment necessary to provide service. If the Wholesale Power Cost Adjustment was simply the difference between the actual cost of power and the base cost, it would fall short of producing the actual dollar difference by about 10 percent when applied to the actual kilowatt-hour sales to the members.

There are two alternative methods we could use, but they "run a poor second" to the present WPCA.

First, the board of directors could frequently review our wholesale power costs and increase or decrease our retail rates.

The other alternative would be to set the retail rates high enough to meet

our revenue needs for a longer period of time. Too low a guess would mean the Cooperative would fall short of meeting its revenue needs. Too high a guess would mean the Cooperative would take in more revenue than it needs to cover the costs of operation and would place an unnecessary burden on the member.

The WPCA is the most flexible and secure method of assuring the Cooperative of sufficient revenue to meet its obligations. At the same time, it is the method most suitable to the membership, assuring the member that just enough revenue is collected to cover the rising wholesale power cost.

Electricity—it's hard to remember the convenience when the bill comes

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

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

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

The key to using electricity efficiently is awareness: that we are using electricity constantly and sometimes needlessly, that the meter is diligently measuring our energy usage, whether it

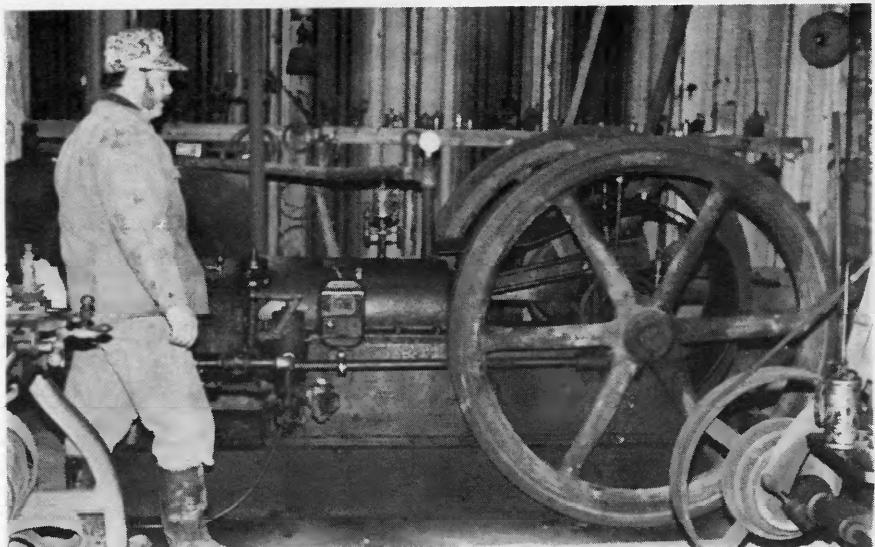
is used wisely or wasted, and that today's usage will show up on next month's electric bill.

This is important in reporting outages

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Closed Saturday and Sunday.
Phone: area code 618-783-8765
To report an outage after office hours or on Saturdays, Sundays or holidays call — 783-8765 first.

If no answer dial	783-3221
	783-2059
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or Lawrenceville area	943-5996
Claremont area	869-2541

Please — When reporting an outage have your line and account number ready. You will find it in the lower left hand corner of your meter reading card.



At left is a 1935 Case tractor that one of Richard's uncles bought new. It is original except for the rubber tires. Above, Richard watches an engine run. It is connected, via a lineshaft, with half a dozen machines, much like a turn-of-the-century machine shop power plant would have been. Such engines, running at about 250 revolutions a minute, provided much of the "muscle" to keep inland America working before electrification.

Richard Wesley's old engines, tractors show how America ran 75 years ago

Years from now, those who want to will be able to see how a lot of work was done around turn of the century America, and it will be thanks, at least partly, to Richard Wesley. Wesley, who lives southeast of Robinson, is a machinist at Central Illinois Public Service Company's Hutsonville Power Station. He is also a rescuer, restorer and collector of old engines, tractors and shop machinery.

In a way, his work is his hobby. He has a couple of lathes, a trip hammer and a shaper, all very old and all driven by wide, flat belts from a single lineshaft. An old single-cylinder engine, literally dug out of the dirt of an old oilfield, provides power to the shaft, and he uses the equipment fairly regularly.

"The engine is a good one," he says, "and it was just discarded back in the early 'fifties because the new generation of oilfield workers didn't want to fool with 'em. They were simple and reliable, but you had to keep track of 'em. A good one, pretty well taken care of, would run for weeks, day and night, with very little maintenance, and they'd only need a complete over-haul every 20 years or so if you ran

'em at a fairly steady 250 revolutions per minute."

Where possible, people who needed to run equipment in the old days set up their operations on a stream bank to take advantage of the power of moving water, but for those who had to locate inland, stationary engines, either gas or steam, provided much of the "muscle" that kept America growing. Such engines ground grain, sawed lumber, ran machinery and did the many chores that had to be done before the widespread use of electricity. These old engines were especially useful because one, burning casinghead gas that would otherwise go to waste, could pump oil from 15 or more wells.

Small engines, which are plentiful around the Wesley place, were used for many things. One of Richard's is still connected to a band saw, and he also has an air compressor that dates back to the turn of the century. Another engine, a Waterloo-boy, is mounted on a wagon. He uses it regularly to cut firewood, and it does a good job. Years ago, it was pulled from farm to farm to do custom sawing.

His two-dozen plus tractors date

back to the 1930's, and most of them were used locally.

"I have a Case that my uncle bought new in 1935," Wesley says, "and it's my family heirloom. It had steel wheels but somebody took them off and put on rubber tires. Aside from that it's original. I'm really proud of it."

Wesley's first gasoline engine was a gift, he got another in a swap involving a gunstock, and he was on his way. He very seldom sells a piece, unless it is a duplicate, but he may do some serious horsepower trading if he sees something he likes.

"Out of state people often show a lot of interest in these engines," Wesley says, adding, "especially in Minnesota and Florida. I guess they weren't as common there as they were around here, and an engine out of its local environment becomes rare and that makes the price higher."

But prices are not a matter of great concern to Wesley, except when he needs to acquire an engine. He talks fondly of building — someday — a minimuseum of the mechanical history of Southeastern Illinois — just to share his deep interest with others.

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.

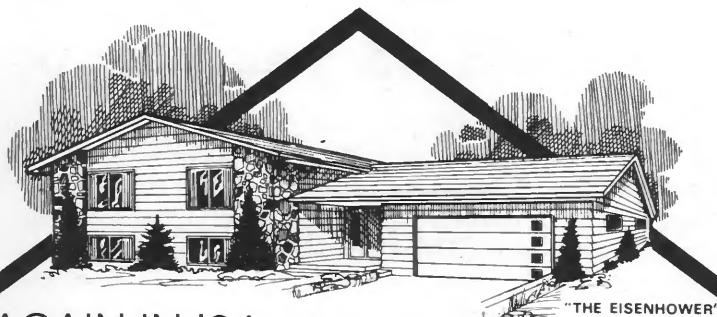
Tom often uses the truck and its specially built gooseneck trailer to take the TomBilts to parades and exhibits, where the trio can be counted on to draw admiring crowds in no time flat.

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.

Norris Electric News

Capital credits checks mailed

Some members have wondered over the years about the post card mailed them each year stating the amount of capital credits earned for a given year.

Norris Electric Cooperative was organized under the Not-for-Profit Act of the State of Illinois which allowed our very existence. Norris Electric Cooperative borrowed money from the Rural Electrification Administration to construct electric lines to serve the rural areas of eight counties in Illinois. These loans must be and are being paid back with interest from the revenue that comes from payment of your electric bill.

Capital credits are the operating margins after all expenses are paid that are incurred in operating such a cooperative as ours.

The total cost of electric service in 1983 was \$14,309,922.44. This

includes our power bill, maintenance, operations, transportation, taxes, interest on loan, depreciation and administrative costs. The major expense or 78.5 percent of our total cost of service was our power bill from Central Illinois Public Service Company from whom we purchase all our electric energy. We purchased 239,371,541 kilowatt-hours in 1983 at a cost of \$11,237,032.81. This is an average cost per month of \$936,419.40 just to pay our power bill.

Because of Norris Electric's good financial condition, your Board of Directors elected to pay back to its members their capital credit for the year 1955.

If you have lost your notice, don't worry about it. The books of the Cooperative have a complete detailed

list of all persons who received electricity for the year 1955 and capital credits that were allocated to them.

When will capital credits be refunded again? No one knows, because no one knows the future financial condition of the Cooperative, anymore than one can determine whether we will have a depression next year or inflation in the purchase of material and other costs to operate the Cooperative.

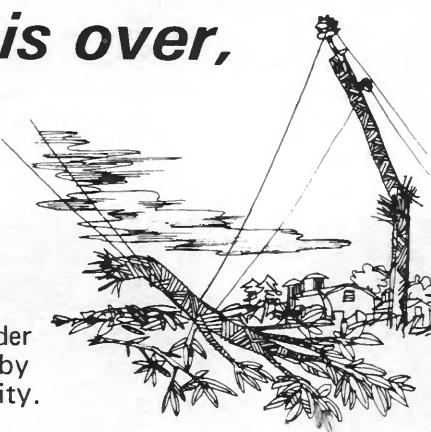
Will kilowatt-hour sales be up again next year or will sales drop as it did two years ago? To deliver good dependable electric energy to you we must continue upgrading our system with larger transformers, reconductoring our lines and adding lines where needed, as well as, the never ending job of replacing bad or broken poles. We must also have funds in reserve for repair of damages caused by severe storms.

By the time you read this you who were eligible should have received your check for refund of capital credits for the year 1955.

The storm is over, but danger lingers

While we understand the urgency of restoring electric power to our member-owners after a severe storm, we consider hazardous conditions created by the storm to be our first priority. That means the detection and repair of downed overhead power lines, and we need your help.

Power lines that have been snapped or pulled down as the result of a storm present a serious, even deadly danger. If you come across a downed wire, stay completely away from it. Don't touch the line, the pole to which it is attached, or anything else in contact with the wire. Call us immediately — don't assume someone else will. We want to know about downed wires immediately so we can send our professionally trained



linemen to make the needed repairs.

Take some time today to teach your children about the dangers of downed electric wires. Instruct them to tell you or another adult as soon as possible about the problem, and to warn other children away.

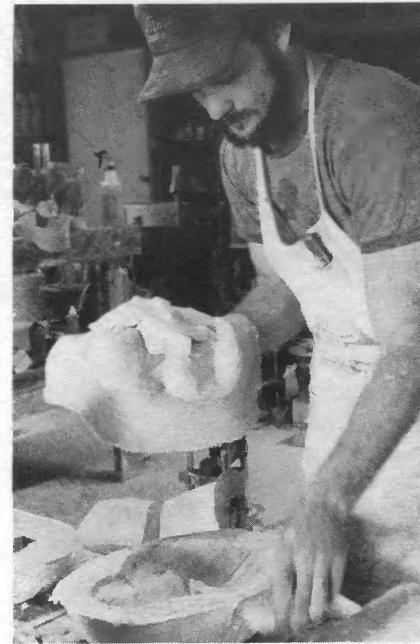
Never, never assume a wire is harmless. Let us make the determinations and the repairs. Together we'll continue to keep our community safe from electric accidents.

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If no answer dial	783-3221
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Please — When reporting an outage have your line and account number ready. You will find it in the lower left hand corner of your meter reading card.



Statuary business grows during long recuperation

Bill and Deborah Damron of Villas took a couple of statues for back pain and now they have a thriving business. They operate out of a 5,000 square-foot building near Flat Rock, and they are looking for more room to expand into.

It seems that Bill, who'd had back surgery, and Debbie, who'd broken her back, had some spare time on their hands, to say the least. While looking around for something to do, Debbie bought a piece of plaster statuary to paint. She enjoyed working the statue to completion and saw a magazine ad from a place in Cleveland, Ohio, that sold molds to make statues.

"We drove over to buy two or three molds," Bill says with a laugh, "and before we knew it, we'd spent \$300, and the molds are still coming in. We've bought rights to a service, and they send us pieces a couple of times a month, to add to our line."

And it is quite a line. Bill who works for Marathon Petroleum, and Wayne Miller, a full-time worker, pour their statuary plaster into about 2,000 molds on a regular basis, and the firm has another 5,000-6,000 that they use only occasionally.

"We'll pull a mold off a piece of statuary or something a customer

might bring in, too," Bill says, "if they just can't possibly find another one like it anywhere, and if they really want a duplicate. We tell people that some of them will be pretty difficult to do, though."

Many of the larger pieces are cast hollow, so their weight won't get out of hand, and because the use of more plaster would do no good anyway. In this case, the mold sections are prepared and strapped together carefully, then placed in a machine that will rotate them as it tumbles them end over end. This provides an even coating of plaster over the inside of the mold. Simpler pieces are laid on a flat surface and poured, with perhaps a hook or two added as the plaster hardens so the piece can be hung on a wall.

Debbie works on the pieces after they come from the molds and smooths off any rough edges, and they go from her hands into a wood-heated drying room. Naturally, Debbie, who got the business started by painting statuary, does some painting. Daughter Julie, 14, helps during the summers, when school activities don't get in the way.

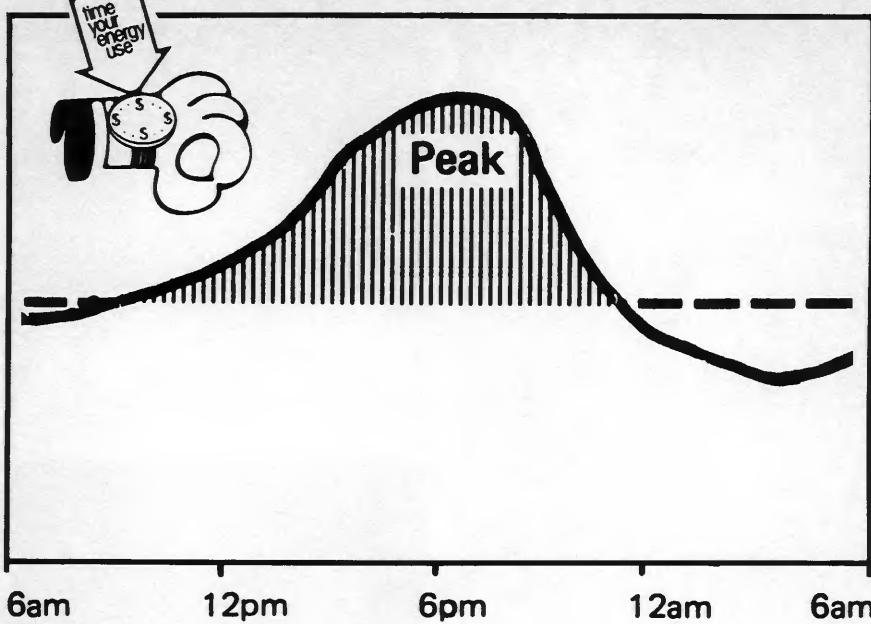
The Damrons sell their plaster wares in a small store at their building,

From top left: Wayne Miller, a full-time employee, pours plaster into a large mold. Some finished products. Bill Damron. Wayne installs "back-ups," or braces, in complex areas of a mold.

and they also wholesale over a wide area. The wares are sold about any way the customer wants them — dried, or completely painted. The dried — not fired — pieces, incidentally, are called "whiteware."

Many pieces are designed simply to be used as wall hangings, but others are more elaborate. Some are used as planters, some as lamps, and a few are designed to serve both those functions.

The business, Bill notes, is still expanding, so, while you can pretty well assume that some of the statuary you see in homes and yards in the Midwest came from Debbie's Plaster Barn, you can bet there will be even more in the future!



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.

Louisian 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. Louisian pulled the trailer across Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska with her dark blue 1936 Ford convertible, convoying along with the truck, which carried the farm equipment side of the "circus."

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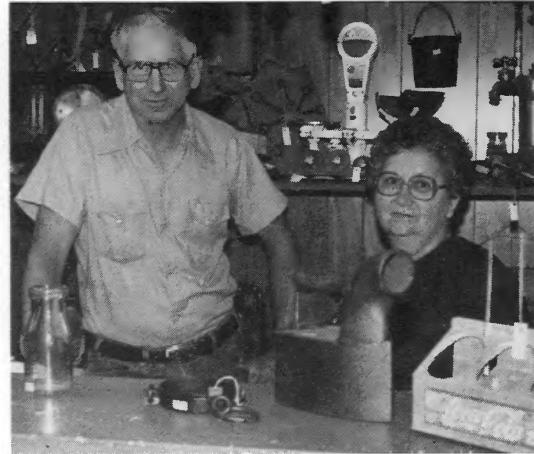
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Save this ad for future discount!

Norris Electric News



Couple's business 'jumps the gun' on retirement

Jim and Betty Blackford are into antiques and collectibles in a big way. In fact, they have a 40x65-foot pole barn that's full to the rafters with goodies from a bygone era, and the stuff has overflowed into a couple of nearby outbuildings. Their shop is located in the old settlement of Elbow, about five miles south of Olney and two miles west.

If you need a piece of depression glass to round out your collection, there is a good chance you'll find it at the Blackford place. Need a 1940 Chevy coupe or 1949 pickup from the same stable? They have them, too. If that kind of transportation is not for you, you may want to look at one or more of the dozen or so wagons they have around the place — covered or uncovered, farm or freight. They have them, as well as half a dozen or so vintage tractors.

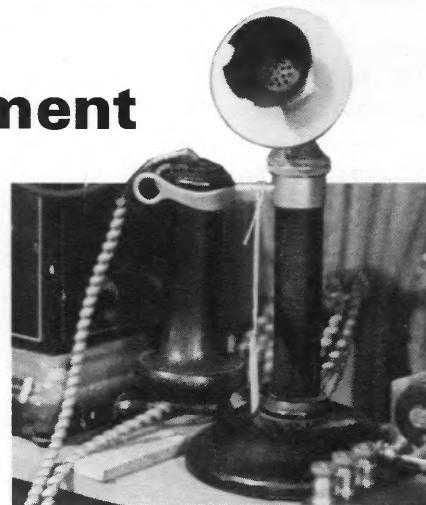
"We decided about six years ago that we wanted to have a little business after we retire," Jim says, "so we started picking up a few things here and there." Betty adds, "Before we knew it, we'd filled our basement to the rafters, and we decided we had to do something about it. This building is it."

As they began filling the building with old miscellany and word started getting around, the couple decided to go ahead and hang out a shingle without waiting for retirement.

Jim notes that the antique business is an interesting one because there were literally thousands of gadgets built over the years that were intended to help people take care of the little ordinary chores they needed to do every day, and many of them were ingenious or oddball, or both.

"I was raised back when some of this stuff was being used," he says, "and I know what most of it is, but once in awhile I'll run across something and not have any idea what it is. One thing's for sure, though. If I keep something around long enough, somebody'll come along and tell me what it is!"

One item in the Blackford barn is an old hand-operated vacuum cleaner, a two-person device whose operation must have made the coming of rural electricity very welcome indeed. Another old-time item was nearly the height of ingenuity — a charcoal iron for pressing clothes. Instead of heating several sad irons on a stove and using each in turn until it cooled, the home-maker of yesteryear simply poured a shovelful or so of hot coals into her hollow seven-pound cast iron device and ironed until the chore was completed, the iron cooled or her arm gave out, whichever came first. An old glass topped, hand-operated gas pump stands in the barn, along with a barber chair, a wooden washtub and about a dozen washboards. The Blackfords



Clockwise from top left: Some of the many antiques and collectibles at the Blackford place. Jim and Betty with a few of their antiques. One of many old telephones.

also have several old washing machines, many of them hand powered and made of wood.

While many of the items are old-time labor savers, others are packaging gimmicks of one kind or another, and are really more collectible than antique. One, a Coca-Cola "six pack," was a small reusable aluminum carrier designed to enable a purchaser to tote home half a dozen six-ounce bottles of Coke. The price, "six for 25¢," is stamped on the carrier, along with the reminder that the bottles should be returned for deposit.

Whether you're a hard-core antique collector, or are just into '40s and '50s collectibles, be sure to stop by the Blackford place. They're likely to have something you'd like to pick up.

1983

How the dollar was spent

By Rowena Hutson
Administrative Assistant



ITEM	AMOUNT	PORTION OF DOLLAR
PURCHASED POWER	\$11,237,033	73.45¢
Cost of electric energy purchased from Central Illinois Public Service Company. In 1983, 239,371,541 kwh were purchased, at an average cost of 46.94 mills per kwh.		
Of this amount 218,607,768 kwh was sold to the member's and used by the Cooperative at Substations and Headquarters. The difference being line loss, which amounted to 8.68%.		
OPERATING, MAINTENANCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE	\$ 2,186,379	14.29¢
"Operating Expenses" include: Operations expense consisting of routine patrolling of lines, checking substations, etc. Maintenance expense including cost of actual repairs to lines, transformers, meters and substations, tree trimming, cutting and basal and foliage spray costs. Includes labor, material, transportation expense, and supplies.		
Consumers Accounting and Collecting expense in connection with billing consumer's accounts for electricity used, and collecting payments of the electric bills. This includes wages of inside personnel, postage, computer time, and supplies. Also includes wages of outside personnel who check meter readings and read large power meters, and transportation expense involved.		
General office expense including wages of office personnel, supplies, postage, fuel and all expense of the office.		
Administrative expense including cost of the Illinois Rural Electric News, Annual Meeting expense, Insurance, Directors fees and travel expense, dues to State and National Association.		
DEPRECIATION EXPENSE	\$ 624,112	4.08¢
This item includes amount charged to the Reserve for Depreciation for 1983. The rate of depreciation is recommended by REA. Depreciation is the estimated loss in service value of plant that cannot be restored by current maintenance – resulting from wear and tear, decay, and action of the elements.		
TAXES	\$ 254,047	1.66¢
Tax Expense – Property – Real Estate Tax for year 1983 to be paid in 1984 and Invested Capital Tax.		
Tax Expense – Other – This item includes Social Security, State and Federal Unemployment Taxes and Electric Supplier Act Tax chargeable to operations expense. Part of the Social Security and Unemployment Taxes are charged as overhead on construction costs and are not reflected as an expense on this statement. (State Public Utility Tax on consumers electric bills is not reported as an expense.)		
INTEREST	\$ 8,351	.06¢
Interest charged in 1983 on funds borrowed from REA prior to 1968.	(6/100 of a cent)	
OPERATING MARGIN – 1983	\$ 988,312	6.46¢
Operating Margins is the difference between Revenue and Expense for the year. The cash provided by Margins was used for construction costs, material purchases and for refund of 1955 Capital Credits. Margins are distributed as Capital Credits to all consumers billed during the year.		
OPERATING REVENUE (TOTAL) – 1983	\$15,298,234	\$1.00

Annual audit

The accounting records of Norris Electric Cooperative were audited in January, 1984, by Bennett & Middendorf, 901 York Street, Quincy, Illinois 62301. "The Cooperative's accounting records are excellent and have been maintained in a current and generally accurate condition." We are proud of our Employees and their fine work.

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BENSON Benson Builders & Lumber, Inc. 309/394-2418	GORHAM Martin Twenhafel Sales 618/763-4448	RIDGE FARM Yard Storage 217/247-2790
CAMBRIDGE Nelson Farm Service 309/937-5779	INGRAHAM Tri-County Milling 618/752-5151	ROCKBRIDGE Wagner Seed & Supply 618/753-3535
CENTRALIA Gus Unverfehrt Farm Supply 618/493-7357	MANTENO Fredricks Construction Systems 815/468-3557	ST. JACOB Bergmann-Taylor Seed 618/644-5522
CHAPIN Kolberer Agri Services 217/472-8411	METROPOLIS Stratemeyer Farm Service 618/564-2171	STRASBERG York Bin Company 217/644-2270
DAKOTA Yeoman Equipment Sales 815/449-2572	MINIER Huffman Farm Supply 309/392-2454	TOULON Musselman Builders 309/286-3982
DALLAS CITY Ron Sutton Construction 217/852-3457	MONMOUTH S & B Construction 309/734-4278	URSA Duane Shaffer Builders 217/964-2337
DEER GROVE Cady Grain Company, Inc. 815/438-5561	MORRIS C.W. Lamping Construction, Inc. 815/942-4474	VARNA Garlin Agri-Service, Inc. 309/463-2310
DIXON Melzer Bins & Buildings 815/288-5242	MT. MORRIS Holley's Agri-System 815/734-4119	WATERLOO Monroe Service Company 618/939-7191
ELLIOTT B & H Construction, Inc. 217/749-2552	OBLONG Musgrave Bin Company 618/592-3507	WEST UNION Larry Lindley Construction 217/826-2280

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.

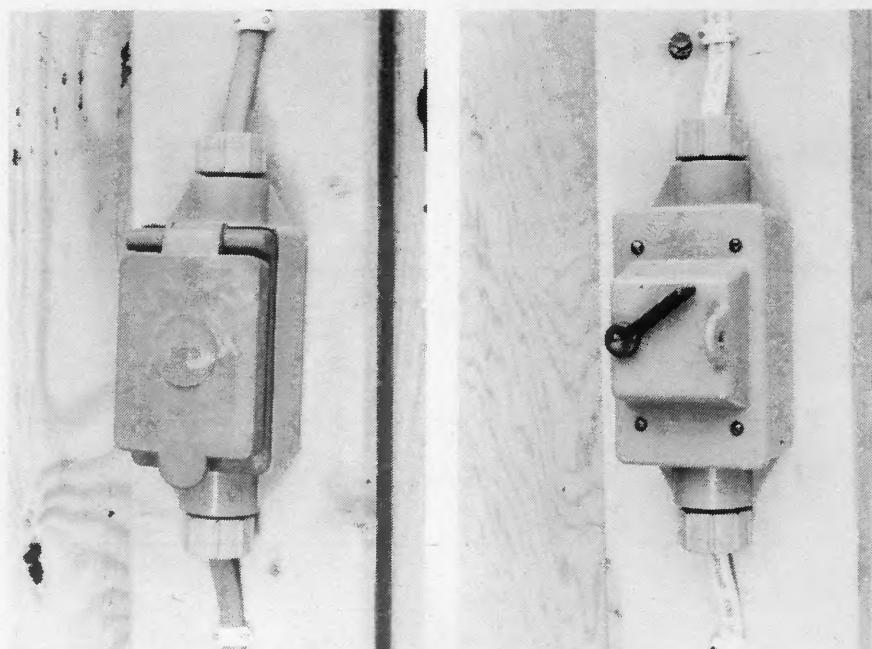
Locate the cables so that they are not subject to contact by animals or exposed to mechanical damage. Also, be sure not to make sharp bends in cables. In fact, the radius of the bend should be at least five times the diameter of the cable. Install switches

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.

Norris Electric News

Be careful around power lines

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

If a vehicle or equipment extending from a vehicle should come in contact with an overhead line, the entire body of the unit becomes energized. However, occupants of the vehicle are

perfectly safe as long as they stay on the unit which is insulated from the ground by its rubber tires.

If you are the operator, or you witness someone in this situation, make sure that no attempt is made to leave the vehicle until someone gets help from the Cooperative office

or emergency squad. Make certain also to keep other persons away from contact with any part of the energized unit or with any conductive objects it is in contact with.

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

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

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



Life support equipment registry

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Phone: area code 618-783-8765

To report an outage after office hours or on Saturdays, Sundays or holidays call — 783-8765 first.

If no answer dial	783-3221
	783-8210
	783-3244
	783-2091
	783-3870
or Lawrenceville area	943-5996
Claremont area	869-2541

Please — When reporting an outage have your line and account number ready. You will find it in the lower left hand corner of your meter reading card.



Linda displays one of her favorite paintings, her view of a rural Southeastern Illinois backwater.

Rural geographer strikes oil paint

Linda Jerina Buis has the best of several worlds — she manages to blend a lifelong career interest with home-making while living in the kind of rural area she delights in. She and her husband, Ed, live near Olney. He is director of the Learning Resources Center at Olney Central College. They raise Corriedale sheep, a pastime permitted by the country location.

Primarily, though, Linda is an artist. She draws much of the inspiration for her work from the fields, streams, farms and backwaters of Southeastern Illinois.

Linda, who studied French and geology in college, is "mostly self-taught in art," she says.

"I always wanted to be an artist," she says, "and I've fooled around nearly all my life, trying different media. Several years ago, a lady showed me how to work with oils, and that's what I work with mostly now, although I work with watercolors now and then," she notes.

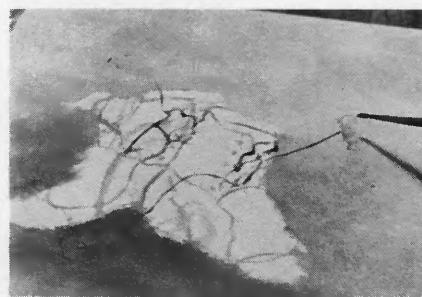
College education and all, Linda notes that painting is her career. She has slowed down — a little — since the birth of her son, Caleb, last November, "But this is what I do," she says.

firmly.

It's just as well, with all those rural scenes just waiting to be subtly placed on canvas. In a way, Linda considers her scenes only semi-original, while her treatment of them is hers alone.

"My paintings come not so much from the need to create a totally new piece of art work as to capture what has already been created for us," she explains.

Part of her goal is to develop a style



An oil painting just taking shape. Here Linda is painting flowers growing from a pair of old boots.

uniquely her own, made up of her own particular style of brush strokes and blending of varied colors, along with a very careful attention to detail.

"My style and philosophy are both

reflected in my work," Linda says, adding, "I have a deep feeling for the earth on which we live and the people and life that surround me and have come before me. I think one of the major casualties of the twentieth century has been our appreciation of simplicity."

While her paintings deal largely with the nostalgic and serene, Linda is not living blindly in the past. "I have great respect for man and his science and concern for our political and social upheavals, but my heritage and ties to this planet must not escape me.

"Many of us desire to cling to a time and place — without them we seem lost, and life begins to drift," she continues. "My work reflects the fact that even in the rush of everyday life, there is still time to reflect on familiar scenes and simple thoughts. I hope a person looking at one of my paintings can look back or share in the fulfilling experience of the beauty of nature.

If you catch Linda at one of the many shows she goes to, or stop by her studio, we're sure you'll agree that she has succeeded in bringing a bit of an appreciation for simplicity back into everyday life.

Congress will not approve acid rain controls this year

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

New England contends that the

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

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

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

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

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

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

reductions of acidic deposition anywhere in North America."

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

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

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

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

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

Another bill, sponsored by Reps.

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Father Piers Grant-Ferris' true story

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

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

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

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



-30° and lost 8 days on Killer Mountain.

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Norris Electric News

The cooperative difference

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

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

When we refer to you as a member, it is not a contrivance. The word "member" has real meaning. You are more than a customer and have a part ownership in a democratically controlled business.

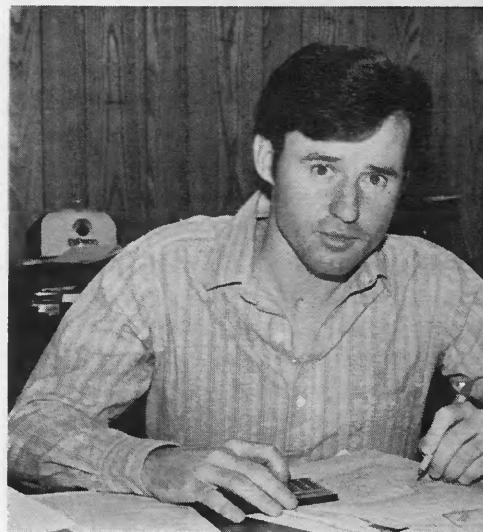
In becoming a member of an electric cooperative, you make an implied pledge to fellow members to "cooperate" in advancing the business. Fun-

damental to the pledge is paying your electric bill on time, granting needed rights-of-way, supporting cooperative legislative aims, participating in activities and business sessions, especially the annual meeting, and, perhaps, serving on the board of directors.

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

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

When we consider that this affiliation of over 15,000 members and their families living on 3,900 miles of line enables them to provide themselves with electricity at reasonable costs seemingly against all business sense, the strength of the cooperative business is demonstrated. This invention has served farmers and rural people well.



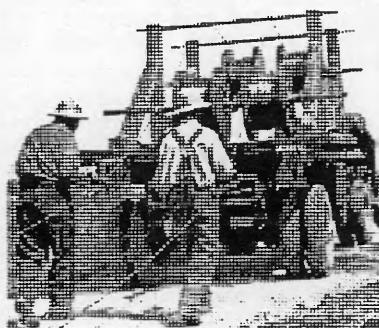
Newton firm houses, fiber

Joe Bigard's representatives have returned recently from Central America, where they went to firm up a project to build low-cost housing. They are now putting the finishing touches on a 100-unit contract. The housing, to be made of fiberglass, should be inexpensive, simple and relatively maintenance-free. He also plans to market fiberglass homes in the U.S., but they will be more conventional. "You won't be able to tell our houses from any conventional style home anywhere," Joe says.

But we're getting ahead of ourselves, because housing is but the latest of many Bigard ventures.

Like most young men fresh out of high school, which he hadn't enjoyed, Joe had to decide whether to go to work or enroll in college. And like most young men, he had had a taste of one of the old standby part-time jobs, pumping gas. Unlike most, though, he also had a little entrepreneurial experience, too.

"I bought a little piece of land that was unusable because there was a creek running through it," he says, "and with advice from Neil Balding of the Soil Conservation Service in Newton, I rerouted the creek out around the edge of the property."



working to meet your demands for reliable electric service at the lowest possible costs.

We thank you.

At 31, Joe Bigard has already tried his hand — successfully — at land development, gas stations, oil drilling and oilfield services, as well as metal fabrication and fiberglass tank manufacture. He has just entered the housing market, too, with low-cost fiberglass houses.

bought an old rig over near St. Elmo and used it. Everybody thought I was crazy," he adds.

As so seldom happens, he struck oil. He's been drilling ever since, and Bigard Oil Production has 35 or so producing wells going. Joe decided to do the completion work on his wells himself, even though there are any number of companies in the area who will do that work — for a fee. With the necessary equipment and expertise in hand, it was only natural that Bigard Oilfield Services was spun off from the parent company.

Every oilfield has its share of tanks, and most — by far — are made of steel. Many are either slightly unattractive or downright eyesores, and they're expensive to install and maintain. Joe started with steel tanks for his wells, later switching to fiberglass, which is lightweight and fairly maintenance-free. Fiberglass, incidentally, is a form of plastic that is reinforced by glass fibers.

As might be expected, he decided to build his own, in a small but steadily growing plant just south of Newton. One advantage of fiberglass, he notes, is that the desired colors can be built right into the walls of the tank, instead of being added as a preservative and an afterthought, as paint often is.

"Steel tanks will rust fairly quickly if they're not put on a well-drained gravel pad, or a concrete one," Joe says, and that's not true of fiberglass, which doesn't rust at all. Our tanks can be put down on a good, level dirt surface. The initial cost is higher than steel, but maintenance is a lot less expensive."

Nearly every tank has a ladder up its side, or pairs have stairways leading up to a landing or catwalk. Since Bigard Manufacturing was equipped to build such fittings for its own use, it seemed only logical to spin Bigard Steel Fabrication off the company to seek out other markets.

Bigard Industries, already deeply into fiberglass and other plastics, is also heavily into the manufacture of top-quality fiberglass-reinforced plastic pipe fittings.

While the company has grown steadily through the oil business, its tanks are also sold for food product

storage, potable water, chemical storage, toxic waste storage, and for use in virtually any corrosive environment. A line of material handling equipment made of fiberglass, polyethylene and stainless steel has been added to the product lineup. Such equipment, while too expensive for grain handling, where it is unnecessary anyway, is just the ticket for some of the more corrosive granular products, such as fertilizer, and for food products.

While Bigard Industries is thriving, Joe notes that such was not always the case. "If it weren't for a long list of loyal friends and associates who stood behind us in times of crisis, and a lot of topnotch employees, we could not be where we are today," he says, adding, "As success in a company is only as strong as the people who are each a part of it, and its business associates, whether customers or financial institutions, I owe a lot of appreciation to all those who have made my success possible."

With oilfield equipment, materials handling equipment and a housing industry, it will be interesting to see what line Bigard Industries will branch out into next!

This is important in reporting outages

OFFICE HOURS: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. Closed Saturday and Sunday. Phone: area code 618-783-8765 To report an outage after office hours or on Saturdays, Sundays or holidays call — 783-8765 first.

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	783-3870
or Lawrenceville area	943-5996
Claremont area	869-2541

Please — When reporting an outage have your line and account number ready. You will find it in the lower left hand corner of your meter reading card.

xes oil, ss

Using dirt from the diversion ditch, he filled in the creek's old channel and levelled the land, turning it into five salable lots.

College won out over business, he thought, and Joe enrolled at Olney Central. Not surprisingly, he didn't enjoy college, either. "I wasn't learning what I wanted to learn as fast as I wanted to learn it," he says, "so I dropped out just before I finished a semester. I was a lousy student."

As a former gas pump jockey, he decided that the gas station business might be a good way to go — as an owner instead of an employee. So he bought a cut-rate station in Newton. Before long, he bought another. And another, and he had a mini-chain of discount gas stations going. "They weren't all successful," he laughs.

With the gas stations as a whole going okay, Joe decided to try his hand at oil drilling, and got hold of an old water well drilling rig. He spent the next couple of years reworking it in an outbuilding on his father's farm near Newton to get it into shape. He also spent a year studying oilfield technology and geology in books "and by asking a lot of people a load of questions," he says. "The old drill rig just wasn't adequate," he says, "so I

LIVESTOCK BUILDINGS

Moisture and dust protection important consideration for the service entrance

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

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

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

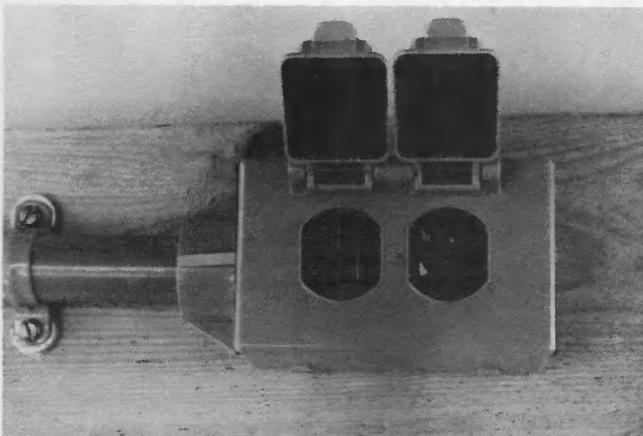
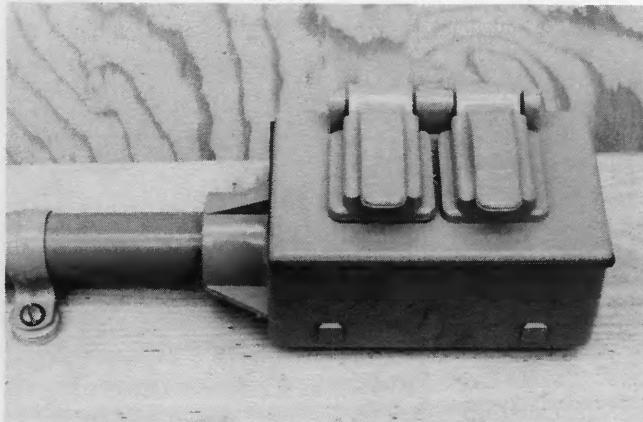
the box. The air space also keeps the panel nearer to the room temperature, reducing the possibility of condensing water inside the panel.

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

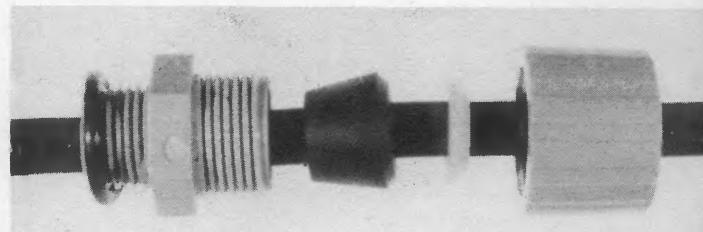
between the conductors and the sides of the metal raceways. This prevents condensation caused by circulation of warm moist air to a cold area.

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

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



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



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



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

improved management.

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

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

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

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

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



October is Co-op Month

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

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

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

national trade," he said.

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

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

othing 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

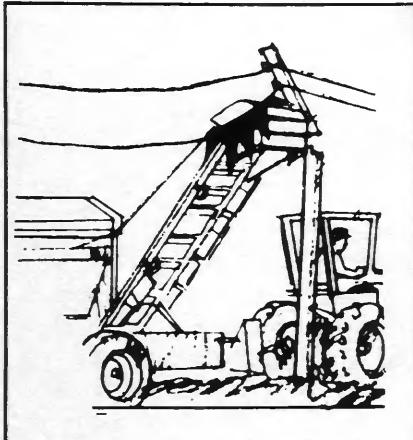
shared undercurrent of renewal. ACS's Torgerson said that significant consolidations and coordination are strengthening co-ops' ability to compete. "Cooperatives are prepared for expanded roles in processing and inter-

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)

Norris Electric News

Be CAREFUL of power lines



Modern farming requires the use of large, efficient and complex machinery. Each year a tragic number of accidents are caused by careless handling of farm equipment around power lines. Norris Electric Cooperative urges you to use caution at all times. Watch for overhead power lines and utility poles and avoid contact with this potentially lethal equipment.

Insist that hired hands and family members learn to survey their working areas carefully before engaging farm equipment in work activities. Have every worker assure himself that the equipment he is using will not come

into contact with power lines or power support equipment.

Although you may have no power lines whatsoever in your crop field, you certainly have them present in equipment storage areas and grain storage areas. Be sure the paths are safe routes. There should be ample clearance for combines, pickers, balers, end loaders, augers, or any other equipment you're moving about your farm. If there is some question about whether equipment will clear a power conductor, assume that it won't and take measures to avoid contact.

More often than not, power lines follow property lines. You may be lulled into a false sense of security when you're in the middle of your field, not realizing the danger when you reach the end of the field and begin turning your machinery around. There's a very good chance power lines will be near the edge of the field so always be alert and check for them. Power lines can be hidden by brush or trees, so you must take precautions to make sure your equipment does not make contact.

Grain augers and bins are often used along property lines too. Since such placement makes the best use of the land, again, be sure that the augers don't come into contact with overhead lines.

Crop storage equipment such as augers, balers and stackers can be extended in height to exceed electric code clearances for power lines. When you're working to store hay, alfalfa or baled straw, make sure your stacking

equipment won't reach the power lines. It only takes one mistake to bring tragedy to your harvest.

If you're planning the construction of any new storage bins, be sure to take the placement of existing power lines into account. For the best use of your farm space, storage bins are often erected along property lines. Again, that's just where the power lines usually are.

If you simply can't find adequate space to construct those bins away from power lines, call us to discuss the problem. We will send an engineer to your farm to survey your potential building sites and work with you in order to come to the best possible results. Your complete safety and comfort are prime concerns to us. We'll be happy to assist you in developing a safer farm. Harvest with safety and you will continue to enjoy a productive life and a productive farm.

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November 6

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	783-3244
	783-2091
	783-3870
or Lawrenceville area	943-5996
Claremont area	869-2541

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Remember Veterans Day

Armistice Day was changed to Veterans Day in order that a grateful nation could pay its respects to veterans of all wars. A national holiday was proclaimed.

Another November 11 approaches. On that morning some people may pause between 11:00-11:02 to pay respects to the men and women who paid the supreme sacrifice to keep America free. Others may just forget.

Pause a few seconds to review what

President Wilson said in his first Armistice Day proclamation: "To us in America the reflections of Armistice Day will be filled with solemn pride in the heroism of those who died in the country's service and with gratitude for the victory, both because of the thing from which it has freed us and because of the opportunity it has given America to show her sympathy with peace and justice in the councils of the nations."

'Street bum' hammers out lifelong occupation

It is no great distance from the streets of St. Louis to Lawrenceville, but 58 years ago they were worlds apart. Joe Weiss made the transition easy enough, however. Interestingly, while most youths were heading for the city lights as fast as they could get there, Joe actually reversed that migratory trend.

"I was just a young man," he explains, "and there wasn't a job to be had anywhere in St. Louis. People say the depression started in 1929, but they're wrong. There was one in St. Louis in 1926. I looked all over for work, and one day my uncle, Adam Weiss, Sr., who had a shoe repair and dry cleaning business in Lawrenceville, talked to me. He said, 'You're just turning into a street bum, Joe. Come back to Lawrenceville with me and maybe you'll learn a trade,' so I came with him. After six months, I swore I'd never live in St. Louis again."

When Joe went to work for his Uncle Adam — for 20 cents an hour — the elder Weiss gave him a cobbler's hammer, saying, "Here: if you learn to use this well you'll never be out of work." In the last 57 years, Joe hasn't been out of work, and he still has the same hammer, too. "I've put half a dozen or so handles on it," he laughs, "but I've still got the hammer."

After eight years with his uncle,

Joe moved to Sumner and opened his own dry cleaning and shoe repair business. "People said I wouldn't last six months there," he chuckles, "but they had it wrong. I was there 36 years."

During many of those years, Weiss's "sidekick," Olive, helped, especially during World War II, when soldiers from George Field would bring in their shoes for repair. "Buying a wedding band for Olive was the best investment I ever made," he says.

Speaking of investments, Weiss adhered to a simple rule to keep from going too deeply into hock. "We never went into debt for more than any one item at a time," he says.

Joe "retired" ten years ago, which is to say he moved the shoe repair equipment from the Sumner shop to the basement of his home just north of Red Hills State Park. Since then, his retirement has consisted of keeping busy at repairing shoes. He plans to continue as long as he can.

"I don't intend to quit, because I have to have something to do. When the undertaker lets people know he's got me," he says, "that's when people will know I've quit repairing shoes!"



In the top photo, Joe is in a characteristic pose, often pausing in the doorway of his "fix-it" shop to have a few farewell words with customers. The shop, incidentally, is a fix-it shop for shoes and leather goods only. At right Joe builds up a badly worn heel. The hammer he uses is one his uncle gave him 57 years ago, when he first got into the business.

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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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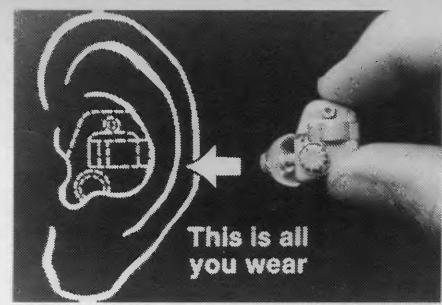
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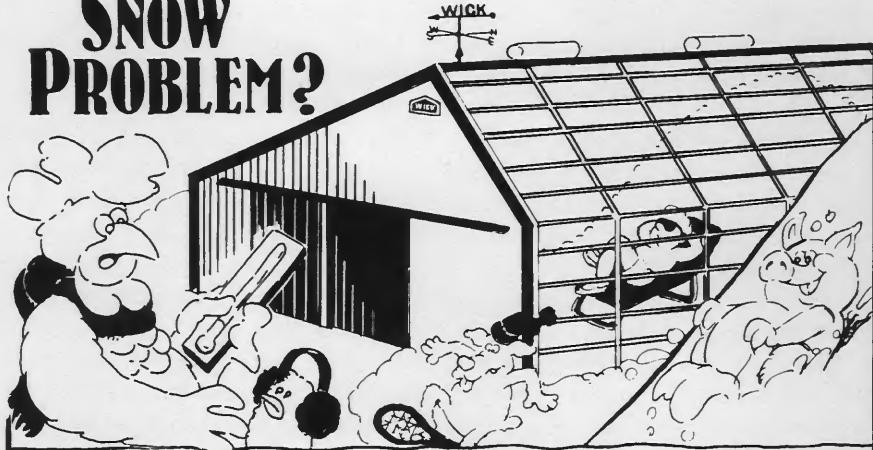


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Norris Electric News

Vandals, doors, buying electricity

Outages are caused by many different reasons — lightning storms, high winds, ice, extreme cold weather snapping the lines, extreme hot weather causing equipment failure, trees, vehicle accidents and wildlife. Of all the reasons for electrical outages, one makes absolutely no sense at all. Shooting electric distribution lines and equipment is malicious destruction of property. Not sport. But vandalism, pure and simple.

What's worse, this reckless act not only destroys equipment and creates outages, but it endangers the lives of the culprits and others. Lines fastened around insulators shattered by bullets have been known to drop onto shooters, electrocuting them. And innocent people walking in the area of a downed line are also in danger of being seriously injured or killed.

Who pays for the vandalism? You do, maybe twice. Once as an electric cooperative member whose bill helps pay for the maintenance required to repair such damage. And twice if you were the victim of an outage caused by such a destructive act.

If you have young hunters in your family, stress to them that electrical equipment is not fair game. And if you see anyone shooting at electrical equipment please contact your county sheriff and your electric cooperative immediately.

Do you know how to open a garage door that has an electrical door opener if the electric power is off?

There are many things which could happen causing you to be without

electric power to operate your electric door opener. When this happens you should know how to open the door manually. You may be without service due to a lightning storm opening an oil circuit reclosure, a tree falling breaking the lines or a bad fuse on your transformer. You may have a bad circuit breaker in your main panel, a fault in the wiring or control switch. Whatever the cause, you may have a need to move your car.

Most doors if properly installed should be very easy to open or close. The door-lifting springs should be adjusted to where only a little extra effort is required to open the door. There should be a short rope or chain hanging from the latching mechanism where the door mechanism is connected to the lifting screw or chain. Pull this short rope or chain towards the lifting motor. The first pull should unlatch the mechanism and then further pulling should open the door. Try it. If it doesn't work, read instructions if there are any. Each car driver in the family should know and in the event of an emergency it would be most important to know.

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.

This is important in reporting outages

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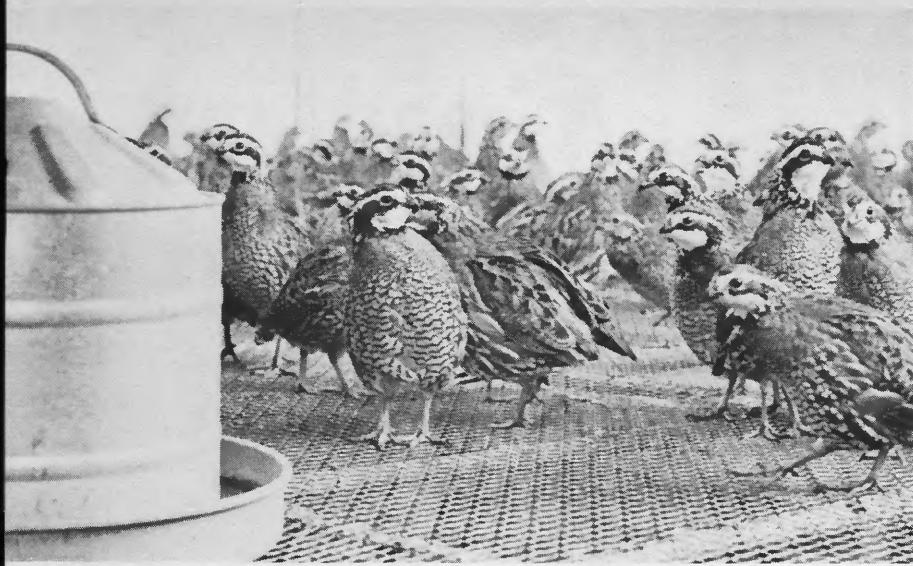
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JAS

Some of the 1,000 quail Wright is likely to have on his farm at any given time.



Dogs and birds

Verus Wright is in a quail hunter's dream world. He has a 400-acre hunting preserve just outside Bridgeport, in Lawrence County. And, he has the quail to go with it. He has been raising about 1,000 birds a year for the last ten years.

He used to buy eggs and hatch them in an incubator, but he wasn't satisfied with the uniformity of the size of the birds, so he decided to start buying young birds and raising them. "Quail are peculiar birds," he says, "and you can't mix them up. If you start them all out as babies at the same time they'll get along. If you don't, they'll fight all the time."

Mr. Wright, who is 75, also knows a thing or two about bird dogs, having trained a couple a year "as a sideline" since the early 1930's. The Wright bird and dog operation is located on the farm Verus and his wife, Ruby, moved onto as a young couple in 1931. "I started farming with 160 acres and a \$17 team of horses," he says.

The quarter section farm has increased in size to about 2,000 acres, and the team of horses has been replaced by a team of John Deere equipment and, Verus chuckles, indicating a combine, "You sure can't buy one of those for \$17."

As time went by, the Wrights raised their children, Fred and Myra, and Fred began taking over more and more of the farming operation. "He runs it now," Verus says, "and I help him just

to keep myself busy."

A few years ago Verus bought a special dog at a rock-bottom price. "Hadley had a beautiful bloodline," he says, "and the man who owned him couldn't break him. He figured Had to be a worthless dog, so I really got a

good price on him. It didn't take me long to turn him into a first-class bird dog. I wouldn't part with him for anything, now."

Wright believes a dog should be rewarded for performing well and punished — but not abused — for misbehaving. "I punish a dog by lightly pinching his ear," he explains, "or by swatting him with the cardboard tube from a roll of paper towels." Patience, he adds, is a necessary trait in a person who would like to train good bird dogs.

His efforts have paid off not only in the nearby hunting preserve, where shooters come from miles around to test their skills and those of their dogs, but at contests, too.

"Another of my better dogs, Bud, has won in shoot-to-retrieve trials," he says, "and I'm really pleased with him."

As time goes by, we expect to see many more Wright dogs giving the competition a run for their money.



Mr. Wright, who has been training dogs since the early 1930's, with one of the half-dozen dogs he is training.

BAKED BREAST OF CHICKEN

4 to 6 chicken breasts
1 can mushroom soup, undiluted
1 cup sour cream
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. unpeeled potatoes, cooked and drained
1 cup chopped onion
1/4 cup butter
1 (10 1/4 oz.) can cond. cream of celery soup
1 pint dairy sour cream
1 1/2 cups shredded cheddar cheese
1/2 cup crushed corn flakes
3 tablespoons melted butter
Pimiento strips
Chopped fresh parsley

Remove skin from potatoes, shred into bowl. Sauté 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 pimento and parsley. Makes 12 servings.

CHEE-ZY RICE BALLS

4 cups hot cooked rice
1 1/2 cups grated sharp Cheddar cheese
2 eggs, slightly beaten
1 1/2 teaspoons salt
1/4 teaspoon pepper
1/4 cup minced onion
3 tablespoons creole mustard
8 drops Tabasco pepper sauce
2 cups soft bread crumbs
1 tablespoon paprika

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

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

HOLIDAY SHRIMP AND RICE CASSEROLE

1/4 cup butter or margarine
1/2 cup flour
2 cups half-and-half (cream and milk)
1/2 cup dry sherry
1/4 cup tomato paste
2 teaspoons salt
1 teaspoon dill weed
1/2 teaspoon onion powder
1/4 teaspoon pepper
1/2 teaspoon lemon juice
1 can (4 oz.) sliced mushrooms,
drained
1 package (10 oz.) frozen green peas,
cooked and drained (about 1 1/2
cups)
1 package (12 oz.) frozen peeled and
deveined raw shrimp, cut in half
lengthwise
3 cups cooked rice
1 can (3 oz.) rice noodles or chow
mein noodles

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

HAWAIIAN-STYLE RICE SALAD

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

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

DUCK AND RICE

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

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

SQUIRREL MULLIGAN

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

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

VENISON IN WINE

Braise venison steaks or roast in skillet. Then add 1 chopped medium onion and 1 cup red wine (burgundy, claret or rose) to your water in 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

1/2 cup shortening
1 cup sugar
1 cup pumpkin
1 egg
1 teaspoon vanilla
1/4 teaspoon salt

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

CALIFORNIA FRUITCAKE OR Orange Candy Cake

1 cup butter or margarine
2 cups white sugar
1 teaspoon vanilla
5 eggs at room temperature
3 1/2 cups sifted all-purpose flour
1/2 teaspoon soda
1/2 teaspoon salt

3/4 cup buttermilk
8 oz. pitted dates, cut fine
1 lb. orange candy slices, cut fine
2 cups chopped pecans
1 cup coconut
1/2 cup flour

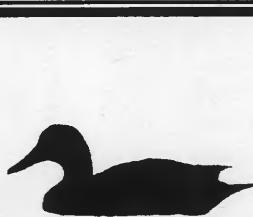
Cream butter and sugar and vanilla until fluffy. Add the eggs one at a time and beat well after each addition. Add the 3 1/2 cups flour, soda and salt, alternately with buttermilk. Prepare the fruit and nuts and mix with the 1/2 cup flour. Add last. Bake in a tube pan, or large bundt pan at 300 degrees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

Glaze:

1/2 cup powdered sugar
1/4 cup lemon juice
1/4 cup orange juice

1 teaspoon grated orange and
lemon peel

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



WILD GAME RAGOUT

3 tablespoons olive oil
3 lbs. venison, elk or antelope
3 large onions, chopped
5 cloves garlic, crushed
1/2 lb. bacon, chopped
1 teaspoon curry powder

1 can tomato soup, undiluted
1 1/2 quarts water
2 tablespoons bourbon
1/4 cup beer
1 tablespoon salt
1/2 lb. fresh mushrooms, sliced

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

VENISON STROGANOFF

2 lbs. sirloin
4 tablespoons butter or margarine
1/2 cup mushrooms
1/2 cup tomato juice
1 clove garlic, peeled and crushed

2 teaspoons salt
1 teaspoon pepper
1 can mushroom soup
1 cup sour cream

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

said, the use of straight gasoline can be disastrous.

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

Smith said kerosene heating is now beginning to

consideration

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

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

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

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



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

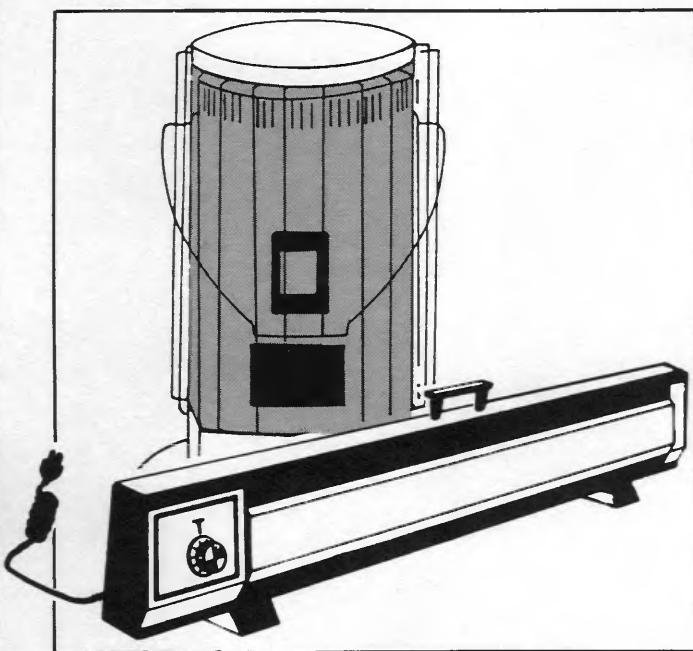
surface, and the pipes must have clearances, too. A properly installed stove and flue will take up an awful lot of space, and many people try to cut corners and 'fudge' a little. This is very dangerous. And any chimney must have a clay tile liner.

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

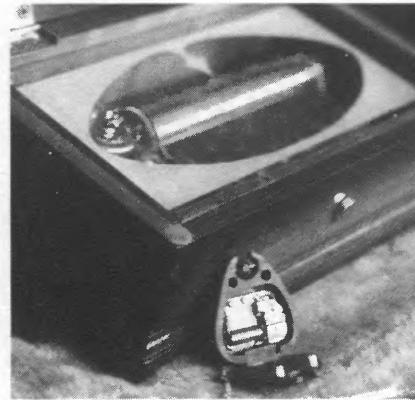
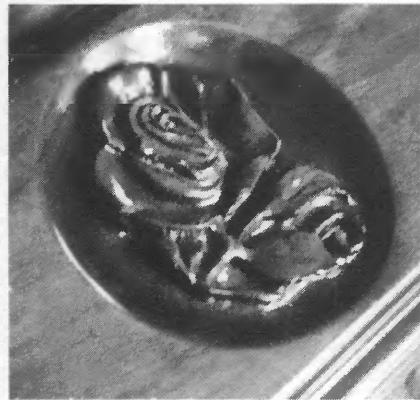
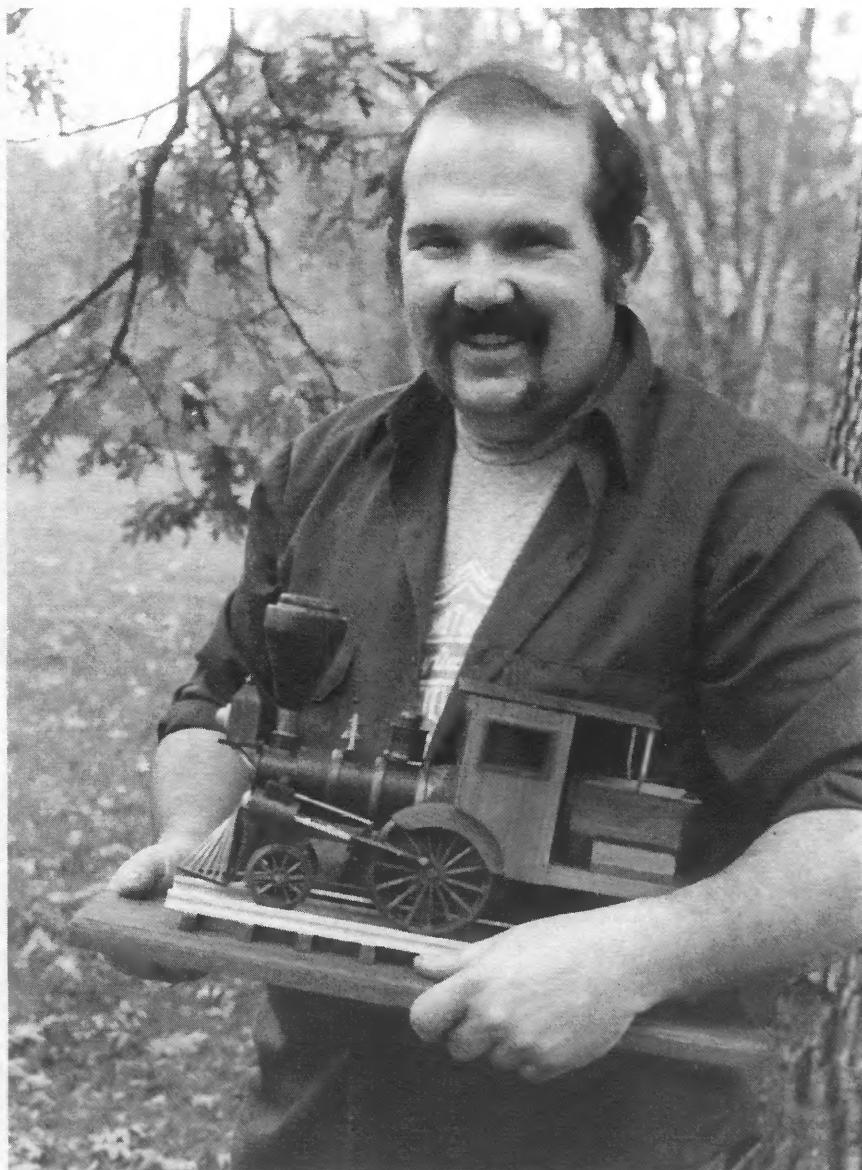
Quillan summarized the problem as a kind of generation gap. "One of the major problems," he stated, "is that nearly all of us are a generation or so away from the techniques needed to make wood stoves and portable space heaters safe and efficient.

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

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



Norris Electric News



Top photo, Richard exhibits a locomotive he built, with very careful attention to the working of the valves and connecting rods. From left above: A carefully carved rose adorns a music box. A music box necklace and a medium-sized music box. Mary shows off the musical necklace Richard made for her. Some of the ornaments made by Mary and Sharon add a touch of color to a Christmas tree.

Richard and Mary Gard have a lifestyle many would envy. They live in a spacious modular home tucked away in a small forest clearing just southeast of Casey, and they have their fair share of hobbies, too.

Richard, who is part-owner of The Body Works, an auto body shop in Casey, is primarily into woodworking as a hobby now, a pastime he caught on the rebound. "My dad retired a couple of years ago," he says, "and I figured time was weighing on him, so I bought him a few basic woodworking tools so he could make little toys and just do general woodworking. It turned out that he didn't like it all that much, but I got hooked!"

Creative st ornaments



He has made literally hundreds of wood toys, ranging in size from a little helicopter to a good-sized hobby horse, and he sells and gives away his creations on a regular basis. The main thrust of his woodworking, however, now goes to making beautiful, finely-crafted music boxes, which he sells at area craft shows, or makes to order.

Mary got into her creative bent kind of by the back door, too. With Richard in the body shop business, she noticed that once in a while there was an odd lump of body filler lying around that hardened gradually, much like modeling clay, but light and strong.

She started putting the putty in Christmas cookie cutters and turning it out as it firmed up. Then she trimmed them, sanded away any rough spots and broke out an airbrush, which is essentially a tiny paint sprayer, and added the finishing

touches to a Christmas tree ornament.

"Richard uses an airbrush at the shop," she says, "and I didn't know anything about them, but he helped and encouraged me, and I finally learned the difference between lacquer thinner and enamel reducer!"

Now Mary and her friend, Sharon Williams, team up every so often to knock out a batch for a craft show, and you can tell by looking at the ornaments that her novice days are behind her. The pair sold some 150 items at a recent craft fair in Robinson, and some school teachers where Sharon works will order personalized ornaments for each member of their class. "They like to have them engraved with the child's name and the date," Mary says, "because it makes a nice keepsake that could rekindle a tradition. Lots of people are getting back into the custom of having a Christmas tree ornament for each child

his efforts, relief carving plays an important part in his decorative scheme, and intricately-carved flowers adorn several of his music boxes.

There is more to making a music box than just cobbling together a container for a store-bought movement, and the patience and skill that Richard put into winning a roomful of car and motorcycle trophies are now going into music boxes that are pleasing to the ear as well as the eye.

"I use a lot of walnut and cherry wood," he says, "and come cocobolo, Brazilian rosewood and oak, too. The harder the wood is, the crisper the music box's tone will be. Soft woods are porous, like an acoustic ceiling, and soak up the tone. The hard woods are more like a sounding board."

"And the depth of the box has a lot to do with the sound quality, too," he says. "The deeper the box, the mellower the tone."

Mary notes that there is a trick or two involved in making Christmas tree ornaments from body putty, too. "You need to use the flexible kind of cookie cutter," she says, "because the ornament is easier to get out if you can bend the cutter a little bit. The rigid plastic ones don't work very well at all."

She notes that the body filler she uses comes in two parts that must be mixed together before they will harden. "How fast it sets up depends on how much hardener you mix in. The temperature and humidity are factors, too. We try to mix ours so we can take it out and trim it after 10 minutes in the mold," she adds.

Both are working to make Christmas a pleasure for many people — Mary's ornaments will add a touch of zest to many a tree this year, and Richard, no doubt, will give away a few of his carefully crafted music box necklaces. "I like to make a few of them because there's a lot of my creativity in them, yet they don't take an awful lot of time and money to make. Still, when you give them, you're giving a little of yourself, and you can touch people in a way that you couldn't touch them any other way. It's a gift that's uniquely mine, and that's what Christmas giving is all about," he says.

every year, like they did a long time ago."

While Richard was helping her, he wasn't neglecting his hobbies, either. He used to do a lot of work on motorcycles and built up many a trophy winner. He took home his share of the gold from auto shows, too.

It's woodworking that keeps him busy now, especially the music boxes. He crafts them in sizes ranging from a necklace to the proportions of a hefty shoebox, and with movements that vary pretty much the same way. One is carved from two solid pieces of walnut, for the top and the bottom, and another boasts a carefully-done rosewood inlay that is simply beautiful. "I don't do that very much any more," Richard says with a chuckle, "because I put a good many hours into it. It came out beautifully, but I learned later that you can buy laser cut inlays that are as good for just a few dollars."

While inlays are no longer a part of





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, Steeleville; 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

FACTORY PICK-UP

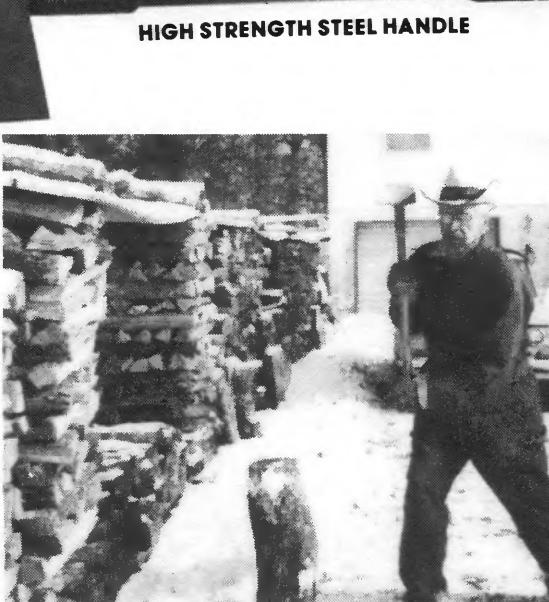
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