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### WPCA will be in base rate

Effective on the billing to be mailed February 15, 1986, you will notice a drop in the WPCA and equity amount. The board of trustees has authorized that the estimated WPCA be included, or "rolled into" the base rate. The equity amount will still remain at approximately one-half cent per kilowatt-hour. This equity will be shown as a credit on your bills in future years.

The WPCA (wholesale power cost adjustment) is a charge that is derived from the amount the Cooperative pays for power above 50 mills per kilowatt-hour. This additional cost (above 50 mills) is charged to all users based on each member's kilowatt-hour usage for the same time period. Since it is on a per kilowatt-hour basis, everyone pays the same resulting in a fair distribution of the additional wholesale power cost.

An example of this change that the residential members will see on the February 1986 bills for an average of 1,000 kilowatt-hours use is as follows:

	1,000 KWH	
	Existing Rate*	New Rate*
Base Schedule	\$74.68	\$86.68
WPCA #	12.00	.00
Equity #	5.80	5.23
Total	\$92.48	\$91.91

\*No tax included.

#These two items are shown as one figure on your bill.

Another change that will be noticed is the state utility tax, which, for most people, will be lower. The state tax is either 5 percent of gross bill (same as you have been paying) or 3.2 mills per kilowatt-hour, whichever is lower. For the example shown above, the 5 percent method amounts to \$4.60 tax, while the per kilowatt-hour method is \$3.20, or a reduction for the average of \$1.40.

Your board of trustees has also authorized the study of special lower rates for such items as off-peak water heating and off-peak grain drying. Under our present wholesale rate structure, we can furnish some amount of energy at different times during the day and at different times during the year at a savings to our members. We will keep you advised of these new rates as they become available.

### How to cut hot water costs

The second-largest user of energy in the average home is the water heater (the heating and/or cooling unit is the largest). Anything that can be done to lower water heater operating cost will almost always yield substantial savings throughout the year.

The most obvious way to cut operating costs is to reduce the amount of hot water used. This can be achieved by installing water-saving shower heads in bathrooms, repair all leaks or drips, wash more clothes in cold water and take short showers (instead of baths).

Another way to reduce water heater operating cost is to lower the setting on the thermostat(s). For homes that contain dishwashers a water heating setting of 140 degrees is adequate. A setting of 120 degrees is satisfactory for dwellings without a dishwasher.

Besides these measures, many homeowners do not realize that as much as 25 to 30 percent of the energy that a water heater consumes is lost when heat is dissipated through the sides and top of the tank while the water is not being used. Thus it must be reheated before it is used. Water heaters have built-in insulation, but most do not have as much as they should have.

It is possible to increase the efficiency of your water heater by adding insulation to the outside of the water heater.

If you have any questions concerning thermostat(s) setting or adding additionaal insulation, please don't hesitate to call Clay Electric (662-2171) for advice.

## Use electricity carefully outdoors

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

Use fixtures that are weatherproof and designed for outdoor use.

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

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

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

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

ILLINOIS RURAL ELECTRIC NEWS

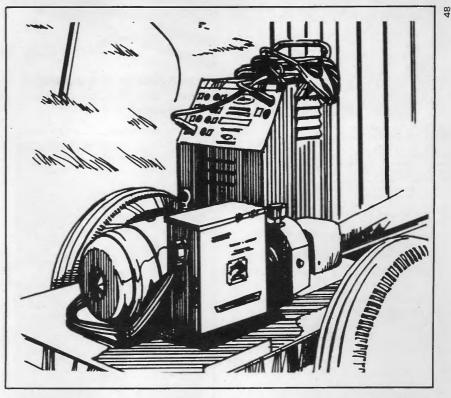
#### Standby generators are helpful, but must be used very carefully

A portable generator or alternator, used at home as an emergency power supply source, can be a wonderful device in times of power loss.

However, even this most useful device can cause serious problems if not used correctly.

One of the most common misconceptions about portable generators is that they can be plugged directly into a house's circuitry and be used to substitute for the loss of power during an outage. Plugging such a power source directly into your home's circuits can cause serious electrical problems, including burned out and badly overloaded circuits, creating a fire hazard.

Portable power units are designed and rated to handle specific power loads, which should be carefully adhered to at all times. Trying to operate an entire household circuit



system on a portable unit is asking for trouble. In addition, when power is fed into your household circuits from a portable unit it is also being fed into your outside lines, energizing otherwise "dead" lines during outages. Such action can lead to severe damage to the system, as well as create a serious safety hazard.

Double-pole switches installed at

the meter box can prevent power from a portable source from entering incoming lines, reducing the potential for serious problems.

If you own such a unit or are planning on purchasing one, make sure you know the operating limits of the device. If you are not sure, always consult an expert. It is definitely better to be safe than sorry!

## **Buying energy**

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 higherthan-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 January 1986 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.

## **Children and appliance use**

What is the best age for children to start using the toaster, the clothes dryer or the microwave? How much supervision do they need?

Good questions, says Marian Hess of the Missouri Cooperative Extension Service. "Delegating responsibility in the use and care of appliances is good training," Hess says. So find your appliance instruction booklets and read them with your children. This not only teaches them how to use the appliances but also reinforces the need to read instructions.

The American Home Appliance Manufacturers say the median age when children are able to begin using appliances is as follows:

	Super-	Unsuper-
Appliance	vised	vised
Refrigerator	4	5
Toaster	5	7
Freezer	6	7
Hair Dryer	7	10
Blender	8	10
Clothes Dryer	9	11
Range	9	12
Coffeemaker	10	12
Food Waste Disposal	10	12
Microwave Oven	10	12
Clothes Washer	10	12
Electric Frypan	10	13
Trash Compactor	10	13
Food Processor	12	14



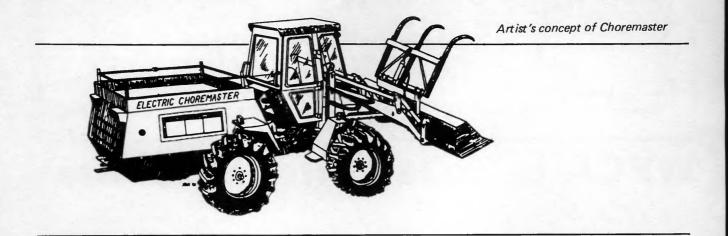
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<ul> <li>Ends broken handles, stuck axes and flying wedges.</li> <li>Hardened splitting edge lasts and lasts. Resists de- forming.</li> <li>Splits most logs in one lick.</li> </ul>	* NEW Professional Maul, handle mounted in silicone rubber, acts as shock absorber. 17 Lbs
<ul> <li>No struggling lifting heavy logs up to high priced power splitters.</li> <li>No gasoline, no set-up, no takedown.</li> <li>Shape of head prevents sticking.</li> <li>Drop'em, saw'em, stand'- em up and split'em.</li> </ul>	S12 Special S41/5 Discount Coupon BUY ANY MAUL AND LIFT-N-SAW AT THE SAME TIME AND DEDUCT S12 VISA or MASTERCARD RUSH ORDERS CALL TOLL FREE 1-800-321-9892 Initia Ohio 1 214 2345 5001
<ul> <li>No gimmicks, just simple physics.</li> </ul>	Inside Ohio 1-216-236-5021 or SEND CHECK OR MONEY ORDER Sorry No C.O.D.'s Prices: Call Toll Free 1-800-465-333 or write: "SOTZ" P.O. Box 1000 Dept. 07-86 Ear Folls, Ontario POVITO



## Livestock operations may benefit from Choremaster

Given the proper use, electric vehifarm, and they may even be able to reduce equipment costs, according to Les Christianson, a new member on the University of Illinois Agricultural Engineering staff. Christianson comes from South Dakota State University, where he was one of the project leaders in designing and testing an electric vehicle for agricultural use. Electric cooperatives supported the project through funding by the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association Research Fund.

Beginning in 1979, Christianson and other South Dakota State staff members designed three models of the "Choremaster" - an electric tractor that is best suited to farm chores, not field work.

He says that dairy, beef, swine and poultry farmers would have the most interest in electric vehicles because these farmers need a farm chore vehicle approximately 300 days out of a year. A grain farmer, on the other hand, may only need a chore tractor 30 to 70 days out of a year, which would not make it economical.

The initial cost of an electric tractor is about 10 to 15 percent higher than a diesel-powered tractor. However, Christianson says that energy savings, a longer vehicle life and reduced maintenance with an electric vehicle more than offset this initial higher cost.

In fact, in one comparative study, South Dakota researchers found that if you considered all expenses over a vehicle's lifetime (including initial costs), the electric vehicle saved almost \$2,000 per year over the diesel vehicle.

Other advantages of the electric vehicle, he adds, are less noise, an absence of noxious fumes for in-building use, ease of starting and less dependence on one energy source.

The 4,000-pound battery in the electric Choremaster was able to power the vehicle for about 15 miles of stop-and-go driving under different load conditions before it needed to be recharged, Christianson says. This equals about four hours of tractor chores on typical farms.

When moving packed snow in 20to 30-degree Fahrenheit weather, the tractor operated for about three and one-half hours, and cold conditions did not affect the battery's capacity.

In -20 degree F weather, the battery also performed well, but the hydraulic fluid and valves performed poorly and the instruments for measuring energy usage malfunctioned. In this case, however, Christianson notes that the battery was not insulated and the vehicle sat out overnight. Although the electric vehicle is a new concept in American agriculture, the idea of a battery-powered car is an old one, dating back to 1847.

By the 1900s, electric car manufacturers were generating about \$18 million of business per year in the United States alone; but then came the decline. Gasolined-powered cars replaced electric cars, leaving electric vehicles with specialty jobs, such as milk delivery, mine work and forklift operation.

It was not until the oil embargo of 1973 that interest picked up once again and money was channeled into electric vehicle research.

In Europe, Christianson says, electric vehicles have been widely used for milk delivery since the 1930s; and they have been used in those European cities where combustion vehicles are banned due to pollution concerns.

Because European farms are not as large as those in the United States, researchers there also are developing an electric tractor that is practical primarily for field work.

In the United States, meanwhile, the interest seems to be present for an electric farm chore tractor, Christianson says. In a South Dakota survey, dealers, Extension agents and farmers were all receptive to the idea.

For example, the dealers surveyed estimated that the electric Choremaster could replace 32 percent of their sales of tractors (below 100 horsepower) to dairy operators, 29 percent of their sales to beef operators and 34 percent of their sales to swine operators.



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### Member questions and answers-

At our last annual meeting, we had a few questions concerning membership in the Cooperative – who can vote, who is qualified for prize drawing, who is eligible for door prize drawing, etc. It is your board and management's desire to conduct the affairs of your Cooperative legally and fairly according to the duly adopted bylaws of your Cooperative.

Since copies of the bylaws are available to you upon request, we won't recopy them here but rather try to answer some of the most often asked questions and hope to correct some mistaken assumptions by our members.

Question: The membership is in my husband's (or wife's) name and he (or she) is unable to attend the meeting. Can I vote in his place?

Answer: No. The bylaws rule out any proxy voting and the only person who can vote is the member, who must be present in person.

**Comment:** The bylaws do provide for joint membership for husband and wife. By application by both parties at the Cooperative office, we will transfer an individual husband or wife membership to a joint membership that will allow either but not both to vote. There will be no charge or additional fee for this type of transfer.

Question: My dad was one of the original members and for years was a member in good standing. He is now deceased and I am paying the bill. Can I vote his membership?

Answer: No. The member as reflected on the books of the Cooperative must be there in person to vote and there is no proxy voting.

Comment: Your father's estate may be eligible for an immediate refund of capital credits when approved by the board. You should come in the office, make application in your name (or joint with your wife) and pay your own membership fee of \$5. Your father's membership fee will then be refunded to his estate together with applicable capital credits.

Question: My husband and I had a joint membership. He is now deceased. Can I vote?

Answer: Yes. On a joint membership between husband and wife either (but not both) may vote.

Comment: You should notify the Cooperative office of

the death and the joint membership may be reissued in the name of the survivor.

Question: My husband and I are separated (or divorced) and the membership is in his name. I now pay all the bills. Can I vote?

Answer: No. You must be a member in your own right to vote.

**Comment:** You should immediately take out your own membership so that the capital credits that accrue on the bills you pay will be in your name instead of his name.

Question: I am on the board of a company (or corporation, church, school, county, etc.) that is receiving service and is a member of the Cooperative. Can I vote my own personal membership and vote for the corporation, too?

Answer: Yes, provided your company board has certified to the Cooperative in writing that you are the designated representative for that particular meeting.

Question: I have more than one meter and pay more than one bill. Can I vote for each meter?

Answer: No. The bylaws provide that no person, firm, corporation or body politic may own more than one (1) membership in the Cooperative.

Question: I have operated a farm for a man who lives in Florida. The membership is in his name but I pay all the bills. Can I vote? Answer: No. Only the members of record at the Coop-  $\stackrel{\infty}{\stackrel{\circ}{\stackrel{\circ}{\rightarrow}}}$  erative office can vote.

**Comment:** It would be advisable for you to work out a settlement with the owner and get the electric service in your name by becoming a member. Even if you are paying the bills (in his name) he will be accruing the capital credits.

Question: I am a tenant (or renter) of a place and pay the electric bills. The membership is in my name. Can I vote even though I don't own the property?

Answer: Yes. You are a qualified member under the bylaws.

**Comment:** You do not have to be a landowner to be a member.

Question: I have recently remarried and my name is changed. Can I vote?

Answer: Yes, if the membership was in your name and as long as you notify the Cooperative of your name change.

**Comment:** You should change your name in the records of the Cooperative immediately when this occurs. Otherwise, we will have to go with the name on record.

The bylaws are very specific as to voting rights. Should you have any questions or wish to make any changes, please contact the office. We will be happy to advise you on individual circumstances. We want you to be aware of the bylaws provisions of voting rights, registration rights, prize drawing rights, etc.

#### Board meeting report

Meeting of September 16, 1985 All trustees present.

Approved minutes of August 12, 1985 regular meeting.

Accepted 9 new memberships in Cooperative.

Cancelled 13 memberships that are no longer receiving service.

Reviewed and Accepted the manager's financial, operations and maintenance reports for the months of July and August.

Heard a report of a recent Soyland meeting.

Heard a report of a recent AIEC meeting.

Heard a report of recent developments regarding electric service to an existing large power load.

Discussed recent negotiations with IBEW.

Discussed deposit policy with a member.

Approved early retirement of capital credits to estates of deceased members. Authorized Okaw Valley Boy Scout Council contribution.

Discussed and Approved 30-year service awards.

Made Final Arrangements for NRECA Region V meeting in Spring-field.

Authorized manager to secure bids to re-roof warehouse.

Revised use of equipment policy. Adjourned.

Meeting of October 21, 1985

All trustees present.

Approved minutes of September 16, 1985 regular meeting.

Accepted 19 new memberships in Cooperative.

**Cancelled** 16 memberships that are no longer receiving service.

Reviewed and Accepted the manager's financial, operations and maintenance report for September along with summary of past 9 months.

Heard a report of a recent AIEC meeting.

Heard a report of a recent Soyland meeting.

Heard a report on recent labor negotiations and Accepted a new 3-year labor contract.

Approved early retirement of capital credits to estates of deceased members.

**Appointed** directors and voting delegates to Illinois South Central Power Cooperative Annual Meeting.

Approved construction work orders totaling \$274,105.72.

Discussed and Approved plans for a Christmas dinner.

Authorized membership in Clay County Farm Bureau and Girl Scout contribution.

Accepted the low bid to re-roof warehouse.

Accepted the low bid to provide chain link fence around back lot for pole storage.

Accepted the low bid for grading of back lot for pole storage.

Discussed and Approved cooperation with AIEC for continuing education programs.

Adjournment.

 3/2 cup mayonnaise
 1 tablespoon sweet pickle relish

 3 tablespoons milk
 1 hard-cooked egg, finely chopped

 1 tablespoon chili sauce
 1 teaspoon garlic powder

 Combine ingredients.
 Chill thoroughly.

 Serve on chef's salad or

 greens. Makes one cup.

-		FRIED	PIE CRUST
	cups all-purpose flour		1/2 cup shortening
2	teaspoons baking powder		1 egg
	teaspoon salt		1 cup evaporated milk
2	tablesnoons sugar		

Sift dry ingredients together. Cut in shortening. Beat egg with milk; add to dry ingredients. Knead out lightly and wrap tightly. Chill in the refrigerator. Roll dough thin. Fill with cooked dry fruits of your choice. Fry in cooking oil at 375 degrees.

	FRITO	SA	LAD
	head lettuce, torn in pieces	2	cans red kidney beans,
2	tomatoes, peeled & chopped		drained & rinsed
2	med, onions, chopped		Ib. bag Fritos, crushed
1	10 oz. pkg. mild cheddar cheese	1	8-oz. bottle French dressing

1 10 oz. pkg. mild cheddar cheese chopped in pieces Mix first five ingredients well. Just before serving add Fritos and dressing. Mix to blend ingredients.

	MARY'S POT	TO	CASSEROLE
2	lbs, frozen hash browns, defrosted		cup chopped onion
1/2	cup melted butter	1	can undiluted cream of chicken soup
1	teaspoon sait	1	pint sour cream
1/4	teaspoon pepper	10	oz. (2 cups) grated sharp Cheddar
	cup melted butter		cheese
2	cups crushed corn flakes		

Defrost potatoes, combine in large bowl with melted butter. Add salt, pepper, onion, soup, sour cream, and cheese. Pour into greased casserole dish. Cover with corn flakes mixed with 1/4 cup of butter. Bake at 350 degrees for 45 minutes.

#### MAKE AHEAD CHICKEN & RICE CASSEROLE

3	cups cooked rice	2 cups (8-oz.) shredded American
3	cups cooked chicken, chopped	cheese
	small onion, chopped	2 cups milk
1	21/2-oz. jar sliced mushrooms, drained	1 103/4-oz. can cream of celery soup, undiluted
		1/2 teasmoon sait

Add all ingredients together, mixing well. Spoon into a lightly greased 3 qt. baking dish; cover and refrigerate for several hours or overnight. Remove from refrigerator; let stand at room tem-perature 30 minutes. Bake, uncovered, at 350 degrees for 45 minutes. Serves 6 to 8.

CHEESE	WAFERS
1 cup sharp cheddar cheese, grated	1/2 cup flour
1/2 cup butter	1/2 teaspoon sait
1 3-oz. pkg. cream cheese	1/a teaspoon cayenne pepper
1 cup pecans, grated	2-3 drops yellow food coloring
Bring cheese and butter to roo	m temperature. Cream together
	edients and mix well Shane into

Br until Add remaining ingredients and mix well. Shape into small balls. Place on ungreased cookie sheet; press with tines of fork. Press a small pecan half into center of wafer. Bake at 350 degrees for 15-20 minutes.

MEXICAN RICE CASSEROLE

	MIEAICAIN	RICE CASSERVEL	
1	Ib. ground beef, lean	1 teaspoon garlic, chopped	
1/2	cup bell pepper, chopped	1/4 cup chili powder	
	cups onions, chopped	1 teaspoon ground cumin	
2	cups canned tomatoes, chopped	1 cup raw rice	
	Salt and pepper	1/2 lb. butter	
2	6-oz. rolls Jalapeno cheese spread	1/2 cup grated American cheese	

Brown meat, add onions and bell peppers and simmer 5 minutes. Add tomatoes, chili powder, cumin and salt and pepper to taste. Simmer until liquid is evaporated. Cook rice according to package directions. When cooked, add Jalapeno cheese and butter, stirring until well mixed. In an oven-proof casserole dish, layer half the meat mixture, top with all the rice and cheese mixture, then the remaining meat. Top with grated American cheese. Bake at 350 degrees until cheese melts. Serves 6 to 8.

RICE AU GE	RATIN SUPREME
4 cups cooked rice	1/3 cup salad dressing or mayonnaise
1/2 cup chopped onion	2 cups shredded cheddar cheese
1/2 cup chopped green pepper	1/2 cup milk
1/4 cup chopped pimiento	1 teaspoon salt
1 10%-oz. can cream of mushroom	1/4 teaspoon pepper

soup, undiluted Preheat oven to 350 degrees. Combine rice, onions, green pepper and pimiento in a large bowl. Blend soup, salad dressing, 1 cup grated cheese, milk and seasonings in a separate bowl. Stir into rice mixture. Pour rice mixture into a buttered shallow 2-quart casserole; sprinkle with remaining 1 cup cheese. Bake at 350 degrees for 25 minutes or until hot and bubbly. Serves 6.

NASSI (	GOARENG
(DUTCH RICE	WITH PORK)
1 large onion, chopped	1/8 teaspoon Sambal (red pepper paste)
3 cloves garl'c, minced	OR 1/4 teaspoon crushed red
4 or 5 pork chops, cut up	peppers
1 pkg. thin-sliced ham (about 8-oz.)	1/2 teaspoon salt
cut up	Black pepper to taste
3 cups cooked rice	Paprika
	Small amount vegetable oil
n venetable oil saute' onions a	nd garlic until clear Remove fat

In vegetable oil, saute' onions and garlic until clear. Remove fat and bone from pork chops. Cut meat into small pieces and add to onions and garlic. Stir in Sambal or red peppers, then salt, pepper and paprika. Mix well. Cook until pork is done. Cut ham into small pieces and add to meat mixture. Stir. When ham is thoroughly heated and mixed throughout, pour mixture in with cooked rice and mix thoroughly. Serve and enjoy !!

1 lb. bulk sausage 1 cup uncooked regular rice 1/2 cup diced onion 1 10-oz can Rotel diced tomatoes

and green chilies Cook sausage, stirring while it cooks to crumble, til completely done. Drain and discard pan drippings. Return sausage to skillet; stir in rice and cook over low heat about 5 minutes, until rice is golden, stirring occasionally. Add remaining ingredients, simmer 30 minutes, covered. May need to be stirred once or twice. Serves 6.

1/2

#### TAMI'S RUSH-HOUR RICE

1 10¾-oz. can chicken broth 2 soup cans water 2 5-oz. cans boned chicken

undrained

2 5-oz. cans boned chicken 1 16-oz. can mixed vegetables,

teaspoon sait cup water

- IAMI'S K 1 cup uncooked parboiled rice /2 teaspoons sait 1 tab'espoon b'ack pepper 1 tab'espoon minced onion 1 tablespoon worcestershire Sauce 6 teaspoone conund unmin

 
 1½ teaspoons ground cumin
 1 can cream of chicken soup,

 2 tablespoons cooking oil
 undiluted

 In large skillet, brown rice and seasonings in oil over medium heat,
 stirring occasionally. Add chicken broth and water. Cover and cook 30 minutes or until rice is tender and water is absorbed. Add chicken, vegetables, and cream of chicken soup. Mix well. Simmer 10 minutes, stirring occasionally. Serves 6-8.

	UIT COCKTAIL
2 cans chunk pineapple, use juice	14 pears, fresh
2 cans chunk pineapple, use juice Maraschino cherries, optional	1/2 cup sugar to 1 quart fruit, (about 3
Green grapes	cups)
14 peaches, fresh	9 teaspoons Fruit Fresh, (add to sugar)
Cut up fruit in large bowl. Tos	s lightly with sugar mixture. Bag
and freeze. You can add any fre	sh fruit.
	LATE WEIVET DIE

FROZEN CHOCOLATE VELVET PIE

1 tablespoon vanilla 1 cup semi-sweet chocolate pieces 3/3 cup chilled can sweetened condensed milk

2 egg whites 1/8 teaspoon salt 1/4 cup sugar 2 cups nuts, pecans or walnuts

11/2 cups heavy cream

1/4 cup white corn syrup 1 tablespoon water Beat egg whites with salt to soft peaks, gradually beat in sugar. Beat stiff, add nuts. Spread over bottom and sides of greased pie plate. Make rim about 34-inches high. Bake at 400 degrees for 12 minutes. Cool. Bring corn syrup and water just to a boil. Remove from heat, stir in vanilla and chocolate. Cool. Reserve 2 tablespoons. Pour rest in large bowl with milk and cream. Beat at medium speed until it stands at soft peaks. Pour into cool pie crust. Firm in freezer unwrapped. When frozen pipe reserved chocolate in lattice designs. Freeze until ready to serve. Will keep about 3 or 4 months.

#### BROWNIES

2 sticks butter 4 eggs

2 cups sugar 1 cup flour

1/4 cup cocoa 1 teaspoon vanilla 1 cup pecans

Melt butter in brownie pan. Mix eggs, sugar, flour, cocoa and vanilla. Add melted butter and pecans. Pour back into pan and cook at 350 degrees for 30 minutes. Do not cut while hot.

#### MILLIONAIRES

1 14-oz. pkg. caramels 2-3 tablespoons milk 2 cups pecans Melt caramels and milk in top of double boiler. Beat 2-3 minutes. Add pecans and drop on wax paper. Melt chocolate chips and ½ block paraffin. Dip caramel-nut drops into chocolate mixture and return to wax paper.

#### MAGIC MUFFINS

Mix 1 cup vanilla ice cream and 1 cup self-rising flour together. Spoon into greased muffin tins and bake at 400 degrees til done. Do not substitute ice milk or all-purpose flour!

#### BAKED POPCORN CRUNCH

 1/2 cup margarine or butter
 3 qts. hot popped popcorn (about V3 cup firmly packed brown sugar

 1/2 cup margarine or butter
 3 qts. hot popped popcorn (about V2 cup unpopped)

 1 cup pecan halves or pieces

 Preheat oven to 350 degrees. Cream butter and brown sugar to-gether in large bowl. Pop corn and mix with creamed butter-sugar

 Add autor
 Dep corn and mix with creamed butter-sugar

 Add nuts. Spread in a 15-by-10-by-1-inch jelly roll pan. Bake 8 minutes. Cool in pan. Yield: 3 qts.

PUMPKIN I	BARS
2 3/4	teaspoons ground cinnamon cup corn oil
2	cups cooked, mashed pumpkin or 1 16-oz. can pumpkin

- 2 cups sugar 2 cups all-purpose flour 2 tearpoons baking powder 1 teaspoon soda

V2 teaspoon saft Combine first 6 ingredients. Add oil, pumpkin, and eggs; beat 1 minute at medium speed of electric mixer. Spoon batter into areased 15x10x1-inch jelly roll pan. Bake at 350 degrees for 20 to 25 minutes. Let cool completely. Frost with fluffy cream cheese frosting. Cut into bars. Makes about 3 dozen.

- Fluffy Cream Cheese Frosting:
  - 1 3-oz. pkg. cream cheese, softened 6 tablespoons margarine, softened 1 tablespoon orange ivice

1 teaspoon vanilla flavoring 2 cups powdered sugar

Beat cream cheese and margarine until light and fluffy. Add orange juice and vanilla. Mix well. Gradually add powdered sugar, mixing until light and fluffy.

## Farm Materials Handling Show

Interested visitors, another large turnout of exhibitors and the excellent facilities of Rend Lake College combined in March to make for another successful Southern Illinois Farm Materials Handling Show.

Though the number of persons attending the three-day show was down somewhat from previous years, many exhibitors considered the crowd to be one of "quality rather than quantity." Show officials said visitors who turned out expressed a high level of interest in the exhibits and that attendance is expected to pick up as the rural economy regains strength and the show becomes more well-known in the new area (Rend Lake College is located about 12 miles south of Mt. Vernon, alongside Interstate 57). This is the second year for this site.

Some 54 businesses and organizations placed exhibits in this year's show, down 10 percent from the



The Illinois Farm Electrification Council exhibit is a show tradition and attracts a large number of visitors.

record number of 60 exhibitors several years ago.

Dates for the 1987 show were set for Tuesday through Thursday, March 9-11, at Rend Lake College. Royce Carter of Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative, Mt. Vernon is exhibits chairman. Some eight Southern Illinois electric cooperatives help plan and produce the show.



PLEASE HELP ME!

I want to find a church, civic, labor, or civil rights organization, business corporation, or individuals, who are willing to GET INVOLVED and help me with the governmental and political persecution that I have had to endure for sixteen years. Please write ... Harlan D. Thrasher, Rt. No. 1, Barry, Illinois 62312.

Planning to weatherize? The booklet HOME WEATHERIZATION FOR LOWER-COST LIVING COMFORT Can help.

For a copy, send \$2 to: Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives, P.O. Box 3787, Springfield, IL 62708

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THAT BINDS, CUTS, GOUGES, SLIPS If you wear a Truss for Rupture, a post card with name and address will get you FREE, the complete Rice Plan of Reducible Rupture Control. Used daily by thousands who say they never dreamed possible such comfortable rupture protection. Safely blocks rupture opening without need for bulky trusses, gouging pad pressure. Regardless of how long ruptured, send your postcard today to W.S. Rice, Inc., Adams, N.Y. 13605. Dept 9V



### Three new, reduced rates being designed

As we informed you in the February issue of the Illinois Rural Electric News and our center section, the wholesale power cost adjustment (WPCA) was rolled into the retail rate.

At the regular meeting of the board of trustees held March 17, the board authorized the implementation of three types of rate reductions to be placed into effect as soon as the rate designs are completed. These new lower rates will be available to members for the following off-peak use:

> Hot water heaters Grain drying Dual-fuel heating systems

Under our present wholesale power rate, your Cooperative is able to purchase and sell energy (kilowatt-hours) at a reduced cost during certain periods of the day and certain periods of the year that are "off peak" demand. It is a similar situation as the telephone service at different times of the day when their facilities are not being fully utilized and they offer lower rates.

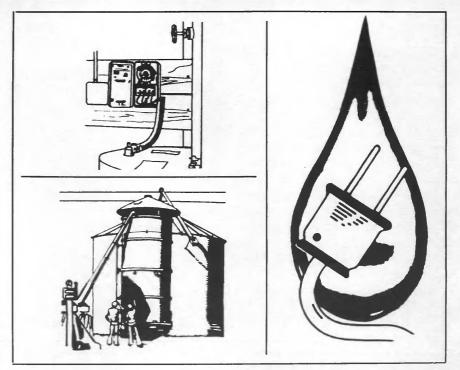
Briefly, we plan to offer to our members the following options to be able to pass these reduced costs on to qualified installations:

#### WATER HEATER RATE

Where an approved time control is installed by the member on a domestic electric hot water heater, a credit of \$8 per month will be shown and deducted from the member's bill.

#### **GRAIN DRYERS**

Electric energy will be sold to approved installations, about 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> cents per kilowatt-hour during September, October and November plus an annual facilities charge, or if the dryer is already.connected to the house meter, then energy used



during the months of September, October and November that exceeds the average use during July and August will be about 4½ cents per kilowatt-hour.

#### **DUAL FUEL HEATING**

This one is still being formulated at this writing but will provide for a reduced electric rate during certain months, certain times of the day and above certain temperatures. The other type of fuel (dual fuel) is to be utilized when the electric use is curtailed during peak periods. We expect to have this type of energy available at about 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> cents per kilowatt-hour.

It is your Cooperative's objective to provide the members with the lowest cost power that is available to the Cooperative.

Power and energy can no longer be purchased at rates and conditions that have been present in the industry over the past several decades. There is a greater amount having to be paid up front to off set high investments and high interest. Taking these fixed costs into consideration, your Cooperative is also increasing its minimum facilities charge from \$4.40 per month to \$6.50 per month. This will alleviate an increase in the energy portion of your electric bill. Some cooperatives around the state are charging as much as \$15 as a facilities charge. This leaves your Cooperative, Clay Electric, as being in the lower category for applicable facilities charges.

As soon as the new lower off-peak rates are designed and made effective, we will welcome the opportunity to discuss them in detail if you will stop by the office. We shall also publish these new lower rates in this center section of the IREN publication.

ILLINOIS RURAL ELECTRIC NEWS

### Board meeting report.

Meeting of November 18, 1985 All trustees present.

Approved minutes of October 21, 1985 regular meeting.

Accepted 25 new memberships in Cooperative.

Cancelled 28 memberships that are no longer receiving service.

Reviewed and Accepted the manager's financial, operations and maintenance reports for October.

Approved contract with a large power user.

Announced AIEC meeting, November 21, 1985.

Heard a report of a recent Director's Seminar.

Heard a report of a recent Soyland meeting.

Discussed preliminary information on 1986 budget and instructed manager to prepare proposed budget for next regular meeting.

Discussed policy concerning consumer deposit refunds.

Approved early retirement of capital credits to estates of deceased mem-

bers.

Advised of South Central Power Cooperative Annual Meeting, December 9, 1985, Mt. Vernon.

Made Arrangements for the annual Christmas party.

Considered and Approved loan documents for future loans from REA and CFC.

Authorized the officers' execution of notes, mortgages and loan contracts in connection with the REA and CFC approved amounts.

Authorized Korean/Viet Nam Memorial contribution.

Advised of NRECA annual meeting, March 2-5, Las Vegas.

Authorized securing of bids for sale of truck and radio tower.

Adjournment.

#### Meeting of December 16, 1985

All trustees present.

Approved minutes of November 18, 1985 regular meeting.

Accepted 13 new memberships in Cooperative.

**Cancelled 24** memberships that are no longer receiving service.

Approved November work orders totaling \$9,649.63.

Reviewed and Accepted the manager's financial, operations and maintenance reports for the month of November.

Heard a report of a recent AIEC meeting.

Heard a report of a recent Soyland meeting.

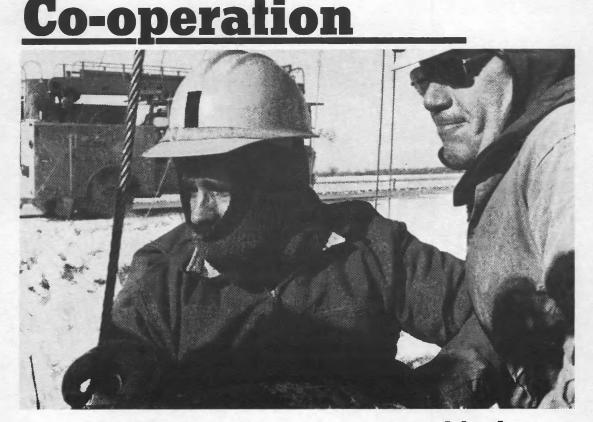
Discussed and Approved the financial budget for 1986 and authorized the roll-in of the WPCA into existing rate schedules and further authorized the adjustment of facilities charges to meet revenue requirements of the 1986 budget.

Authorized refund of security deposits in accordance with present security deposit policy.

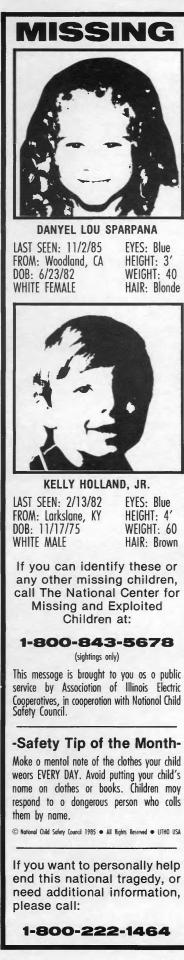
Approved write-off accounts totaling \$1,488.14 which were deemed uncollectible.

Accepted the high bids for sale of tower and truck chassis.

Adjournment.



on call in good weather ... and bad.



The Metropolitan Guild For Collectible Art Issues An Original Masterwork



## The GOLDEN EAGLE

- Strict Limited Edition
- OVER 1,000 FEATHERS each layered in PURE 24K GOLD
- *ISSUE PRICE*

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Collectors Item

The Metropolitan Guild for Collectible Art has commissioned nationally renowned sculptor Carver Tripp to create a sculpture that captures the raw power and winged majesty of the American Eagle... The artist has meticulously carved over 1000 feathers onto the body of "The Golden Eagle". The wings open gracefully to a span of 6 inches and each feather is layered in pure 24K Gold.

"The Golden Eagle" is engraved with the artist's authentic signature and each piece is individually numbered. Each statue is accompanied by an OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION.



CARVER EDWARD TRIPP Carver Tripp developed a love of art early in life. He nurtured this special

talent by studying with some of the world's finest teachers. He has created many beautiful pieces, but even he admits the **Golden Eagle** "...has its own magic!"



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On JUL	Y 4, 1	987, the	e original	Tripp	molds	will t
destroyed	and	no moi	re sculpt	ures wil	l be a	created
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The Metropolitan Guild for Collectible Art now offers you a unique opportunity to own limited edition works of art. We have commissioned renowned artists from around the world to create these one of a kind masterpieces. Our works of art are individually numbered, engraved with the artist's signature and produced in strictly limited editions; thereby ensuring their continued value.

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ILLINOIS RURAL ELECTRIC NEWS

## Legislators to agriculture leaders: we're working to help

Much of the Illinois agriculture economy is on shaky ground, but the Illinois Legislature is working to change that, those attending the Illinois Agriculture Legislative Breakfast were told.

The gathering, held April 5 in Springfield, is an annual event that provides an opportunity for members of the state's agriculture commodity groups to visit with their lawmakers. Some 60 farm-related organizations, including the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives, sponsored the event.

With the farm economy in the doldrums, many legislators had a chance to hear from the people back home, and the speakers, each of whom spoke briefly, told their audience that they are aware of the problems on the farm and are working diligently to help solve them.

Governor James R. Thompson noted that his administration is continuing its efforts on behalf of the state's premier industry, pointing out that foreign compe-

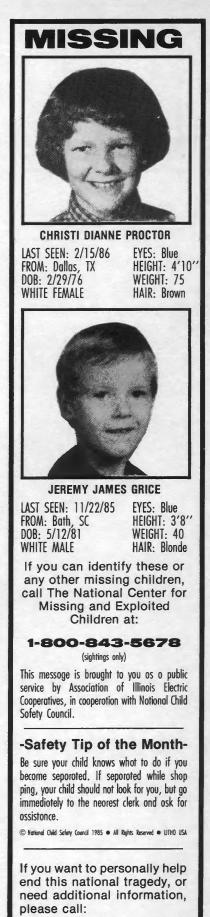
Much of the Illinois agricul- tition is rough and getting worse.

"Illinois farmers face the latest technology from across the seas. Some of the competition we face now is a result of aid we've sent to other countries, or it comes from countries we used to export to. They now have the advantage of cheap land, cheap labor and shorter distances to transport their goods.

"While the deck seems stacked against Illinois agriculture – and other American farmers – we cannot just give up.

"We can't just abandon our efforts. We need to keep our Food for Century III efforts going, to find new ways to add value to our products, through processing, before we ship them. And we need to develop better seed and new crops. If we can't do anything to raise prices, maybe we can do something to lower costs. When you visit with your legislators, be sure to thank them for their support — they really deserve it," the governor concluded.





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Right: MAC chairman Gaylon Gill, right, talks with Clay board president Edwin Henson, Below: Manager Campbell addresses members of the council and board members attending the meeting.





## New 'off-peak' cooperative rates draw interest of Member Awareness Council

New rates for water heating, grain drying and home heating were the main topics of discussion during a meeting of the Clay Electric Cooperative Member Awareness Council April 11 in Flora.

Members of the council, made up of two couples from each of the nine director areas of the system, heard manager Jim Campbell outline how the new rates will work, why they are possible, and what results are

#### foreseen.

Campbell said the new rates, significantly reduced for these specific application, were approved by the board in March and will be implemented as soon as the rate design is completed.

All the new rates are based on offpeak use of electricity, he said, and are optional for all members.

The water heater rate involves the installation of a timer control on electric water heaters. Participating members will receive an \$8 credit per month for using the timer.

Campbell said the grain drying option will provide electric power at about 4.5 cents per kilowatt-hour to approved grain drying installations, during the months of September, October and November.

The home heating rate will apply to those who utilize the dual fuel concept, an electric heating system and an alternate fuel heating system. This ILLINOIS RURAL ELECTRIC NEWS

concept, he said, has proven popular for a number of other cooperatives. The rate will be available during certain months, during certain times of the day and when the temperature is above a certain reading, he added. The electric power is used during the offpeak times and the alternate is put into use during peak times. This rate is expected to be about 3.5 cents per kilowatt-hour, he said.

Campbell said these innovative rates are possible because of the wholesale power agreement with Soyland Power Cooperative, which has been Clay's supplier of power since the beginning of 1985.

Campbell added that the Clav system is faced with the problem of peaks and valleys in electric demand. By controlling the peaks and filling in the valleys Clay becomes a more efficient user of electricity and kilowatt-hour costs are lowered.

He said more information would be available for members as the new rates are finished.

He also discussed the effect of declining oil prices on Clay Electric. About 40 percent of the cooperative's revenue comes from the oil industry in

the service area. With the drop in the price of oil, a significant number of wells have been taken out of producttion, and electric service for some of the wells has been disconnected, perhaps permanently.

"We all like the low cost of gasoline," Campbell said to the more than 40 persons at the meeting, "But, I would sure rather pay \$1.25 a gallon and know that our local economy was stronger."

"I had a member ask me the other day if electric prices would be going down now that gasoline prices have fallen." The truth is that the fall in gasoline prices may have an opposite effect for Clay. With the 40 percent of the revenue your cooperative needs coming from oil, any decrease in oil production means a reduction in the cooperative revenue and other members could even see an increase in their 4 costs as the cooperative works to meet its fixed costs.

These new off-peak rates, he added, can have a major positive impact on the cooperative's revenue, providing more kilowatt-hour sales over which to spread the fixed costs. A healthy oil industry and consumer-member utilization of these new rates can do a lot to control the cost of electricity for Clay Electric, Campbell added.

He also briefly discussed the proposal from Soyland and Western Illinois Power Cooperative to restructure their debt on the Clinton Power Station.

"Soyland is seeking to renegotiate the cooperative's debt in Clinton and, if this is successful, it could mean a major savings for Clay and the other 21 distribution cooperatives involved in Soyland and WIPCO," he said.

#### **Clay Crime Watch program featured**

Be sure and read the story on pages 4 and 5 of this month's issue of the Illinois Rural Electric News. Your cooperative is the first in the state to join forces with local sheriff's authorities and launch the IEC Crime Watch program. Your cooperative's program is featured in the statewide publication.

#### **Board** meeting report

#### **MEETING OF JANUARY 20, 1986**

All trustees present.

Approved minutes of December 16, 1985 regular meeting.

Accepted 25 new memberships in Cooperative.

Cancelled 17 memberships that are no longer receiving service.

Approved October work orders totaling \$106,536.76 and December work orders totaling \$65,307.84.

Reviewed and Accepted the manager's financial, operations and maintenance reports for December.

Reviewed a Compliance Report with CFC as presented by the manager.

Discussed and Approved REA Form 268, Certificate of Nondescrimination.

Heard a report on a recent AIEC meeting.

Heard a report on a recent Soyland meeting.

Approved early retirement of capital credits to estate of a deceased member. May 1986

Considered and Approved CFC lineof-credit renewal.

Executed a meter testing contract for 1986.

Discussed and Approved a pole testing contract for 1986.

Discussed and Approved a proposal for an interruptible rate contract with Marathon Oil Company pumping station.

Appointed delegates to NRECA annual meeting.

Reviewed the manager's salary and evaluated his performance and authorized a salary adjustment.

Adjournment.

**MEETING OF FEBRUARY 17, 1986** Eight trustees present.

Approved minutes of January 20, 1986 regular meeting.

Accepted 11 new memberships in Cooperative.

Cancelled 7 memberships that are no longer receiving service.

Approved January work orders totaling \$267,446.46.

Heard a report of a recent AIEC meeting.

Heard a report of a recent Soyland meeting where recent and pending legal actions were to be taken by one or more cooperatives and/or groups of members. The debt restructure proposal by Soyland was also discussed.

Authorized refund of security deposits in accordance with present security deposit policy.

Discussed and Authorized improvements to the heating system of the headquarters facility.

Made final arrangements for NRECA annual meeting.

Authorized manager to serve on the board of trustees of the Illinois Farm Electrification Council.

Received copy of proposed policy bulletins for study and review prior to the next board meeting.

Adjournment.



Above: Representatives of the three member-systems of SIPC follow in the annual report as treasurer Harold I. Dycus makes his report. Below: David Ramsey (left) of Omaha talks with Brandon Jackson, REA general field representative.

# Another good year for SIPC

Use of electricity throughout the three member-systems of Southern Illinois Power Co-operative (SIPC) was up by 4.1 percent in 1985, the greatest year-to-year increase since 1978.

Reporting to representatives of the member-cooperatives during SIPC's annual meeting March 27 at the Lake of Egypt headquarters



near Marion, officers and management said the total sales to membercooperatives exceeded 700,000 megawatt-hours (mwh) for only the second time in the cooperative's history. Board president Guy Casper of Cypress and executive vice president and general manager Jim Chapman said in their combined report that 1985 sales totalled 701,264 mwh compared to 1980's record of 702,178.

"The year 1985 was another good year for Southern Illinois Power Co-operative," they said, noting that 1985 marked the third consecutive year in which purchases by the three member-cooperatives had increased, following slight decreases for two years.

The three member-systems of SIPC are Egyptian Electric Cooperative Association, Steeleville; Southeastern Illinois Electric Cooperative, Eldorado, and Southern Illinois Electric Cooperative, Dongola. They serve about 37,000 meters in a block of 19 Southern Illinois counties.

In 1985, the cooperative continued to purchase coal at a price

## Two cooperatives select managers

Spoon River Electric Cooperative, Canton, and Menard Electric Cooperative, Petersburg, have selected new managers.

Gregory A. Campbell has been named executive vice-president and general manager of Spoon River.

Campbell has been on the Spoon River Electric staff since March 1983. He was promoted to assistant manager in March 1985. He assumed the position of acting manager last November following the retirement of William H. McCamey.

Campbell was raised in Canton and is a graduate of Canton Senior High School and Northern Illinois University, DeKalb. He served in the U.S. Army and is a veteran of the Vietnam war. He worked for Consolidation Coal Company and, prior to coming to Spoon River Electric, Campbell was personnel director at



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By planning ahead, you can help provide a financially secure future for your family, even when serious illness or injury strikes.

The following plans are available for electric cooperative and telephone cooperative members:

- Disability Income Protection
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These plans are underwritten by Mutual of Omaha and United of Omaha and available at Association Group rates.

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1	Name					
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Name of Co-op \_\_\_\_\_



Peace River Electric Cooperative in Wauchula, Florida.

Dorland W. Smith is the new manager of Menard. He was named to the post May 19. Smith has been employed by Menard Electric Cooperative since 1958, serving as power use adviser, data processing supervisor and staff assistant.

Smith fills the vacancy created by the retirement of John Root, who retired from Menard Electric after more than 20 years of service.

Smith is a native of Laporte County, Indiana. He attended Western Illinois University and was graduated from the University of Illinois at Champaign with a bachelor of science degree in agricultural engineering.



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## **Clay Electric refunding security deposits**

Your board of trustees has authorized the management to bring all members of your Cooperative up to date in accord with the current policy dealing with electric or consumer deposits.

The current policy states that only those members who are delinquent four times in 12 months or have a previous delinquent credit history with the cooperative are required to pay a cash deposit. This policy is designed to protect our members who pay their current bills on time.

While purging our records, we are taking the oldest deposits first and, if the credit history is good, we are refunding these older deposits and hope to clear all of our records during

### Board meeting report\_

#### Meeting of March 10, 1986

All trustees present.

Discussed financial audit for the period January 1, 1985, through December 31, 1985, with a representative of Leymone Hardcastle & Company, Ltd., the cooperative's auditors.

Accepted the audit report as presented.

Discussed and Authorized the adoption of various policy bulletins dealing with internal organization.

Discussed and Tabled request for ad in the Clay County Farm Bureau Plat Book.

Heard video tape provided by AIEC concerning annual meeting procedure. Adjournment.

Meeting of March 17, 1986

All trustees present.

Approved minutes of February 17,

the year. We are striving to keep a deposit for only those members who have an unsatisfactory credit history.

While Clay Electric is not under the Illinois Commerce Commission, your cooperative does strive to be no more forceful than deemed by the Commission to be fair, reasonable and proper for Public Utilities in matters of disconnection, deferred payment plans, deposits, valid sickness, temperature below 32 degrees, etc.

In part, the Illinois Commerce Commission rules and regulations contain the following language:

"A utility may request a deposit pursuant to Section 280.70 herein from a present residential or present non-residential customer during the first twenty-four months that the customer receives utility service from the utility if the customer, during any twelve month period, pays late four times if billed monthly, two consecutive times or three times if billed bi-monthly or two times if billed quarterly or semi-annually, or if the customer's wires, pipes, meters or other service equipment have been tampered with and the customer enjoyed the benefit of the tampering."

Again, your Cooperative implements policies, practices and procedures that will protect our good members from subsidizing the few who do not pay correctly and on time.

1986, regular meeting.

Accepted 13 new memberships in Cooperative.

**Cancelled** 14 memberships that are no longer receiving service.

Approved January 1986 work orders totaling \$31,597.81 and February 1986 work orders totaling \$8,408.74.

Reviewed and Accepted the manager's financial, operations and maintenance reports for January, 1986.

Heard a report on a recent NRECA meeting.

Heard a report on a recent AIEC meeting.

Heard a report on a recent IEC managers meeting dealing largely with toxic waste and PCB control and disposal.

Discussed and Authorized manager to further pursue implementation of a grain drying off-peak rate, a water heater off-peak rate and a dual fuel off-peak rate to be approved at a later meeting.

Adopted a resolution amending rate structure to adjust the facilities charge effective with the June 1986 billing to more nearly recover the cost of service to the consumers.

Heard a report of a recent Soyland meeting.

Authorized refund of security deposits in accordance with present security deposit policy.

Made final arrangements for upcoming Legislative Conference.

Approved change of time for the April 12, 1986, regular board meeting. Adjournment.

Meeting of April 21, 1986

All trustees present.

Approved minutes of special meet-

ILLINOIS RURAL ELECTRIC NEWS

ing of March 10, 1986, and regular meeting of March 17, 1986.

Accepted seven new memberships in Cooperative.

Cancelled 16 memberships that are no longer receiving service.

Approved March 1986 work orders totaling \$103,633.39.

Reviewed and Accepted the manager's financial, operations and maintenance reports for March 1986.

Heard a report on EPA requirements and regulations concerning disposal of materials containing PCBs.

Approved purchase of PCB storage tank and pump.

Authorized securing of bids for construction of a building to meet EPA requirements for the storage of

PCB materials prior to disposal.

Heard a report on requirements of the Illinois Right-to-Know Act.

Discussed and Approved manager's report of first quarter 1986.

Heard a report of a recent AIEC meeting.

Heard a report of a recent Soyland meeting.

Approved early retirement of capital credits to estates of deceased memhers

Discussed recent MAC meeting.

Iola.

Advised that present engineering firm would cease business on May 1, 1986.

Discussed and Authorized entering

into a contract with AIEC Engineering & Department to perform engineering services until a successor engineering firm could be retained.

Authorized the refund of money to consumer who is no longer receiving service.

Authorized purchase of ad in Clay County Fair Book.

Approved contract between the cooperative and Oil Technology at an interruptible rate.

Discussed an ad in local publication Discussed an upcoming meeting at and donation to a charity organization. Both items were denied.

> Advised of NRECA Legislative Conference on May 3-7, 1986.

Adjournment.

## You can help control rising power costs!

Do you ever stop to think about what you're paying for when you write out the check for your monthly electric bill? Did you know that a good percentage



of that bill goes to meet the "peak" energy demand of your electric cooperative?

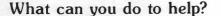
The energy "peak" periods are the one or two times per day when consumers' use of electricity is the highest. The highest peak comes early in the evening on the hottest or coldest day of the year when electric cooperative members across the state come into the house, prepare dinner, turn up the air conditioning or the heat, depending upon the season, and use electric appliances, lights and hot water . . . all at about the same time.

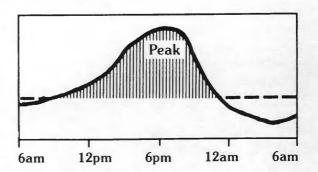
Your cooperative needs enough generating capacity to meet the demands of members during these annual peaks. Your cooperative must pay for the fixed costs of this power generation system designed to meet peak

loads, even though electric demands are lower during much of the year. For some cooperatives, over half of the cost of wholesale power is demand-related.

So by reducing peak demands, your cooperative can reduce its fixed costs paid for wholesale power supplies.

In other words, if all cooperative members do their part to "hold down" the peak, the price of electricity can be controlled.







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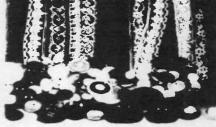
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## After you leave the hospital, what then?

Recovery from some accidents or illnesses require more care than your family can provide. More and more doctors today are recommending the care of a skilled nursing facility. But your hospitalization insurance or Medicare may not cover care in a skilled nursing facility — even if your doctor prescribes it.

CNA's Skilled Nursing Facility Plan for people age 60 and older could be the answer.

It provides benefits in addition to Medicare or any other insurance you may carry that can be paid directly to you. There is no limit to the number of times you can receive benefits, and these benefits will not be reduced because of

age. Find out more about CNA's Skilled Nursing Facility Plan. Complete and mail the coupon below, or call: 217-529-9275 Collect

The skilled Nursing Facility Plan is underwritten by Continental Casualty Company, one of the CNA Insurance Companies



For All the Commitments You Make

Yes! I want to know more about CNA's Skilled Nursing Facility Plan.
I understand there is no obligation.
Mail to: CNA INSURANCE COMPANIES
P. T. Cimarossa & Associates
P.O. Box 11026
Springfield, IL 62791-1026
Name
Address

Addres

City \_

State .

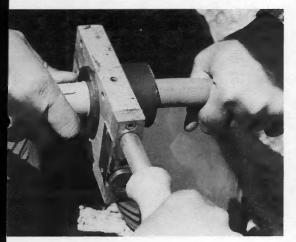
Zip .

work with. At 40 degrees F or so, an air-to-air heat pump would do an excellent job for you. At 20 degrees, it isn't exactly a bargain, and as the temperature plummets, efficiency drops sharply.

Closed-loop, groundwater heat pumps were designed to correct these problems, and they do a very good job.

They use water from a pipe grid buried in the yard – or a well – to constantly bring in water at about 50 degrees F, which the new, sturdier heat pump concentrates and shunts into the house during the winter. In summertime, the process is reversed, and the unit moves heated air out of the house and puts it back into the grid, to warm the house next winter.

You need to be careful to build enough of a grid to warm your home



all winter, but not too much, or you'll be wasting money. There's no benefit to overdoing it.

"It depends on the soil," says Alfred Toennies who, with his sons Randy and Mark, installed the Water Furnace heat pump at the Hempens' home. "We dug down here and found that the ground was pretty dry," he adds, "so we decided to put in a grid made up of 1,500 feet of pipe. If the soil were better, 1,200 feet would have been enough. And you want to have good soil contact with the pipe once it's buried, and the grid should be far enough beneath the surface that the temperature doesn't fluctuate."

The Hempens' grid is laid one pipe above another, the lower one at five feet, the other two feet above it. The house, which John is building himself, "with a lot of help from friends and relatives," is well insulated, but is not a super-insulated unit. It has an inch of urethane foam on the outside, three and one-half inches of fiberglass in the stud cavities, and a carefully built vapor barrier. His brother, Dennis, is doing the wiring, and, Joanne says, "We're going to have plenty of outlets."

Their house, while carefully insulated, has no special or unusual features that would make it extraordinary, so it will be a good test of the system. Clockwise from below, Randy and Mark Toennies discuss the installation. With good earth contact such an important part of the operation, backfilling is done very carefully. A hand-held, electrically operated machine is used to splice pipe ends to prevent leaks.







## Low-voltage current is deadly, too

A lot of people who would not go within 50 feet of a high-voltage power line fearlessly play around with 120-volt household current without giving a thought to whether it is dangerous or not. It is, and it can give a deadly shock.

About 1,000 people are electrocuted every year in the United States, and here is how some of these accidents happen:

• A do-it-yourselfer using a defective electric drill in the basement is electrocuted when he touches a metal laundry tub.

• A woman, whose basement was flooded by heavy rains, wades through the water to reach her freezer. She is electrocuted when she touches the lid of a shorted electric freezer.

• A child dies when he plugs one end of a detachable appliance cord into a wall socket and puts the other end in his mouth.

• Two children die when a radio falls into the bathtub where they are taking a bath.

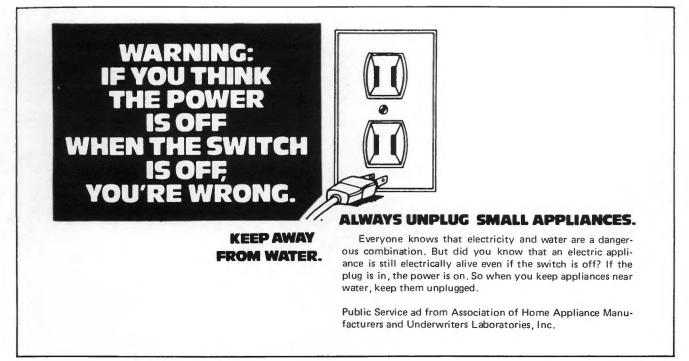
Actually, it's not the number of volts that causes shocks, tion. People have been known t but the amount of current (amperage) that enters the body, tively large jolts of electricity how long the shock lasts and the path which the current under certain conditions, can kill. follows.

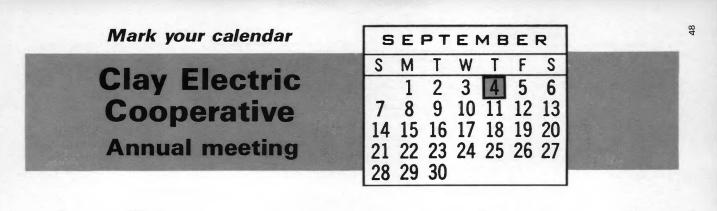
One milliampere (1/1000th of an amp) passing through the skin creates a tingling sensation. Only seven to 10 milliamperes can rob you of muscle control so that you can't let go. One hundred milliamperes (just 1/10th of an amp) can kill if the shock lasts for one second or longer.

Usually, the current passes in a hand and out of a foot, which may not be too bad. The real danger lies when the current passes in one arm, through the chest area and out the other arm. When this occurs, the current can paralyze the respiratory muscles, causing breathing to stop.

Such paralysis may last even after the person is disconnected from the electrical source. Too, the current can strike the heart, causing fibrillation, resulting in instant electrocution. The heart goes into unsynchronized fluttering, cutting off blood and oxygen circulation to body cells, including the brain.

Because of the way electricity works, low voltages surprisingly can be more dangerous than high voltages. A heavier jolt can "clamp" the the heart and prevent fibrillation. People have been known to recover from comparatively large jolts of electricity while a smaller amount, under certain conditions, can kill.







## **Cutting trees safely**

Do you have plans for building a some rather simple rules. new house or barn or clearing some land for farming? Perhaps you plan to cut a new right-of-way for a road or just get rid of some old dead trees which have become a nuisance.

Regardless of the chore at hand, cutting trees is serious business and demands attention to safety. Needless tragedy can be avoided by observing

Working gloves should be worn to protect your hands. Safety goggles should be worn to protect your eyes from flying chips. A properly fitted hard hat is worn to protect your head from falling branches. You step into steel-toed boots to protect your feet from mishaps with the saw or the ax. Think you are all set to start cutting?

#### THINK AGAIN!

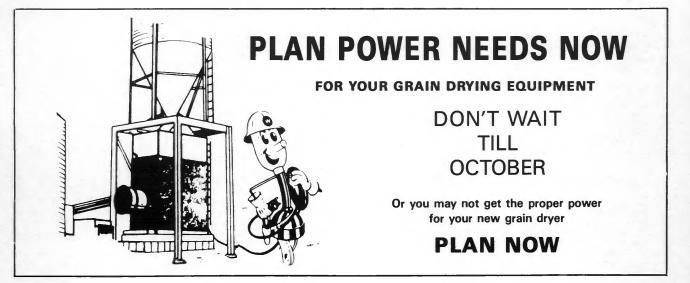
Some of the most serious accidents involving the cutting of trees occur because no attention is paid to the presence of electric power lines. A careful surveilance of the vicinity is essential before you begin any tree work.

Look overhead and to all sides surrounding your cutting site. Be very sure your tree will not come into contact with any power lines when it falls.

Wood can be a conductor of electricity. Each year several deaths and serious injuries are reported which involve trees falling into power lines. Do not become a statistic - take a few minutes to survey your cutting site.

Above all, if you do cause a tree to fall into a power line or you come across a tree which has fallen into a line, do not - under any circumstances - attempt to remove the tree. Stay clear of the tree and the line.

Call your power supplier as soon as possible. They will see to it that the problem is taken care of right away.



- 2 lbs. shrimp, cooked and deveined 2 stick butter 1/2
- green onions small yellow onion, chopped small green pepper, chopped
- 4 cups milk 4 tablespoons cornstarch 2 teaspoons chicken soup base 2 cups American cheese 2 tablespoons cooking sherry

In a skillet saute the onions, celery and green pepper. In a saucepan heat the milk. Add the cornstarch and the soup base stirring

constantly with a wire wisk until the mixture thickens to a cream sauce consistency. Reduce the heat and add the cheese. Simmer until cheese is melted and add the shrimp and onion mixture. Simmer for about 30 minutes. Add the sherry and taste for seasonings. Serve over rice or cheese souffle. SPAGHETTI CASSEROLE

8	cups water
	teaspoons salt
ī	cup spaghetti
	and a shaduate

11/2 cups tomatoes 1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce 1/2 cup grated cheese Dash of paprika

#### 11/2 lbs. hamburger 1 small onion, chopped

Bring water to boil; add salt and spaghetti. Cook until tender. Brown hamburger and onion in skillet; add tomatoes and Worcestershire sauce. Simmer for 20 minutes. Add spaghetti to meat mixture; mix well. Pour into a 2-quart casserole; top with cheese and paprika. Bake at 350 degrees for 20 minutes. Yield: 4 to 6 servings.

	CHIM	ICHAN	GAS
1/2	teaspoon salt	2	tablespoons cider vinegar
1	lb. lean ground beef	1/2	cup butter or margarine, melted
1	garlic clove, crushed	6	seven-inch flour tortillas
1	teaspoon ground cumin	1	pkg. (4 oz.) shredded cheddar cheese
	teaspoon oregano, crushed		cup sour cream
1/4	cup canned chopped green chilies		cup bottled taco sauce
1/4	cup bottled taco sauce		cups shredded lettuce
1/4	cup sour cream	1	ripe avocado, sliced
Spri	inkle salt in medium skillet.	Place	over medium heat. Add beef,
		1.	1.1 F 1

Sp beef. garlic and spices. Cook, crumbling with fork, until meat loses its pink color. Stir in remaining filling ingredients. Remove from heat, cool. In 8-inch skillet melt butter or margarine. Dip both sides of one tortilla into butter or margarine; drain off excess. Mound a rounded ½ cup filling on center of tortilla. Fold tortilla envelope fashion. Place seam side down in an ungreased 11% x 71/2-inch baking dish. Repeat with remaining tortillas and filling. Can be made ahead. Cover and refrigerate up to 24 hours. Preheat oven to 500 degrees. Uncover chimichangas and bake until crispy, about 15 minutes. Sprinkle with cheese, return to oven for a few seconds to melt cheese. Serve topped with sour cream and taco sauce, with lettuce and avocado on the side. Makes 4 servings, about 855 calories each.

3	lbs.	ground	beef

	DELI	CANNELLUNI
	lbs. ground beef	1/2 cup tomato puree
	small onion, finely chopped	1/2 CUP SOUR CREAM
3	ribs celery, finely chopped	Sauce:
1/2	green pepper, finely chopped	4 cups milk
1/2	teaspoon pure granulated garlic	4 tablespoons cornstarch
1/2	teaspoon chili powder	2 teaspoons chicken soup
1	topenoon elimin	1/2 cup Amorican cheese

- 1/2 1/2 1/2 1 teasp teasp 1/2 teaspoon seasoning salt 2 tablespoons red cooking wine or
- burgundy
- icken soup base i cheese 1 cup parmesan cheese, freshly grated

In a saucepan saute the beef, breaking it apart with a fork, until it is lightly browned. Add the remaining ingredients and simmer about 30 minutes. Do not let mixture boil. Place mixture, divided evenly, into 16 crepes. Roll and place seam down, side by side, in a lightly greased baking dish. In a saucepan heat the milk. Add the cornstarch and soup base stirring constantly with a wire wisk until mixture thickens to a cream sauce consistency. Add the cheese and simmer until cheese is melted. Pour sauce over crepes. Sprinkle with parmesan cheese and bake at 350 degrees until bubbly. Serves 8. Crepe Batter: 1 cup flour Dash salt

#### 2 tablespoons butter, melted 2 cups milk

2 eggs In a bowl sift the flour and the salt together. Add the eggs, butter and milk and beat with a mixer until smooth. Lightly butter a small skillet or crepe pan with a pastry brush. Pour a small amount of batter into a pan and roll it out to the edge of the pan. Cook like pancakes, turning once until lightly browned.

HOT	CHICKEN	SALAD
	1	tablesnoo

	/ and fame all'alance		
· 7	6 oz. jars chicken		
	can cream of chicken	CA118	
	can cream of chicken	5000	

d celery	3 hard-coo
atoma di antan	2/

- 1 tablespoon lemon juice 1 tablespoon lemon juice 1/2 cup slivered almonds 3 hard-cooked eggs, diced 3/4 cup mayonnaise 2 cups crushed potato chips
- 2 cups chopped celery 1 tablespoon minced onion 1/2 teaspoon salt 1/2 teaspoon pepper

Mix all ingredients except potato chips; place in casserole. Cover with potato chips. Bake at 350 degrees for 1 hour. Yield: 4-5 servings. CALMON CROQUETTE

	SALMON	CROQUETTES
1	15 oz. can pink salmon, drain and	1/2 cup chopped green onion
	save juice	1/2 teaspoon Worcestershire or to taste
1	egg	1/4 cup salmon juice
1/2	cup flour	1 heaping teaspoon baking powder
	Pepper to taste	Deep fat for frying
		A 1 1 3/

Mix salmon and egg with fork. Add ½ cup sifted flour and stir. Mixture will be thick. Add pepper, onions and Worcestershire. In the ¼ cup salmon juice, put the baking powder and beat with fork until it foams. Pour this into salmon mixture and mix with fork. Drop by small spoonsful into deep hot fat. Be sure and cook within 15 minutes of mixing. Very light and lacy. Serves 4 to 6.

1 large instant vanilla pudding 1 cup Eagle Brand milk 2 cups sweet milk Mix pudding according to package directions. Add Eagle Brand and sweet milk. Fold in non-dairy whipped topping. Layer until all mixture is gone.

lcing: 1 cup sugar

1 cup sugar 1 teaspoon vanilla 2 tablespoons white corn syrup Cook sugar, water, corn syrup Cook sugar, water, corn syrup and vanilla to a soft boil stage. Fold in egg whites that have been beaten with cream of tartar. Pour syrup over egg mixture slowly, beating all the time. Place on top of pudding. Brown in oven.

#### **BEEF ENCHILADAS**

Meat Filling: 1 lb. ground meat

1 clove garlic, chopped 1 tablespoon water 1 can (1 lb.) kidney beans

2 teaspoons salt 1 tablespoon vinegar 1 tablespoon chili powder

In medium skillet over low heat, saute meat with garlic, salt, vinegar, water, and chili powder until browned. Stir in beans and set aside.

- Set asige. Tomato Sauce: 3 tablespoons salad oil 1 clove garlic, chopped 1/4 cup chopped onion 1 tablespoon vinegar 1 cup boiling water Dash ground cumin
- 1/2 teaspoon salt 2 cans (101/4 oz.) tomato puree 1 beef bouillon cube 2 tablespoons chopped green chilies
- Dash pepper

In hot oil in skillet, saute garlic and onion until golden (about 5 minutes). Remove from heat. Stir in flour until smooth, then stir in tomato puree, vinegar and bouillon cube (dissolved in water). Bring mixture to boiling point, stirring over medium heat. Add green chilies, cumin, salt and pepper; simmer uncovered about 5 minutes. Use 10 tortillas, frozen or homemade. 1 cup grated sharp cheddar cheese or 1 cup cubed Monteray Jack cheese. To assemble: Preheat oven to 350 degrees. Place about 1/3 cup filling in center of each tortilla, roll up, arrange seam side down in a 13 x 9 x 2 baking dish. Pour tomato sauce over all, sprinkle with cheese. Bake about 25 minutes. Makes 5 servings. Meat and tomato filling can be made ahead of time and refrigerated. Reheat slightly when ready to use. Put each tortilla in hot grease for a minute before assembling.



#### FROZEN COCONUT PIE

2 cups crushed graham crackers 1 stick margarine, melted 1 3 oz. pkg. cream cheese, room temperature

2 teaspoons sugar

1/2 cup milk 31/2 cups non-dairy whipped topping 11/3 cups coconut 1/2 teaspoon almond extract

Make crust from graham cracker crumbs and melted margarine. Beat cream cheese until soft, beat in sugar, gradually add milk and beat until smooth, fold in coconut, whipped topping and ex-tract. Spoon into crust and freeze. Set at room temperature a few minutes before serving.

PARTY CHEES	SE SANDWICH
1 8 oz. pkg. cream cheese	1 cup salad dressing
1 small can pimento	2 teaspoons grated onion
1 cup grated pecans	1/2 stick butter
Mix well and spread on party rou	nds.
BIG B	URGER
2 cups all purpose flour 2 cups mashed potato flakes	11 oz. can condensed cheddar cheese soup
3/4 cup butter or margarine, softened	1/4 cup chopped onion
3/4 cup milk	1/2 teaspoon salt
	1/4 teaspoon pepper
Filling:	
1 lb. ground beef	1 tablespoon prepared mustard, if
1 tablespoon catsup	desired
Topping:	
2 tablespoons milk	1/2 cup mashed potato flakes
2 tablespoons butter or margarine, melted	

Preheat oven to 425 degrees. (To measure flour, lightly spoon into measuring cup; level off.) In large bowl, combine flour and flakes. Cut butter in thoroughly with a fork; stir in milk. Dough will be stiff. Press half the dough into a 10-inch circle on ungreased cookie sheet. Brown ground beef; drain. Stir in next six ingredients. Spread to within 1/4-inch of dough edge. On waxed paper, over filling and seal edge; brush with milk. Sprinkle with mixture over filling and seal edge; brush with milk. Sprinkle with mixture of melted butter and potato flakes. Bake 20 to 25 minutes until golden brown. Refrigerate any leftovers. Makes 4 to 6 servings.

## REFE CANNELLONI puree

the economic development business, but exists to help the people in small towns whose job it is to attract industry. "One community took a good, hard look at its image as a possible site for economic development and decided it needed to change," she says. "They asked us to help, and we set up a special economic development training course for their leaders. It dealt with how to market your community, how to put together a development board and how to set up a retention team, to keep the businesses they already had. It's taking time and a lot of work, but they're turning things around."

Pat King, Jim Layton and Curt Murton, also from EICC, spoke briefly during the panel session, and emphasized that their efforts are geared toward facilitating efforts, rather than acting as economic development people themselves. "We can help prospective business people find legal, bookkeeping and financial help, and work with them to help set up customized training programs," Chillson says.

The four pointed out that local community colleges throughout the state have programs geared to helping community development efforts, and stressed that the nearest community college would be a good starting place for those seeking to start a new business, expand an existing one or to get community development help.





Why are electric rates going up?

This is the most often asked question that I receive. And, I believe it is a question that deserves an answer.

After many years in the electric business, I've seen rates go down and up. Most of the changes have been caused by one or two things – people and government. The reason I say this is that we have a government that is elected to represent the people. Therefore, laws, rules and regulations are proposed, passed and put into effect at the will of the people.

What I want to reflect here is that the laws, practices and policies that are passed by the legislative bodies at the request of the people affect your electric rates. To make this clear, I think we have to go back to some fundamental facts. Let's start with this:

Production of electricity is a conversion process. It must be manufactured from some type of fuel. It isn't pulled out of the air and it isn't free. It does not exist as a result of nature except as lightning and so-called static electricity from brushing your hair with a comb. Unfortunately, while these two examples carry voltage, they have no power to run a refrigerator or a pump motor.

With this fact in mind, you can see that electricity has to be manufactured from other sources such as: (1) coal, (2) oil, (3) natural gas, (4) nuclear, (5) falling water (hydro), (6) all other sources such as solar.

Here is an excerpt from a recent publication: Present electric generating capacity in the U.S. is supplied by the following fuels: coal, 54.5 percent; hydro, 14.4 percent; nuclear, 12.7 percent; gas, 11.8 percent; oil, 6.5 percent; other (includes solar), 0.3 percent. Realizing that these fuels (energy sources) are converted into electricity, let's examine the history of one of these costs — namely coal, which produces over one-half of the nation's electricity. The output of coal or the heat value is measured in BTUs (British Thermal Units). Therefore, the cost per BTU is a fair measure of what has happened to the coal market.

Cents per million BTU: 1960, 26.0 cents; 1970, 31.2 cents; 1973, 41.9 cents; 1983, 162.8 cents; 1985, 165.6 cents.

I can attest to this rise since I have seen electric wholesale rates that were based upon \$3.50 per ton coal in the late 1960s rise as coal increased to \$30 per ton in the early 80s.

A pound of coal generates about one kilowatt-hour of electricity. In the late 1960s the fuel cost for coal was about 1 3/4 mills per kwh, contrasting with 15 mills per kwh in the early 80s. Today's fuel cost for coal-generated power is about 20 mills per kwh or over 10 times what it was in the late 1960s.

My point is that it was not the utility industry's fault that coal costs increased dramatically. It just happened that you got the message of increased cost of coal through your light bill - and the cooperative was just the messenger that carried the bad news.

I'm sure you remember the oil embargo that took place in 1973. I hope you remember, also, that the government and the people started on a conservation program coupled with a program to not be dependent upon foreign energy. Utilities were asked to convert existing gas- and oil-fired units to coal and at the same time build new nuclear plants – to put our reliance on coal and nuclear instead of foreign oil. We did just that.

But, let's remember, too, that it takes six to eight years to build a new coal-fired plant and 12 to 14 years (under present restrictions and laws) to build a nuclear plant.

In spite of all of this, the electric utility industry tried to comply with the request of the people and our government and embarked upon a program of construction to meet the nation's goals — no reliance on foreign energy. Your light bill carries the message of that cost of construction, which in some cases is just now coming on line.

Without going into statistics too much, you know what has happened to the cost of other fuels.

Natural gas jumped from 24.4 cents/ million BTUs in 1960 to 361.3 cents/ million BTUs in 1985.

Oil jumped from 34.4 cents/million BUT in 1960 to 477.4 cents/million BTUs in 1985.

Both increased far more than coal and both are utilized in the production of electricity. Your electric companies did not cause the increase, but the added costs had to be carrried in your electric bills.

Again, we were only the messsenger of bad news.

Since oil generates only 6.5 percent of total electricity in the U.S., the current drop in oil prices will have little or no effect upon reducing the cost of electricity.

Now we are faced with other factors which are no fault of the electric industry. These factors are going to cause further increases to your light bill and we have to carry the message

ILLINOIS RURAL ELECTRIC NEWS

of the costs which were the result of people wanting certain legislation: (1) Clean Air Act - addition of scrubbers to coal-fired plants, (2) toxic waste disposal - PCBs in transformer oil, (3) deregulation of rail rates - higher cost to haul coal. All of these will add to the cost of your electricity. For example, let's look at a scrubber on an electric generating plant. In some cases the scrubber itself will cost more than the original cost of the generating plant. Furthermore, it will take 15 percent of the plant capacity to run the scrubber, thereby reducing the output of the plant to 85 percent. And the scrubber will last only 15 years, while the plant will last more than 30

years. Therefore, the cost of two scrubbers per plant will show up on your light bill.

None of this is intended to say that the electric industry is against clean air. But, we want you to know that each time a bill is passed or a group wants this or that — the cost will show up on your light bill.

There are other things that reflect the current economy of the nation. One example: I've pointed out that a scrubber might double the cost of a generating plant. If interest rates are double what they were a few years ago, this means interest charges are four times greater.

This also is shown in your light bill

because it costs that much more to  $\mathfrak{P}$  generate electricity.

Another example is the recent rapid increase in the cost of insurance. We will have to be the messenger of this rising cost, too.

I am not pointing at anyone or any one group, but I think it is time the people, our consumers, realize that all these good things have a price tag. And everything I've mentioned has a price tag that is reflected in your light bill — not the fault of the electric company, but because someone or some group wanted it done. We are only the messenger that carries the bad news to you each month in your electric bill.

#### **Board meeting report**

Meeting of May 19, 1986

All trustees present.

Approved minutes of regular meeting of April 21, 1986.

Accepted six new memberships in ber. Cooperative.

**Cancelled** nine memberships that are no longer receiving service.

Approved April 1986 work orders totaling \$13,061.97.

Heard a report concerning a recent inspection by Environmental Protection Agency and we were advised that planned construction for storage of oil field equipment has met current standards.

Opened bids for construction of a storage facilities to meet Environmental Protection Agency requirements and awarded a construction contract for a metal warehouse building.

Authorized refund of security deposits in accordance with present security deposit policy.

Reviewed and Accepted the manager's financial, operations and maintenance report for April, 1986.

Reviewed and Completed required informational form to CFC.

Discussed the 1986 annual meeting plans and established September 4, 1986, as the date for the annual meeting.

Heard a report of a recent AIEC meeting.

Heard a report of a recent Soyland meeting.

Discussed the selection of a consulting engineer for the cooperative and August 1986 decided to obtain additional quotations.

Approved early retirement of capital credits to estate of deceased member.

Adjournment.

Meeting of June 2, 1986

All trustees present.

Discussed current information regarding litigation occurring in other parts of the state of Illinois.

Authorized the president to use his discretion for the attendance by the attorney at meetings which may have a legal impact upon the cooperative.

Discussed and released a member from the cooperative at the member's request.

Authorized a personal property damage claim.

Discussed a recent public meeting. Adjournment.

#### Meeting of June 16, 1986 All trustees present.

Approved minutes of regular meeting of May 19, 1986, and special meeting of June 2, 1986.

Accepted 24 new memberships in Cooperative.

Cancelled 18 memberships that are no longer receiving service.

Approved May 1986 work orders totaling \$15,137.72.

Reviewed and Accepted the manager's financial, operations and maintenance reports for May 1986.

Advised of upcoming AIEC meet-

ing.

Heard a report of a recent Soyland meeting.

Discussed 1986 annual meeting plans.

Appointed nominating committees in conformance with by-law requirements. Members appointed as follows:

District I

Darrell Birch Henry Dale Carter William Stanley Garland Galloway Kenneth Fulfur, Jr. Gene Roley Vernon Wendling Edward Lewis

District III

Fred O'Bryan George Marvin Darrell Horath Wesley Horath Joy Dean Logan Kevin Logan Paul Lash Joe Niemerg Lloyd Norbut District IX Leland Spicer Roy Eubanks

Ralph Marti Harold Cantrell

Paul Meyer

Jim Smith

Vernon Quandt

Robert McCorkel

Wrote off to expense uncollectible accounts totaling \$936.75.

Discussed recent meeting with a member.

Adjournment.

Experts Report...Once Established...Water Just Once A Week...Be Absolutely Amazed As All Growing Season Long-Week In, Week Out...Compared To Even The Majestic Black Spruce...WONDER SHADE TREE...

## ZOOMS TO THE SIZE OF A **15 YEAR OLD TREE IN JUST ONE SINGLE YEAR!** YES, ROOF-HIGH IN JUST ONE YEAR!

and keeps on skyrocketing 30-40-50 EVEN UP TO 60 FEET HIGH OR MORE in less time than most trees nudge themselves a few feet off the ground.

### Actually Soars Into A Magnificent Tree IN JUST ONE YEAR!

Yes! Based on amazing growth rates reported by plant scientists—it grows SO FAST . . . arches out SO WIDE you can actually take a ruler and measure the

incredible difference in height every 2 to 3 days! OR, to really leave your neighbors gasping in awe and wonder, give them a yardstick and let them measure the difference IN FEET every 2 to 3 weeks! Yes, goes on to thrust itself so high, so fast that it

actually towers over even a Japanese Red Maple, Cherry Tree or even the most graceful silky willow in such a ridiculously short time you will simply refuse to believe your eyes! Think of it!

#### GROWS MORE IN JUST ONE MONTH THAN MOST TREES GROW IN AN ENTIRE YEAR!

Because according to plant experts, Govt. scientists and Botanical Gardens who researched this wonder-hybrid...once established, you merely water it once-a-week, and be absolutely floored as, during its SUPER-SOARING growing season, it GROWS AS MUCH AS A FULL 12-FOOT WEEKLY AFTER EVERY TIME YOU WATER IT!

That's right! Grows higher than even a full grown Flowering Dogwood IN JUST ONE SINGLE SEASON! Grows higher than even a full-grown Star Magnolia IN JUST ONE SINGLE YEARI

#### PLANT NOW-REACH OUT AND TOUCH ITS LUSH, THICK BRANCHES FROM YOUR SECOND STORY BEOROOM WINDOW BY THE NEXT SUMMERI

No doubt about it. There's just not another "instant" Shade Tree like it on this planet! Because thanks to this miracle of plant science, instead of spending a small fortune on a tree and then waiting half a lifetime for it to grow...get set for the garden-wonder of your life as this super-soaring hybrid rockets forth from a prize nursery-grown plant to a tower of roof-high beauty in less time than you ever dreamed possible.

## GROWS IN VIRTUALLY ANY SOIL—REQUIRES NO Special Care—Soars into a masterpiece of Beauty in Just a matter of months!

Best of all, unlike most trees that demand constant care, constant pampering . . . about the only thing you do after you plant this super-growing wonder-hybrid is water it and enjoy it! That's why leading botanical gardens ... landscape artists ... garden editors ... can't stop raving about its indescribable beauty .... its trouble-free care . . . its surging, towening growth.

Small wonder that leading experts hail it in the most glowing terms ... recommended it again and again for homeowners who want a stunning display of beauty ... both a wind and privacy screen and deep, cool shade and with practically no more work than a thorough watering each week!

VITAL STATISTICS FROM LEADING EXPERTS MATURE GROWTH SIZE: as much as 40 to 65 feet MATURE SPREAD: as much as 30 to 35 feet

ZONE OF HAROINESS: Hardy from the deepest South to as far North as Vermont, Minn., Quebec, British Columbia. Winter Hardy in areas where temp. drops as low as 30 degrees below zero.

LIGHT NEEDS: Grows beautifully in Sunny location.

**DECORATIVE MERITS:** Highly recommended by land-scape architects as beautiful decorative specimens for homes, parks, highways, etc., where exceptional fast growth and beauty are required. Perfect for fast screening and privacy.

RAPIO RATE OF GROWTH: Experts report growth rates on specimen trees that measure up to 8 FEET THE VERY FIRST YEAR ALONE. That's more than most shade trees grow in 3 . . . 4 . . . 5 . . . even 7 years. Yes, once established will grow ranch-house-roof high IN JUST ONE SINGLE YEAR, that's night—The very next year after planting! Experts also report it soars an amazing 5 to 8 feet each year for YEARS thereafter. Naturally results are based on optimum growing conditions. Takes but 10 minutes to plant and normal care rewards you with a lifetime of beauty starting this very year.

CARE: Nothing special-just normal garden care. Water fully once weekly. Naturally resistant to most diseases, pests or insects.

## WE HAVE AT THIS MOMENT ONLY A LIMITED SUPPLY AVAILABLE FOR RELEASE TO THE PUBLIC—FULL SUPPLY WON'T BE READY UNTIL 1987 SO ACT NOW!

Now the price of this super growing shade tree is not \$20 or \$30 as you might expect, but a mere \$3.95! That's right, only \$3.95 for this magnificent Beauty that rewards you with such a glorious display of growth IN JUST ONE SINGLE YEAR. However, our supply is related Evidence to the convince folder will on the limited! Full supplies from the growing fields will not be ready until late 1986 or early 1987 Therefore, all orders must be shipped on a first-come, first-shipped basis. To make sure you don't miss out . . . ACT NOW!

#### SATISFACTION GUARANTEED **OR MONEY BACK!**

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C.O.D's please.

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Remember: Satisfaction is fully guaranteed. You must be thnilled in every way with this spectacular f-a-s-t growing shade tree or RE-TURN AT ANYTIME within 90 days for a full refund of purchase price. . . ANYTIME within 1 year for free replacement. Could anything be fairer? Now is the time to order and replant so send no-nisk coupon today!



IT'S ALMOST LIKE GROWING **INSTANT SHADE** 



Name. Address City State Zip





## Non-profit cooperatives still need revenues

Clay Electric Cooperative is a non-profit organization dedicated to providing dependable electric service at cost to its member-consumers. If you stop to think for a minute or so, you will recognize that your electric cooperative is no different from any other type of business operation. The cooperative obtains its revenue for operating from only one source — its member-consumers. This revenue must cover all of the costs the cooperative incurs including collecting past-due accounts. These expenses include items such as postage and handling and clerical help required to mail shut-off notices.

We are very pleased to announce that the majority of the Clay Electric members are most prompt in paying their electric bills. You are helping to keep operating cost at a minimum and are to be congratulated.

However, one of the most unpleasant tasks any Clay Electric serviceman has is the disconnection of electric service due to non-payment of a past-due bill.

But every month throughout the cooperative's service area, it is necessary for servicemen to take the time (this is costly time that could be spent working on preventative maintenance) to collect past due accounts, plus members have to pay a \$10 collection charge or have their service disconnected.

Only when the past-due bill has been paid, plus the reconnect fee of \$10 during regular working hours or \$45 after regular working hours (regular working hours are from 8 a.m. to 4:45 p.m., Monday through Friday), plus a cash deposit as applicable, will the service be reconnected.

It's frustrating that these members can avoid the service charge by getting their payment to the cooperative's offices by the due date printed on every bill, every month. But, somebody must pay for the cost of collecting. Shouldn't that person be the member who hasn't paid his account on time?

Each account is due and payable the 15th of each month. Members have through the 24th to pay on time. A delinquent notice is then mailed stating that if the amount is not paid by a certain time and date, service will be disconnected.

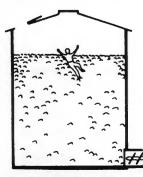
Occasionally there are cases of temporary extreme hardship where there is a death or sickness in the family. In these situations, members may come to the cooperative's office to apply for more time to pay a past-due bill. If the member's payment record has been prompt, and the cooperative's member representative is satisfied that a genuine need exists, he may allow a member to enter into a deferred payment plan.

However, the cooperative discourages this type of arrangement because in most cases stretching out payments on electric bills would actually be a disservice to members who pay their bills. If members can't keep up with their bills, then it is simply going to be harder for them to catch up.

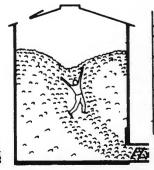
Clay Electric is committed to being fair and nondiscriminatory to its members. It is only fair that those who use the electricity must also pay for it. We do not want those who pay "on time" to be saddled with the costs of those who do not pay on time.

For this reason, Clay Electric's payment and collection policy was adopted to protect the members who pay for their electricity they use on time and on a current basis.

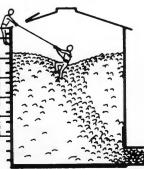
### Be very careful while working in grain bins



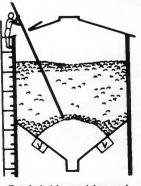
Grains are dangerous as quicksand even when not unloading.



Flowing grain sucks you under suddenly when unloading starts.



If you must go into the bin, use a lifeline and have somone there.



Break bridges with a pole. Use vibrators to keep grain flowing.

### Board meeting report.

MEETING OF JULY 21, 1986 Eight trustees present.

Approved minutes of regular meeting of June 21, 1986.

Accepted 22 new memberships in Cooperative.

Cancelled 18 memberships that are no longer receiving service.

Approved June, 1986 work orders totaling \$11,203.05.

Reviewed and Accepted the manager's financial, operations and maintenance reports for June 1986.

Heard a report of a recent AIEC meeting.

Heard a report of a recent Soyland meeting.

Reviewed quotations for supplying meals to cooperative annual meeting and Accepted low bid.

Heard a report of the nominating committee.

Appointed two directors and an alternate to serve on Soyland board at Soyland annual meeting.

Appointed delegate and alternate to AIEC annual meeting.

Appointed delegate and alternate to Statewide Power Cooperative annual meeting.

Discussed NRECA state annual meeting and Appointed delegate and alternate to same.

Appointed representative to AIEC for two year term.

Advised of upcoming Region V meeting September 16-18, 1986.

Approved early retirement of capital credits to estate of deceased member.

Adjournment.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

**MEETING OF AUGUST 18, 1986** 

All trustees present.

Approved minutes of regular meeting of July 21, 1986.

Accepted 17 new memberships in Cooperative.

Cancelled 20 memberships that are no longer receiving service.

Approved July 1986 work orders totaling \$192,897.98.

Reviewed and Accepted the manager's financial, operations and maintenance reports for July 1986.

Approved the roll-in of the equity and WPCA into the base rate resulting in no additional charge to the consumer.

Heard a report of a recent Soyland meeting.

Finalized 1986 annual meeting plans.

Approved donation to Boy Scouts. Approved early retirement of capital credits to estate of deceased member.

Authorized manager to submit the president's name to the Illinois Cooperative Committee for a recognition award.

Adjournment.





#### . . . Working together to keep the energy flowing

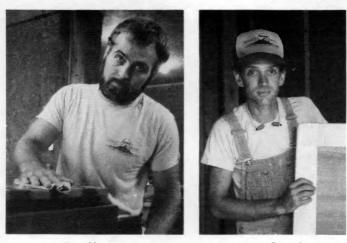
While the electric cooperatives of Illinois serve only about 5% of the consumers in the state, they maintain 40% of the pole miles of lines . . . much of it through the roughest, back-country terrain Illinois has to offer.

Longtime electric cooperative members, like Gene Acheson of Rushville (right), know the importance of electricity on the farms and in the homes of rural Illinois. They understand the need to work with the employees of their electric cooperative to keep their energy distribution system in top condition.

A year-round task for cooperatives involves tree-trimming and bush-clearing . . . important tasks because brush and tree limbs that grow into power lines can cause energy losses and outages. Cooperative forestry crews like Lyle Forsythe and Steve Fanning work year-round to keep trees and brush away from the lines. It's a dangerous and demanding job, but a necessary one. The cooperatives and their tree-trimming crews have come to rely upon members like Gene to help them keep the line rights-of-way cleared.

Members can help their co-op to keep the power flowing by notifying the office about areas where trees and brush have overgrown into the lines. If a large tree near the power lines needs to be trimmed or cut, call the cooperative for help! Crews will be glad to help . . . and they might be able to prevent a costly power outage in the future.

Keeping the power flowing along the back roads of Illinois is a demanding job. But with cooperatives and members like Gene Acheson working together, we're getting the job done.



Ben Kruger

**Chris Cassidy** 

## Quality woodwork

"I learned that I enjoyed woodworking more than I liked building houses." The people at Beaver Creek Woodworks are working today, building tomorrow's heirlooms. Ben Kruger, Chris Cassidy and Becky Meyer work with top-quality hardwoods to build carefully crafted woodworks designed from the ground up to be pleasing to the eye, functional and to last for many decades.

Their shop, which is served by Adams Electrical Co-Operative, is on Highway 96, just south of Quincy.

"We try to use the old-fashioned joinery methods," Chris says, "where the pieces we make are held together by good joints, rather than simple butt joints and nails or screws. They're kind of like Chinese locking puzzles in that you have to work at it, sometimes, to find out how to disassemble them."

In some of today's furniture factories, butt joints, nails, screws and sometimes staples are used to speed the mass production process and help keep costs down. The same process also makes for furniture items that will never make it to antiquity, the partners say. To them, an antique is not just something old, but a work of art that has aged.

"Nails gradually work themselves out," Chris says, "and you can bet that a piece put together at the turn of the century with nails or screws has either been rebuilt or needs to be. This is especially true of chairs, tables and furniture people use a lot."

Ben, who dreamed up the idea of the shop, got into quality woodworking in a backhanded sort of way. Trained at the University of Illinois in home design and construction, he ran across a friend who knew woodworking and wanted to learn some of the finer points of home building. The friends agreed to swap skills. "I learned that I enjoyed woodworking more than I liked building houses," says Ben, who has a tad of poetry and a shovelful of artistry in him. "I like the Louis Nizer quote," he says, "that goes like this: 'A laborer works with his hands. A craftsman works with his hands and mind, and an artist works with his hands, his mind and his heart'."

Chris, who had held a series of repair and add-on jobs for area contractors, was talking with Ben, who had come up with the idea of a quality woodworking shop sometime before. "It seemed like a good thing," he says, "and I wasn't doing anything else really interesting, so I decided to get in on the venture."

Both are still working to improve their skills, by reading books and magazine articles in trade publications, and by trying new ideas in the shop.

"It's extremely important in quality woodwork to preserve the integrity of the grain," Ben emphasizes,



A carefully crafted jewelry box awaits the final touches before going out to a buyer.

"along with using careful joinery techniques."

"I'll only be able to produce so many pieces in my lifetime," he adds, "and I want to remember and savor the challenges presented by each one."

ILLINOIS RURAL ELECTRIC NEWS

#### Warsaw

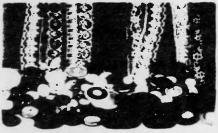
#### (Continued from page 5)

and monitors the soil carefully, especially for phosphorus, potassium and nitrogen, and keeps an eye on the corn's leaves. He goes through the field regularly, to check for insects.

"I believe the way farmers will be able to survive will be by decreasing their cost of producing by getting more corn per acre," he concludes, "and that's

to do by careful management.





YARDS LACE \$2.25 LACE-LACE-LACE ... 40 yards of Lace

LACE — LACE — LACE ... 40 yards of LACE in delightful patterns. Edging, insertions, etc. Assorted beautiful desgns, colors and widths. Pieces at least 10 yards in length — none smaller. Mar-velous for dresses, pillowcases etc. Terrific as hem facing. Only \$2.25 (About 5/4° qd) or double orders \$4.35.3 orders just \$6.25. Pls include 50¢ pstg. and hding. with EACH set of 40 yards you buy. Satisfaction guaranteed! FREE with lace 50 BUTTONS! 50 NEW High Quality Buttons. Assorted colors, sizes and shapes. Sent FREE with each lace order. Please allow up to 6 weeks for delivery.

LACE LADY 1602 Locust St. Dept. LB-53 St. Louis, MO 63103



#### At Last! A Small Tiller **That Works!**



Forget about big, clumsy, yank-youalong tillers forever! The Mantis tills a sensible 6" to 9" wide (not 20" or more like big tillers). Mantis weighs just 20 lbs. (not 200 to 300 lbs.). Mantis' tines go through

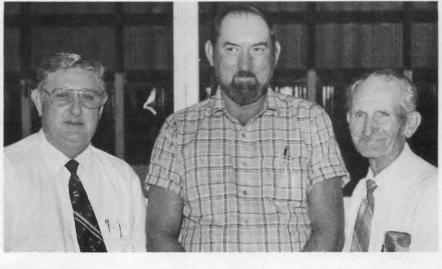
tough soil like a chain saw goes through wood. No jerking ... no yanking you along ... and Mantis turns on a dime! Put the fun back in gardening.

	<sup>o</sup> MMC 1986
3-WEEK IN-Y	OUR-GARDEN TRIAL!
Mantis	Heartie Meanfacturing Ce. 1458 County Line Net, Bapt. 3025 Hunchagens Valley, PA 19006 (216) 355-8700
Please send mo Name	ore Information.
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City	

Zip



Clay Electric Co-operative members reelected three experienced trustees to the cooperative board at the annual meeting of members on September 4. The members returned, from left, are Edwin T. Henson of Xenia. District 9: Howard Poehler of Louisville, District 1, and Franklin C. Byers of Edgewood, District 3. Henson was reelected president of the cooperative during the reorganizational meeting. board's Approximately 500 members and guests of Clay Electric Co-operative attended the annual meeting, held at Charley Brown Park in Flora.



## Board meeting report-

**MEETING OF SEPTEMBER 15, 1986** 

Eight trustees present.

Approved minutes of regular meeting of August 18, 1986, and minutes of organizational meeting of September 4, 1986.

Accepted 20 new memberships in Cooperative.

Cancelled 21 memberships that are no longer receiving service.

Approved August 1986 work orders totaling \$91,388.72.

Reviewed and Accepted the man-

lo electric

#### ager's financial, operations and maintenance reports for August 1986.

Heard a report of a recent AIEC meeting.

Heard a report of a recent Soyland meeting.

Adopted a special grain drying incentive program for October and November 1986 and September, October and November thereafter.

Discussed appointment of engineer and <u>authorized</u> review of applications and interviews. Discussed and Approved REA form 268, Certificate of Nondiscrimination.

Approved donations to March of Dimes and Kiwanis.

Discussed and Approved cooperation with AIEC for Continuing Education program.

Authorized refund of security deposits in accordance with present deposit policy.

Approved early retirement of capital credits to estates of deceased members.

That was one good thing about the good old days. There were also no high power lines strung across the scenery. A lot of folks sigh for those days when life was simple and uncomplicated. But was it? Look in on breakfast:

The rooster crowed before sun-up so someone could get up and stoke the fire, assuming the wood was chopped – and without the aid of an electric saw. Fresh eggs? Only if the hen house was nearby, because there was no refrigeration. Even boiling water was a chore. There would be no news broadcast, no air conditioning, and so on. And that's just breakfast.

bil

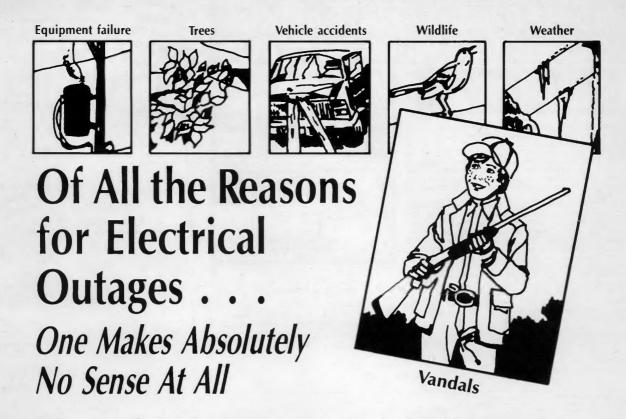
Anyone who chooses to lead a simple pioneer life can still do so. However, most of us have chosen to use electric energy instead of our own, and the truth is, it has made life much more rewarding. The electric bill and power lines are a small price to pay for the comfort and free time they buy.

They also buy hospital life-saving equipment, year-round supplies of

fresh food and worldwide communications. It's almost impossible to imagine a day without electricity. Even a fiveminute power failure shows how dependent we have become.

So if you hear complaints about "them" causing such high bills, installing noisy generators and stringing "their" high-power lines across the land, remember: "they" includes anyone who plugged in anything today. Have a hot cup of coffee and think about it.

ILLINOIS RURAL ELECTRIC NEWS

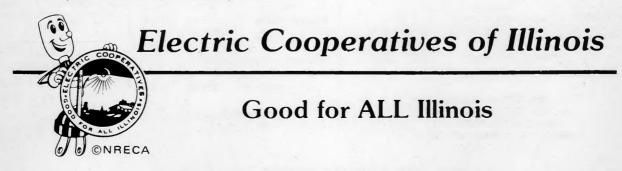


Shooting electric distribution lines and equipment is malicious destruction of property. Not sport. But vandalism, pure and simple.

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 this 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.





## tage

gram is a case in point, he added.

"Rural crime is increasing dramatically," he said, "and law enforcement people can't be everywhere, so some co-ops have gotten in touch with local law enforcement people and offered to help.

"Since co-op employees drive around the rural areas in radioequipped vehicles a lot," Moore said, "we felt that it would be only natural for them to act as 'eyes and ears' for the local law enforcement agencies."

Cooperative employees do not carry weapons, nor do they attempt to make arrests. Instead, they look for suspicious activities, accidents and threatening weather, and radio in a report when they see something out of the ordinary. The program has already paid off in several of the participating co-ops, mostly in the quick reporting of auto accidents.

Telecommunications is a growing area which offers a lot of potential, Moore noted, and rural areas are being bypassed because of the low population density and the fact that it would be virtually impossible for cable television companies to turn a profit by "wiring" the countryside. "Probably half the homes that don't have cable TV now never will have," he noted. Satellite dish users face increasing "scrambling" of stations' signals, reducing the usefulness of the receivers. Descramblers are quite expensive and only a partial solution.

"The electric cooperatives have gotten together to form the National Rural Telecommunications Cooperative," he said, "and we're negotiating with several cable companies in the hope that we'll be able to offer a good package for about \$10 a month, assuming the resident has a satellite dish," he added.

But, if industry projections are an indicator, the entertainment value



of the satellite dish will soon be surpassed by its value as a two-way communications device permitting electronic voting, teleconferencing, educational programs and other services.

"There has been enough time for profit-making concerns to look into the market," Moore said, "and they haven't. It's kind of a logical move for a non-profit electric cooperative, because they have a billing system in place and a rural service orientation, so we're going to get involved. Notfor-profit, but for the good of the areas we serve."

Gerald Quade (right) of Altamont was one of three persons honored by the Illinois Cooperative Coordinating Committee for their contributions to cooperatives. Making the presentation are, from left, Larry Werries, Illinois Director of Agriculture, and Dick Jurgens, vice president of Interstate Producers Live-Association, stock Also honored were Don McWard of Hudson and Rich Connell of Bloomington.



## Save money and energy

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

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

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

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

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

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

As with caulking, it ean be repaired or replaced very economically. Generally, complete replacement will be the most efficient repair. er. He has several types of weatherstripping for doors and windows, each with its own level of effectiveness and durability. Some are easier to install than others. Select the one that seems best for you. Instructions for installation of each are generally included with the package you purchase. Normal household tools are all that's needed to close these drafty erevices.

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

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

Visit your hardware or lumber deal-

## Board meeting report-

#### **MEETING OF OCTOBER 20, 1986**

All trustees present.

Approved minutes of regular meeting of September 15, 1986.

Accepted 17 new memberships in Cooperative.

Cancelled 15 memberships that are no longer receiving service.

Reviewed and Accepted the manager's financial, operations and maintenance reports for the month of September.

Discussed current litigation con-

cerning Illinois Power and authorized the attorney to file appropriate motion.

Heard a report of a recent AIEC meeting.

Heard a report of a recent Soyland meeting.

Authorized the request for promotional funds from Soyland Power Cooperative.

Discussed membership in the National Rural Telecommunication Cooperative (NRTC) and requested further information.

Advised of upcoming directors educational eourse.

Advised of NRECA annual meeting, February 1-4, 1987.

Authorized payment of Clay County Farm Bureau dues.

Authorized the refund of security deposits in accordance with present security deposit policy.

Adjournment.

Each year a tragic number of accidents are caused by careless handling of farm equipment around electric power lines and utility poles.

No scene depicts the character and success of the United States quite as well as that of modern farm equipment harvesting an abundant crop of wheat or beans or corn. The technology and ingenuity of those machines has helped the American farmer continue to enjoy bountiful harvests to feed our nation's population and a great portion of the world's population as well. When you move into your fields to tend your crops, please exercise Responsible Electric Accident Control Today (REACT) to make your harvest as safe as it is rewarding.

Modern farming requires the use of large, complex machinery. Each year a tragic number of accidents are caused by careless handling of farm equipment around electric power lines and utility poles. Please avoid any contact with this potentially lethal power equipment.

Insist that hired hands and family members alike 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 fields, you certainly have them present in equipment storage areas and grain storage areas. Be sure the paths from equipment storage areas to the fields and from the fields to the grain storage areas are safe routes. There should be ample clearance for augers, combines, pickers, balers, front-end loaders, stackers or any other equipment you are moving about your farm.

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If there is some question about whether equipment will clear a power conductor, assume that it won't and take measures to avoid possible contact.

Many times, power lines follow property lines. When you reach the end of your field and turn your equipment, there is a good chance power lines will be nearby. Always be alert to power lines on your property lines. They may even be hidden by trees or brush, so you must take precautions to ensure 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 do not come into contact with power 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 are working to store hay, alfalfa or baled straw, take precautionary measures to be sure the stacking equipment will not come into contact with power lines. It takes only one mistake to bring tragedy.

If you are planning the construction of any new storage bins, be sure to take the placement of existing power lines into account. If you simply cannot find adequate space to construct those bins away from power lines, contact your electric cooperative for advice. Someone will be sent to your farm to survey your potential building sites and work with you in order to come to the best possible solution. Your complete safety and comfort are prime concerns of your electric cooperative.

# Thanksgiving smorgasbord

#### **BARBECUE SAUCE**

4 quarts catsup 1 quart vinegar 4 ozs. dry mustard 4 oz. red pepper 4 oz. black pepper

3 ozs. chili powder 8 ozs. brown sugar 1 quart tomato sauce 2 cloves garlic 2 ozs. salt

Combine all ingredients. Simmer, stirring occasionally until thickened, about I hour. Makes I gallon. Keep unused sauce in covered jar in refrigerator.

	CHICKEN	AND RICE
1	cup rice	1 fryer cut in serving pieces
1	can celery soup	(leave on skin)
1	can cream of chicken soup	Salt
	cans water	Ruttor

2 cans water Salt chicken. In large baking dish, pour in rice; top with pats of butter. Mix both cans of soup and water; stir. Pour over rice and place chicken on top. Bake at 350 degrees for 1 hour or until done. N PIE

			RAISI
1	cup	raisins	
1	cup	water	
1	cup	sugar	

KAISIN PIE 1 cup raisins 1 cup water 1 cup sugar 2 cup butter 3 tablespoons flour 3 tablespoons flour 3 tablespoons flour 3 tablespoons flour 5 minutes. Mix con-densed milk and flour to make paste. Slowly stir into raisin mixture, and add butter. Cook slowly until thickens. Pour into uncooked pie shell. Top with another uncooked pie shell — seal. Bake at 350 degrees until crusts are lightly browned. Cool before slicing.

		AMAZING	COCONUT PIE
3/4	cups milk cup sugar cup biscuit mix		1/4 cup butter or margarine 11/2 teaspoons vanilla 1 cup angel flake coconut

4 eggs Combine milk, sugar, biscuit mix, eggs, butter and vanilla in electric blender. Cover and blend on low speed for 3 minutes. Pour into greased 9-inch pie pan. Let stand about 5 minutes, then sprinkle with coconut. Bake at 350 degrees for 40 minutes. Serve warm or cool. (This pie makes its own crust.)

#### **GINGER CRACKLES**

		OHIOLIK	CIVM.	C 1/ L	
	cups flour		3/4	cup	shortening
	tablespoon ginger		1	cup	sugar
	teaspoons soda		1	egg	
1	teaspoon cinnamon		1/4	cup	molasses
1/2	teaspoon salt				

1/2 Cream shortening, egg and sugar. Add molasses. Mix well. Add rest of ingredients. Stir well. Form into 1-inch balls and roll in sugar. Place 2" apart on ungreased cookie sheet. Bake at 350 degrees until done.

1	lb. hamburger meat
1	can tomatoes
1	can mushroom soup
1/2	cup chopped onion
1	cup Minute rice

**TEXAS HASH** 1/4 teaspoon garlic 1/4 teaspoon black pepper 1/4 teaspoon oregano 1/2 teaspoon salt

Brown hamburger meat and onions in skillet. Pour remaining ingredients into skillet and heat, then pour into casserole dish and place cheese on top. (Cheddar Cheese on top is optional.) Bake in oven at 350 degrees for about thirty minutes or until cheese melts.

11/2 lbs. ground beef 1 cup bread crumbs 1 onion, chopped 1/2 can tomato sauce

DUTCH MEAT LOAF 1 egg, beaten 1½ teaspoons salt 1/4 teaspoon pepper

Mix ingredients and form into a loaf. Place in shallow pan and place in 350 degree oven. Combine the following for sauce on top.

1/2 can tomato sauce 1 cup water 2 tablespoons prepared mustard

1 tablespoon vinegar 2 tablespoons brown sugar or molasses

Pour sauce over meat loaf in oven, and continue baking 11/4 hours, basting occasionally.

#### STANDING RIB ROAST BEEF

Place 8 lb. top-quality roast in shallow open pan with fat side up. The rib bones in a standing roast keep the roast off the bottom of the pan. Do not wash the roast; wipe with a damp cloth or paper towel. Insert a roast meat thermometer into the center of the roast. Season roast if desired. Do not add water or cover the roast. Roast in slow oven at 325 degrees until the roast meat thermometer indicates degree of doneness desired-140 degrees rare, 160 degrees medium or 170 degrees for well done. OP-TIONAL: 45 minutes before the roast is done, pare and boil medium-size potatoes 15 minutes, drain and place the hot potatoes in the meat drippings around the roast. Turn them over using tongs to coat with the meat drippings. Finish cooking potatoes along with the roast. Salt them lightly before serving.

#### **JAZZED-UP CANNED BEANS**

#### **Ginger Peachy Baked Beans:**

Turn 2 cans (1 lb. each) baked beans into 2-quart casserole. Stir in ½ cup dark corn syrup; a small onion, chopped; a dash of ginger. Top with canned peach halves. Bake at 400 degrees, basting frequently, 1 hour or until peaches are well glazed and beans are hot and bubbly. Makes 4 to 6 servings. Spicy Beans:

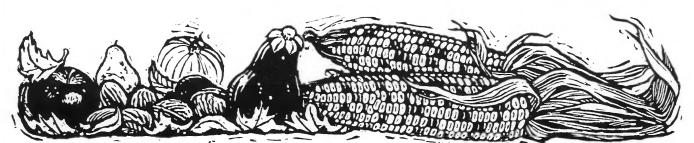
In a saucepan, stir together 2 cans (1 lb. each) beans in tomato sauce, 1/2 cup dark corn syrup, 3 tablespoons bottled steak sauce, dash of chili seasoning. Bring to boil, stirring frequently. Re-duce heat and simmer uncovered about 25 minutes, stirring occasionally. Makes 4 to 6 servings.

#### Saucy Baked Beans:

In  $1\frac{1}{2}$  quart casserole or bean pot, stir together 2 cans (1 lb. each) beans in tomato sauce, % cup applesauce, ½ cup finely chopped onion, ½ cup dark corn syrup, 1 clove garlic, minced, 1 tablespoon prepared mustard, ½ teaspoon salt. Bake at 400 degrees 1 hour. Makes 4 to 6 servings.

#### **Beans and Franks:**

In 2-quart casserole, stir together 2 cans (1 lb. each) pork and beans, ½ cup dark corn syrup, ¼ cup pickle relish, ½ teaspoon dry mustard, ¼ teaspoon ground ginger. Bake at 400 degrees 30 to 45 minutes. Top with ½ pound frankfurters; continue baking 15 minutes. Makes 4 servings.







## Board meeting report-

#### MINUTES OF TRUSTEES MEETING OF NOVEMBER 17, 1986

<u>**Eight**</u> trustees present. <u>Approved</u> minutes of regular meeting of October 20, 1986.

Accepted 22 new memberships in Cooperative.

<u>Cancelled</u> 23 memberships that are no longer receiving service.

**<u>Reviewed</u>** and <u>Accepted</u> the manager's financial, operations and maintenance reports for the month of October.

Amended policy bulletin 200-3 regarding cash deposits.

<u>Discussed</u> meter reading program.

**Discussed** and **Approved** work orders for the months of September and October.

<u>Advised</u> of recent discussion with a commercial user and <u>Discussed</u> status of pending Illinois Power litigation.

<u>**Heard**</u> a report of a recent Soyland meeting.

Advised of Illinois South Central

Power Cooperative annual meeting in Mt. Vernon on December 8, 1986.

<u>Advised</u> of Directors educational course December 2 and 3, 1986.

**Discussed** upcoming NRECA annual meeting, February 1-4, 1987 in Dallas.

<u>Authorized</u> contribution to Girl Scouts.

<u>Made arrangements</u> for Christmas meal.

Adjournment.





# Be prepared for a winter outage

Wintertime and the livin' is, well, usually quite a bit less easy than in the good old summertime. High winds and ice storms can wreak havoc on electric lines, causing outages.

And, while electric cooperatives have been able to minimize such outages through intensive employee training and continual equipment improvements, every electric system, rural and urban, faces the threat of outages during severe winter storms.

#### STANDBY GENERATORS

Many member-consumers of electric cooperatives own standby generators, which supply electricity to their farms, homes and businesses during electric outages. However, it is extremely important to observe several safety rules when installing a standby generator in order to ensure safe and satisfactory performance.

First, under no circumstance should a standby generator be connected to the main wiring system or the secondary wiring system without a permanently installed, doublethrow transfer switch. The transfer switch eliminates the possibility of electric co-op power entering the secondary wiring system or of your standby generator feeding power into the co-op's power lines.

If a double-throw transfer switch is not installed, and power from your standby generator enters the co-op's power lines, service personnel working there or innocent bystanders could be killed. National Electric Code requirements and local ordinances must be followed when installing a standby generator.

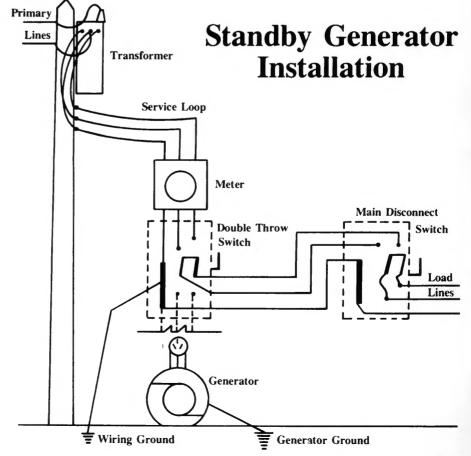
Second, it is recommended that the standby generators be located under cover, within 25 feet of the transfer switch, and that the switch be within sight of the generator. Install the generator in absolute compliance with the manufacturer's instructions, and be sure to provide ventilation to remove exhaust gases.

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Finally, if you have a portable generator, it should never be tied into your secondary wiring system. Several incidents have been reported in which individuals have used an extension cord, with a male plug at each end, to connect their generator to a wall receptacle in their home. Unknown to them, this action could cause co-op primary power lines to be energized, injuring or killing anyone coming into contact with the line. Freezers, refrigerators, lights and other electric equipment should be connected directly to the portable unit.

Do not connect the generator into the service panel or rely on the main disconnect switch to prevent a back feed of power into the co-op's power lines, since the switch may fail at some point and allow a back feed.

Standby generators are valuable and increasingly popular devices for emergency use during power outages. But, without proper and safe installation and use, they can literally be killers.



## **FMEC** selects Delp

Robert L. Delp of Geneseo has been selected manager of Farmers Mutual Electric Company.

Delp, who has served as acting manager of the Geneseo-based utility since August, replaces Edgar G. Arnn, who took early retirement to enter a family business in Indiana.

A graduate of J. D. Darnell High School in Geneseo, Delp studied at Black Hawk Junior College in Moline, Northern Illinois University in DeKalb and Illinois State University at Normal. He is a graduate of the U.S. Army Infantry Leadership Course and attained the rank of sergeant.

After summer employment with Farmers Mutual in 1972, Delp worked as an engineering technician for General Telephone Company of Illinois in Bloomington. After three years there, he returned to FMEC and became office manager in 1976.

Delp has completed numerous courses provided by the National Rural Electric Cooperative Associa-



Delp

tion to help employees improve their working and management skills.

Delp and his wife, Sue, live in Geneseo with their three-year-old daughter, Jessica.

## For co-op members only

There's a new name for an old feature in the Illinois Rural Electric News, and it can mean money in your pocket.

Beginning this month, the small ad section of the IREN will be the Illinois Marketplace, replacing the Trading Post. The best news, though, is the special, members-only advertising rate.

Members of the Illinois electric cooperatives will pay only one-third the standard cost for a 20-word ad in the Illinois Marketplace. That's \$8 for an ad that reaches into the homes of 157,000 member-owners of electric cooperatives across the state.

Non-members will continue to pay the standard rate, \$24 for a 20-word advertisement.

The new rate provides members with an excellent way to supplement their local advertising, whether they are a farmer wanting to sell off a piece of used equipment or a merchant wanting to expand the company's reach into neighboring counties. For the \$8 your ad will go into thousands of homes in adjacent counties and have the bonus benefit of statewide circulation just in case what you have for sale appeals to a buyer all the way across Illinois.

There are some easy-to-follow rules for this type of advertising. You must be a member and send the mailing label of the magazine with your order. Payment in advance is required, and you must have the advertising material to the Illinois Rural Electric News office no later than the first of the month preceding publication.

On page 14 of this issue, you will find an advertising order form and all the details and rules.





FRANCILLON PIERRELAST SEEN: 8/2/86EYES:FROM: North LasVegas, NVHEIGHDOB: 10/1/82WEIGHBLACK MALEHAIR:

EYES: Brown HEIGHT: 3'6' WEIGHT: 35 HAIR: Block

If you can identify these or any other missing children, call The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children at:

1-800-843-5678 (sightings only)

This message is brought to you as a public service by Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives, in cooperation with National Child Sofety Council.

#### -Safety Tip of the Month-

Teach your child your telephone number, orea code, your full oddress, and how to use the telephone to call home, a law enforcement officer, or dial "O" for operator in on emregency.

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If you want to personally help end this national tragedy, or need additional information, please call:

1-800-222-1464