

Easy recipes make holiday entertaining a breeze

POPPY SEED BREAD

3 eggs
2¼ cups sugar
1½ cups oil
3 cups flour
1½ cups milk
1½ tsp. baking powder
1½ tsp. salt
1½ tsp. almond flavoring
1½ tsp. vanilla
1½ tbs. poppy seeds

Beat eggs and sugar; add remaining ingredients (except poppy seeds) and beat 2 minutes. Blend in poppy seeds. Bake in 2 8-inch greased and floured loaf pans at 350 degrees for 1 hour. Leave bread in pans and while hot, poke holes in top and pour over glaze:

¼ cup orange juice
1 cup powdered sugar
½ tsp. vanilla
½ tsp. almond flavoring
½ tsp. butter flavoring

QUICKIE FUDGE

1 box powdered sugar
¼ cup milk
½ cup cocoa
1 stick butter
1 tsp. vanilla
Nuts

Blend sugar and cocoa with wire whisk to get lumps out. Add butter and milk. Microwave 2 minutes on high. Blend until smooth. Add vanilla and nuts. Pour into buttered dish and refrigerate 1 hour or put into freezer 30 minutes to set.

CANDIED-GRAPEFRUIT PEEL

2 large grapefruit, peeled
¼ cup light corn syrup
2 cups sugar
1 cup hot water

To Remove peel: Use point of a sharp knife and cut through the peel but not into the fruit. Wash the grapefruit first of course. Start at the stem end and return to the starting point making a circular trip around a grapefruit or orange. Make a second circular cut around the fruit at cross angles to the first, thus dividing the peel into quarters. Slip the point of the knife under the end of one quarter section and slowly strip it off. Repeat until all sections are removed. Cut the peel into ¼-inch strips or finer if you like.

To cook: Cover peel with cold water, bring to a boil and cook 20 minutes. Drain. Repeat the process and drain again. Combine syrup, sugar, and hot water. Cook over low heat, stirring until sugar is dissolved. Add grapefruit peel and cook to 230°F, or until a little of the syrup forms a soft ball after it is dropped from a spoon into cold water. Peel becomes transparent and most of the sugar is absorbed. Remove peel by heaping, slotted spoonfuls. Press each spoonful against the side of the pan to drain off most of the syrup and make the candied strips easier to separate. Use the spoon to sprinkle strips on foil or cookie sheets. When the peel has cooled and dried slightly, toss it in granulated sugar to coat.

Candied Orange Peel: Instead of grapefruit peel use peel of 4 large or 6 medium oranges; substitute 1 cup cooking water for the 1 cup of hot water and follow above recipe. Use the entire orange peel. Tangerine peel and lemon peel may also be candied.

EGGNOG CHIFFON PIE

COOKY CRUST:
1½ cups crushed graham crackers with sugar and cinnamon topping OR chocolate cooky crumbs
¼ cup (½ stick) butter, melted

FILLING:
3 tablespoons water
2 tablespoons rum
2 tablespoons brandy
1½ envelopes unflavored gelatin
2½ cups dairy eggnog
¼ cup sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
1 cup whipping cream

To prepare Crust: combine crumbs and butter. Press onto bottom and sides of 9-inch pie plate. Bake in preheated 350 degree oven, 5 minutes. Cool. To prepare Filling: in a small bowl, mix together water, rum and brandy. Sprinkle gelatin on mixture to soften. In a small saucepan stir together 1¼ cups eggnog, sugar and salt; heat just to the boiling point. Add softened gelatin; stir until gelatin is dissolved. Remove from heat. Add remaining 1¼ cups eggnog. Pour into a medium-size bowl; place plastic wrap on surface to prevent a skin from forming. Refrigerate until partially set, about 45 minutes. In a chilled bowl with chilled beaters whip cream until stiff. Fold into gelatin mixture. Turn into pie shell. Allow to set, then cover and chill 4 hours or overnight. Garnish with additional whipped cream, if desired.

VARIATIONS: COFFEE: Add 1 teaspoon instant coffee to eggnog mixture before heating. PEPPERMINT: Omit rum and brandy; use ½ cup water to soften gelatin. Stir ¼ cup finely-crushed peppermint candy and 10 drops red food color into eggnog mixture before heating. Garnish with crushed peppermint candy, if desired.

BLACK BOTTOM EGGNOG CHIFFON PIE

1 baked pastry shell, 9-inch
FILLING:
3 tablespoons water
2 tablespoons rum
2 tablespoons brandy
1½ envelopes unflavored gelatin
2½ cups dairy eggnog
¼ cup sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
2 squares (2 oz.) semi-sweet chocolate
1 cup whipping cream

To prepare Filling: in a small bowl, mix together water, rum and brandy. Sprinkle gelatin on mixture to soften. In a small saucepan stir together 1¼ cups eggnog, sugar and salt; heat just to the boiling point. Add softened gelatin; stir until gelatin is dissolved. Remove from heat. Add remaining 1¼ cups eggnog. Pour 1 cup eggnog mixture into heavy saucepan. Pour remaining eggnog in a bowl; cover and refrigerate until partially set . . . about 50 minutes. Add chocolate to eggnog in pan; stir and heat until well blended. Pour into bowl and chill until partially set . . . about 40 minutes. When chocolate mixture is nearly set, beat until smooth. Spread in bottom of pie shell, refrigerate until set. In a chilled bowl with chilled beaters whip cream until stiff. Fold into plain eggnog mixture. Turn into pie shell on top of chocolate mixture. Allow to set, then cover and chill 4 hours or overnight.

HOLIDAY CROWN

2 pkgs. (3 oz. each) strawberry flavor gelatin
2 cups boiling water
1½ cups cold water
2 pkgs. (3 oz. each) lime flavor gelatin
½ cup sugar
2 cups boiling water
1 cup cold water
1 envelope whipped topping mix

Dissolve red flavor gelatin in 2 cups boiling water. Add 1½ cups cold water. Pour into an 8-cup mold. Chill until set, but not firm. Meanwhile, dissolve lime flavor gelatin and sugar in 2 cups boiling water. Add 1 cup cold water. Chill until slightly thickened. Prepare whipped topping mix as directed on package; blend into the lime gelatin. Spoon into mold. Chill until firm—at least 6 hours or overnight. Unmold. Garnish with fresh mint or holly leaves and whole cranberries around base, if desired. Makes about 8 cups

FRUIT JUBILEE

1 16 oz. can of peach slices
1 16 oz. can of pear slices
1 8 oz. can of pineapple chunks
1 16 oz. can of pitted black cherries
2 medium size bananas
½ cup slivered toasted almonds
Lemon juice
2 doz. medium size almond or coconut macaroon cookies
Brown sugar
½ cup margarine (1 stick)

Drain all canned fruit and set fruit juice aside. Place fruit in mixing bowl. Slice bananas, sprinkle with lemon juice and mix with fruit. In another bowl, crumble macaroons. Using a 2-qt. baking dish, layer half of the fruit mixture in bottom of baking dish. Cover with half of the crumbled macaroon cookies, dot with half stick of margarine, sprinkle with brown sugar and ½ cup of slivered almonds. Repeat layers. Pour ½ cup of drained fruit juice over layers. Bake at 325 degrees for 40 minutes. Makes 6 to 8 servings.



before leaving home and then you won't arrive feeling hungry.

* Don't go to the food table the minute you arrive. Visit with others first, then begin with a low-calorie beverage which you can sip.

* Allow yourself one bite apiece of the high-calorie goodies, then stick with raw vegetables, fruits and other low-cal buffet items.

* Eat slowly and enjoy each bite.

* As much as possible, stay away from the areas where food is offered.

* At a dinner, ask for small portions and don't be afraid to leave food on your plate.

* Before taking seconds, stop and think about whether you are really hungry. Wait a few minutes or leave the table; chances are the feeling of hunger will go away.

* Have a low-calorie after-dinner drink such as hot tea, mineral water, club soda with lemon, or fruit juice.

If you are planning to host a party at your home, Little says, play down the role of food and plan other activities such as games or caroling. Plan your menu carefully, and make the food you do serve nutritious and low in calories. Try to cut down on alcohol consumption and offer plenty of non-alcoholic drinks such as warm, spiced cider.

"It really isn't necessary to deprive yourself during the holidays," concludes Little. "Moderation, not deprivation, is the key. With a little planning ahead, you can enjoy the holiday season without having to dread a New Year's diet."

(Taken from the "Healing Today," St. John's Hospital, Springfield.)

Medicare and Medicaid

— there is a difference

Most people are 65 when they become eligible for Medicare, a health insurance program that is part of Social Security. Medicaid is another part of Social Security, but its purpose is to help cover health costs for low-income people such as members of poor families with dependent children, children, and certain pregnant women. Medicaid can also supplement Medicare for elderly people who are in need.

Many people are confused about the differences between Medicare and Medicaid because of their similar names. To help overcome this confusion, the Health Care Financing Administration of the Department of Health and Human Services is making available a free booklet called Medicare and Medicaid: There is a difference. For a free copy, send your name and address to Department 589T, Consumer Information Center, Pueblo, CO 81009.

Medicare is an insurance program. Its hospital coverage is for almost all people 65 and older, regardless of their income. There are two groups of people under age 65 it also covers: those with disabilities who have been entitled to Social Security disability payments for at least two years; and certain people with permanent kidney failure. Medicare (sometimes called Title 19) is an assistance program established by federal law but administered by the individual states. The programs vary somewhat from state to state within federal guidelines. Medicaid is for certain needy and low-income people including some age

65 and over, people who are blind, those with other disabilities, members of poor families with dependent children, and children and certain pregnant women.

You apply for Medicare at your Social Security office. To get Medicaid, check with your state or local welfare office.

Medicare is divided into two parts. Medicare hospital insurance (part A) provides basic coverage for the costs of inpatient hospital care except for the first \$540 in 1988, post-hospital skilled nursing care, home health care, and hospice care. Medicare hospital is paid for by Social Security payroll deductions. Medicare medical insurance (part B) general pays 80 percent of approved medical charges, except for the first \$75 in each calendar year. This medical insurance is paid for in part from the Social Security trust fund and in part by a separate premium paid by those who are covered.

Medicaid can help the elderly poor pay the difference between what Medicare pays and the total costs. For younger people who do not have Medicare, Medicaid pays a certain portion of the following depending on the state: inpatient hospital care, outpatient hospital and laboratory services, skilled nursing facility care, doctors fees, home health care, family planning, and rural health clinic services. In many states, Medicaid covers additional services such as dental care and eyeglasses. The costs of Medicaid services are covered by federal, state, and local governments from taxes.

Office closing

The office of Clay Electric Cooperative will be closed Monday, December 26, in observance of Christmas, and Monday, January 2, for the New Year's holiday.





Clay Electric News

CLAY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.

618-662-2171

FLORA, ILLINOIS

Board meeting report



Minutes of trustees meeting of October 17, 1988.

All trustees present.

Approved minutes of September 19, 1988, regular meeting.

Accepted 25 new memberships in Cooperative.

Cancelled 23 memberships that are no longer receiving service.

Reviewed and Accepted the manager's financial, operations and maintenance reports for September 1988 along with the third quarter financial report.

Heard a report of recent legislative and legal issues affecting Cooperatives.

Approved work orders for September totaling \$16,375.24.

Were Advised of recent employee meeting.

Reviewed the application and reporting data being received from the computer center.

Discussed some pending litigation involving the Cooperative.

Heard a report of a recent Soyland meeting.

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

ed members.

Authorized refund of security deposits in the amount of \$3,238.15 in accordance with present security deposit policy.

Amended the cooperative deferred compensation program to provide for transfer from other cooperatives.

Authorized contribution to Girl Scouts.

Scheduled a meeting of the manager and executive committee to review applications.

Discussed and Approved REA Form 268 Certificate of Non-Discrimination.

Appointed the manager to administer and ensure compliance with Civil Rights Acts, Rehabilitation Acts and Age Discrimination Acts.

Adjournment.

Minutes of trustees meeting of November 21, 1988.

All trustees present.

Approved minutes of October 17, 1988, regular meeting.

Accepted 14 new memberships in

Cooperative.

Cancelled 14 memberships that are no longer receiving service.

Reviewed and Accepted the manager's financial, operations and maintenance reports for October 1988.

Were Advised that the position of office manager had been filled to replace the retiring office manager.

Approved work orders for October 1988 totaling \$25,562.91.

Heard a report of recent legislative and legal issues affecting Cooperatives.

Heard reports of recent AIEC meetings.

Heard a report of a recent Soyland meeting.

Reviewed quotations for gasoline for cooperative vehicles and retained the present supplier.

Reviewed a wage and salary survey comparing cooperative employees and other like positions.

Authorized contribution to 4-H.

Made final arrangements for the Christmas dinner.

Adjournment.

Eating sensibly during the holidays

Here are the holidays. The season including Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's is a time of good cheer and conviviality — often accompanied by traditional holiday food and drinks. Even those of us who manage to control the urge to splurge on goodies for most of the year may be resigned to gaining a pound or two or (gasp!) more during late November through New Year's Day.

Not necessarily so, says Karen Little, R.D., director of food and nutrition services at St. John's Hospital in

Springfield. With a little planning ahead and a little willpower, most people can enjoy holiday treats without a huge weight gain.

"The clue is moderation," she says. "You don't have to pass up all the special food eaten only at this time of the year. Just control the amounts."

Little has a few suggestions to help you enjoy holiday parties without overindulging.

* Don't starve yourself before a party or you'll have a hard time resisting the desire to binge. Eat a snack

Coleman succeeds LeCrone at Shelby



Coleman

A ten-year veteran of the rural electrification program will succeed retiring manager William E. LeCrone at Shelby Electric Cooperative. James E. Coleman, operations superintendent of Clay Electric Cooperative at Flora, will assume his new duties in Shelbyville January 9.

The announcement was made November 8 by Neil E. Pistorius, president of the Shelby Electric Cooperative board of directors.

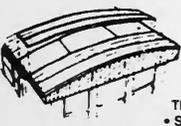
Coleman began his work in rural electrification at Clay Electric Cooperative in 1978. After several promotions, he was named operations superintendent

in 1983. Coleman is a native of Paris (Edgar County). He was graduated from Eastern Illinois University in 1979 and completed the management certification program of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association in 1987.

LeCrone announced his retirement last June at the 50th anniversary meeting of Shelby Electric Cooperative. He has been employed by the cooperative for more than 44 years, the last 15 as manager.

Shelby Electric is a not-for-profit, member-owned electric utility. It provides electric service to more than 8,440 meters over 2,056 miles of energized lines. Member-owners live throughout rural portions of Christian, Cumberland, Effingham, Fayette, Macon, Montgomery, Moultrie, Sangamon and Shelby counties.

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Bush and Dukakis on rural electrification

The National Rural Electric Cooperative Association asked the Democratic and Republican presidential candidates to provide for a recent series of regional meetings answers to questions about their positions regarding rural electrification. This is the text of those messages.

I regret that I am unable to join you today. But I thank you for giving me a few minutes to share my views on the role of rural electric cooperatives in developing the rural economy. I believe that the more than 60 million Americans more than 60 million Americans who live in rural America should enjoy opportunities equal to those enjoyed by urban citizens: the same job opportunities, access to services, and quality of life. To ensure a prosperous future we must develop all aspects of the rural economy. Strong support for rural cooperatives is a basic commitment I have made to the future of rural America. The 1988 Republican platform reflects my belief. I am proud to stand on its firm principles.

George Bush

Our rural electric and telephone cooperatives have an outstanding record of bringing essential services to the countryside. You have had and you will have a vital role in building a bright future for our main street businesses, farmers and ranchers.

The key to rural development is effective local leadership

All across this country rural communities are struggling to get back on their feet. For too many of our smaller communities—from the mining towns of northern Minnesota to the oil towns of Oklahoma; from the tobacco fields of

Michael Dukakis

the tobacco fields of North Carolina to the farming towns of Iowa—the past eight years have been one of neglect and indifference from Washington, D.C. The 1990s must be—and will be different. The Rural Electrification Administration is the lifeblood of rural America. And nowhere is the Republican indifference to rural America more apparent than in its repeated assaults on the budget of the REA and the REA loan program. Rural electric cooperatives provide power to 25 million Americans. Rural America depends on this source of power and rural cooperatives depend on the REA. Together they provide the fairly priced power that is the key to economic development and real opportunity in rural America.

As president, I won't turn my back on rural America, and I won't turn my back on the REA. I'll lend a hand to the millions of local officials, farmers, rural entrepreneurs, electrical cooperatives and just plain private citizens who are

working in partnership with private business, cooperatives, and federal, state, and local governments. In my administration, we will make more effective use of federal resources to encourage such partnerships.

An important part of this program will be to expand our efforts to make rural communities more attractive to industry.

Your success in bringing electric power to rural America provides the leadership and experience needed as we move forward to new challenges. Today, more than 20 federal programs are involved in rural development. In the future, we must carefully coordinate all of these efforts to ensure the best possible results. Rural electric administration programs and local-owned cooperatives play a vital role. They exemplify the spirit of public private partnership that is the key to the future.

I have an ambitious agenda for rural America, and I believe we can fulfill it.

Electric and telephone cooperatives have long been in the forefront of promoting business and industrial development. With your wealth of experience, your leadership will be invaluable in creating the partnerships I envision to chart a

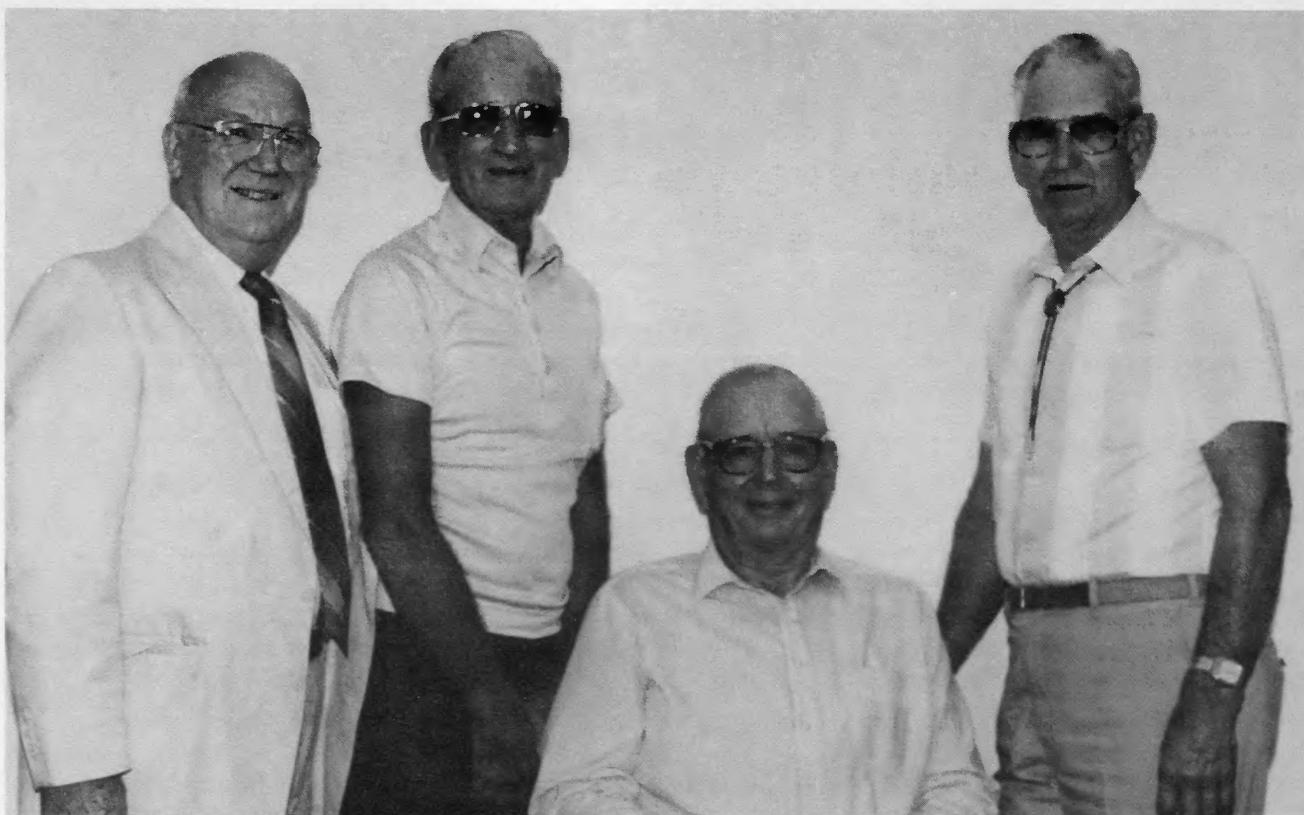
(Continued on page 16)

anxious—and ready—to rebuild their communities. By ensuring fairly priced power through a revived REA, we can help bring vibrant economic growth to rural America once again.

I firmly oppose . . . sales (of government-owned hydroelectric facilities to private entities). Providing power to sparsely populated area fare exceeds the cost of electrifying more-settled regions. Privatizing PMAs (power marketing agencies) would drive the price of power through the roof for millions of rural customers. For seven years now, the federal government has given rural America the back of its hand. It's time we lent a helping hand instead. As president, I will not privatize PMAs.

But I won't stop there. I'll help rural communities bring new life to our heartland with a fund to rebuild America—a half-a-billion dollar investment in our nation's future. This fund will invest in our roads and bridges; in bringing new technologies to rural America; in capital for small businesses; in job-creating, economy building partnerships that can bring new jobs—and new hope—to rural America.

Because it's time we helped rural America get back on its feet—through a real commitment to a sound REA; and a real plan for rural development.



Three area men were reelected to the board of directors of Clay Electric Co-operative during the annual meeting September 1. From left are manager James Campbell and directors James R. Burkett of Louisville, Carl Barnick of Mason and Lewis Pettit of Flora.

Three members reelected to board

Three area men were reelected to the Clay Electric board of directors at our 44th annual meeting September 1 at Charley Brown Memorial Park in Flora. Reelected were: James R. Burkett of Louisville, Carl Barnick of Mason and Lewis Pettit of Flora.

Speaking to some 460 members and guests, James E. Campbell of Flora, manager, noted that Clay Electric Cooperative is working to keep electricity flowing and rates reasonable. "During 1987," he said, "your trustees and employees continued to work on your behalf in several areas to provide dependable and reliable electric service at the lowest possible cost consistent with sound business principles.

"The largest expense to your cooperative is that of wholesale power supply. We are working with 13 other cooperatives to achieve a measure of control and ownership of our power supply through Soyland Power Cooperative," he

said.

Campbell remarked that while that was going on, everyday maintenance was continuing, too. "We always need to keep in mind that we're working with some 900 miles of line, and that much of it is nearing 50 years of age," he said.

In observing 44 years of Clay Electric's service to the area, Edwin Henson of Xenia, president, stressed that there is a very real difference between cooperatives and investor-owned utilities (IOUs). "The difference," he pointed out, "is in whose interests are to be served, the consumer or the investor. In the co-op, the member is both the consumer and the investor.

"That difference in interests served, customer versus investor or cooperative member-owner, doesn't mean that cooperative are run any less efficiently than investor-owned organizations, or that co-ops do not have to work with more income than expenses," he said. In short,

the co-op exists only to serve the member. That's the real cooperative difference."

Treasurer Loren W. Dunigan of Clay City told the membership that about 66 cents of each dollar spent by members for their electricity went to pay for wholesale power, and that almost 7 cents went for operations and maintenance. Eleven cents went for interest, taxes and depreciation and another 11 for accounting, collecting and general expenses. He noted that almost 3 cents of each energy dollar were attributed to margins.

At the organizational meeting of the trustees following the meeting, board members reelected Henson president; Howard Poehler of Louisville, vice president, and Dunigan, secretary-treasurer.

Those attending the meeting were entertained before and after the business session by Edgewood Country Opry.



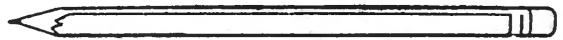
Clay Electric News

CLAY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.

618-662-2171

FLORA, ILLINOIS

Board meeting report



Minutes of trustees meeting of September 19, 1988.

All trustees present.

Approved minutes of August 15 regular meeting, September 1 organizational meeting and September 6 special meeting.

Accepted 18 new memberships in Cooperative.

Cancelled 18 memberships that are no longer receiving service.

Reviewed and Accepted the manager's financial, operations and maintenance reports for August 1988.

Heard a report on recent legislative and legal issues.

Approved work orders totaling \$41,989.01.

Heard a report of a recent AIEC meeting.

Heard a report of the Region V meeting in Springfield.

Heard a report of a recent Soyland meeting.

Discussed a member's request for a reduction in billing due to a faulty appliance and moved to bill at the regular rate since the appliance was located beyond the Cooperative's metering point.

Discussed the possibility of refinancing a portion of CFC debt.

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

Were advised of the availability of smoke alarms on a group purchase

basis.

Authorized donation to Edgewood Opry for entertainment at recent annual meeting.

Set the date for the annual Christmas dinner.

Discussed Clay's recent annual meeting.

Authorized the manager to engage a registered land surveyor to establish property lines for several of the Cooperative's substation sites.

Appointed committee to assist the manager in the upcoming interviews for a personnel vacancy.

Authorized participation in AIEC Continuing Education Program for 1988-89.

Adjournment.

Have you prepared for winter?

Insulation — Is your home adequately insulated? The suggested resistance standards (R factors) for homes are R-36 for ceilings, R-19 for walls and R-19 for floors. One inch of fiberglass batt insulation is R-3.13 while one inch of blown cellulose if rated R-3.7. Polystyrene has an R-5.26 rating per inch. Upgrading your insulation will not only help you keep your home warmer in the winter; it will help prevent heat gain during the summer.

Storm windows and doors — Check to make sure storm windows fit properly and are not damaged. If you do not have storm windows or doors, you may want to consider adding them to your home since they greatly reduce heat loss. Covering the outside of your windows

with plastic is not as attractive as storm windows, but it will reduce air infiltration if done properly.

Caulking — Even relatively new homes should be checked for cracks in foundations, separation of materials at wall and floor joints and where pipes and wires penetrate floors and ceilings. These are good places to caulk in addition to the areas around window and door frames, between porches and the house, and around outdoor water faucets and electrical openings. Caulking is important since a tiny crack can allow a lot of heat to escape!

Weatherstripping — Cracks around door and window frames can be a major source of air infiltration, so good weatherstripping in

these areas is important. Check air flow by moving a lighted candle along the cracks in window and door frames on a breezy day. Stop the leakage with a good weatherstripping job.

Check your heating system — A heating system that does not work properly or efficiently costs you not only heat — it costs you money! Have the system checked out before winter arrives. Check your furnace filters often during the heating season and clean or replace them if needed. Also, check the level of your fuel supply if you heat with oil or gas. If you have a wood stove or furnace, check your flue for creosote buildup. Also, check flues for cracks or other damage that could create safety hazards.

What's Better than the Best Gas Furnace?

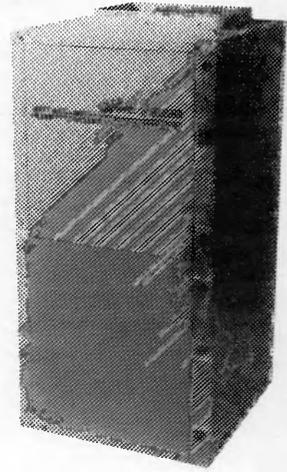
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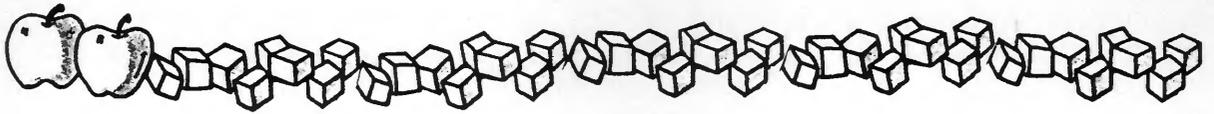
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PEANUT BRITTLE

- 1 cup sugar
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 1 cup raw peanuts

- 1/2 cup white corn syrup
- 1 teaspoon butter
- 1 teaspoon baking soda

Combine peanuts, sugar and syrup in pyrex dish. Cover and cook 4 minutes in microwave oven. Take out and mix well, then cook for 4 more minutes. Take out and add butter and vanilla; Cook for 2 more minutes. Remove and add baking soda. Stir until mixture turns brown; pour on buttered tray and let cool.

SWEET POTATO PIE

- 2 cups mashed sweet potatoes
- 2 tablespoons melted butter
- 1 cup sugar
- 1/2 cup dark corn syrup
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon

- 1/4 teaspoon cloves
- 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg
- 1/2 teaspoon ginger
- 1/2 teaspoon allspice
- 1 or 1 1/2 cups milk
- 2 eggs

Mix all ingredients. Beat eggs well. Pour into a pie shell. Place in preheated oven of 400 degrees for 10 minutes. Reduce heat to 350 degrees and bake about 50 minutes.

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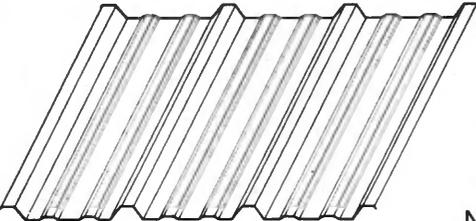
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the subsidy offered for more than the cost of the work, of \$1,500.

- Insulation projects for walls, ceilings, attics, foundations, crawlspaces, floors, basement walls or ceiling, water pipes, air ducts, underpinning, and mobile home undercarriages are eligible.

- Water-saving shower heads are eligible.

- New, energy-efficient water heaters (must meet ASHRAE 90 Standards as required by Illinois law) are eligible.

- Water heater jackets (blankets) are eligible.

- Set-back thermostats are eligible.

- Central air-conditioners with a SEER greater than 10.0 (or room air conditioners with an EER greater than 8.6) are eligible only for medical reasons. A medical doctor's certification is required.

- Water and ground source heat pumps with a SEER rating of greater than 8.6 are eligible. NOTE: Maximum grant is \$1,000 for these types of systems.

- Electric heat pumps with SEER ratings of greater than 8.6 are

eligible.

- Furnace load management systems and furnace efficiency modifications are eligible.

- Furnace flue modifications and electronic ignition systems are eligible.

- Furnaces with an AFUE rating of 90 or better are eligible. Under certain circumstances, and with prior approval from ENR, other heating systems with lower ratings may be eligible. Call ENR for details.

- Storm doors and thermal doors are eligible for a grant of up to \$150 maximum per entrance.

- Storm windows and thermal replacement windows are eligible for a grant of up to \$150 maximum per entire window unit.

- Caulking and weatherstripping are eligible.

- Energy saving fluorescent lighting is eligible.

Contact Clay Electric or ENR if you are interested in applying for a rural home energy grant. Before being considered for the grant, applicants must have an energy audit completed on their home and

have a written bid from at least two contractors for proposed projects. These bids must contain model numbers and efficiency ratings for heating system, and cost estimates.

Applications must be submitted to Clay Electric. After it is reviewed there, the application will be forwarded to the ENR for final review and approval. ENR has the final decision on all Rural Home Energy Program applications.

Once the application gets approval, a check is prepared payable to the consumer-member and CEC. The cooperative then endorses the check and presents it to the member for payment. ENR may inspect the completed work and each approved applicant must also certify to ENR that the installation of materials or equipment funded through the grant program is complete.

For more information, contact Clay Electric Cooperative or the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources at (217) 785-2800.

Income guidelines for Clay Electric Cooperative

FAMILY SIZE: TOTAL FAMILY INCOME:	1	2	3	4	5	6
	\$13,942	\$15,917	\$17,917	\$19,908	\$21,158	\$22,392

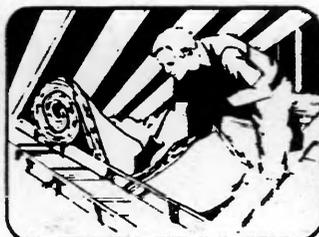
100% Subsidy
up to \$1,500

If the applicant's family income is less than the figure listed above, he/she is less than 80% of the median income for this service area. Therefore, the family is eligible for a grant up to \$1,500 for energy conservation measures in their home. The applicant will not be required to provide any matching funds.

FAMILY SIZE: TOTAL FAMILY INCOME:	1	2	3	4	5	6
	\$13,942- 20,913	\$15,917- 23,875	\$17,917- 26,875	\$19,908- 29,863	\$21,158- 31,738	\$22,392- 33,588

50% Subsidy
up to \$1,000

If the applicant's family income is between the two figures listed above, he/she is eligible for a grant of 50% of the cost of eligible conservation measures up to a total of \$1,000.





Clay Electric News

CLAY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.

618-662-2171

FLORA, ILLINOIS

Board meeting report



Minutes of trustees meeting of July 25, 1988.

All trustees present.

Approved minutes of June 20, 1988, regular meeting.

Accepted 23 new memberships in Cooperative.

Cancelled 17 memberships that are no longer receiving service.

Reviewed and Accepted the manager's financial, operations and maintenance reports for June 1988 and a summary of the six month year-to-date operations and maintenance report.

Heard a report of a recent NRECA Legal Seminar.

Heard a report on a recent Soyland meeting.

Approved work orders totaling \$109,095.96.

Heard a report of a recent AIEC meeting.

Received a mortgage note from REA which had been paid in full as scheduled for 35 year repayment.

Discussed annual meeting plans and made meal arrangements.

Approved early retirement of

capital credits to estate of deceased member.

Rejected a radio advertisement package.

Advised of upcoming Region V meeting, September 13-15, 1988.

Appointed delegate and two directors to Illinois South Central Power Cooperative meeting.

Advised of upcoming meeting schedule for AIEC annual meeting.

Accepted the report of nominating committee.

Discussed consumer deposits, late payment charges and disconnect charges and reaffirmed existing policy on such charges.

Adjournment.

Minutes of trustees meeting of August 15, 1988.

All trustees present.

Approved minutes of July 25, 1988, regular meeting.

Accepted 13 new memberships in Cooperative.

Cancelled 17 memberships that are no longer receiving service.

Reviewed and Accepted the manager's financial, operations and

maintenance reports for July 1988.

Heard a report of recent legislative and legal issues.

Approved work orders totaling \$84,821.92.

Heard a report of a recent AIEC meeting.

Held a discussion of events at the recent AIEC annual meeting.

Heard a report of a recent Soyland merger and board meeting.

Presented information on recent Manager's Conference in Baltimore.

Approved early retirement of capital credits of deceased member.

Authorized small contribution and declined an advertisement.

Appointed delegate and alternate to NRECA Region V meeting.

Appointed delegate and alternate to CFC Region V meeting.

Advised of upcoming retirement schedules.

Adopted a resolution requesting assistance from AIEC on a legal matter.

Adjournment.

Energy conservation grants again available

Cooperative members who would like to make some home weatherization improvements this year or replace a heating system might get some help from the State of Illinois.

The Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources (ENR) is making available grants of up to \$1,500 for qualifying members. This is the second year that funding is being provided for projects meant to result in long-term home energy savings. The

Illinois General Assembly this spring allocated approximately \$2.5 million for the program.

INCOME GUIDELINES

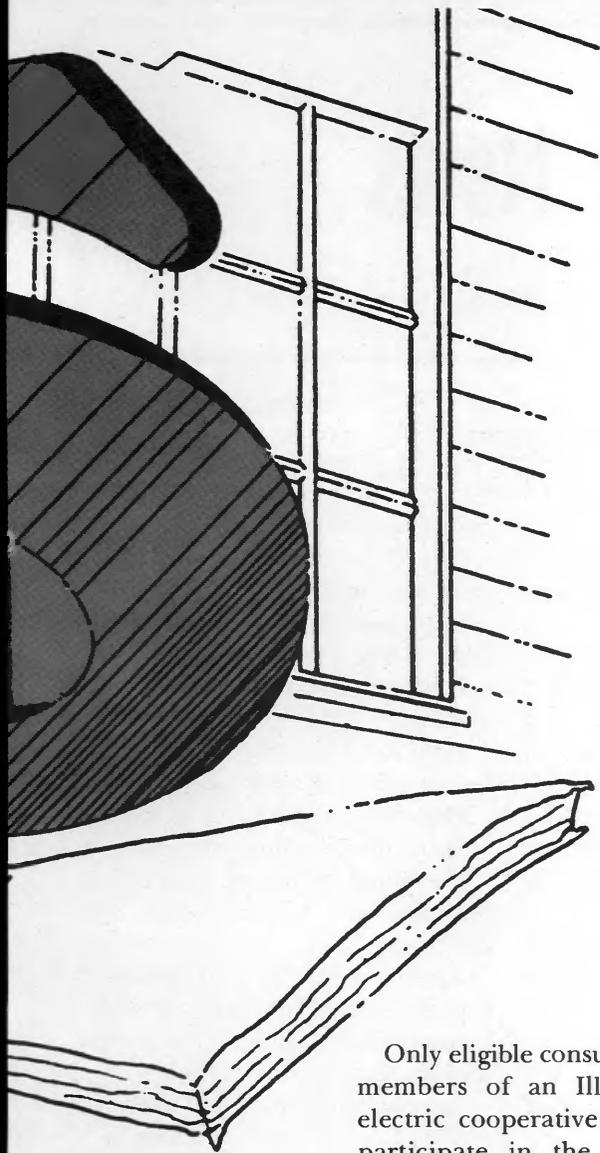
A grant of up to \$1,500 is available to any Clay Electric Cooperative member whose household income is 80 percent or less of the cooperative service area's median income. This is a total grant, without any matching funds required by the applicant.

For members whose household

income is 80 to 120 percent of the area's median income, a grant of up to \$1,000 is available. This is a 50 percent matching grant. The consumer-member pays 50 percent of the project's cost.

QUALIFYING AND NON-QUALIFYING PROJECTS

This year, the list of projects eligible for funding under the program has been changed. On some items, there is a dollar limit on the amount of subsidy available. In no case is



Only eligible consumer-members of an Illinois electric cooperative may participate in the program.

Any cooperative member with a household income of 80 percent or less of the cooperative service area's median income is eligible for a grant of up to \$1,500. This is a total grant, without any matching funds required by the applicant.

For members whose household income is 80 to 120 percent of the area's median income, a grant of up to \$1,000 is available. This is a 50 percent matching grant. The consumer-member pays 50 percent of the project's cost.

This year the list of projects eligible for funding under the program has been changed. On some items there is a dollar limit on the amount of subsidy available. In no case is the subsidy offered for more than the cost of the work, or \$1,500.

Eligible projects include:

- Insulation projects for walls, ceilings, attics, foundations, crawlspaces, floors, basement walls or ceiling, water pipes, air ducts, underpinning, and mobile home undercarriages
- Water-saving shower heads
- New, energy-efficient water heaters (must meet ASHRAE 90 Standards as required by Illinois law)

- Water heater jackets (blankets)
- Set-back thermostats
- Central air-conditioners with a SEER greater than 10.0 (or room air conditioners with an EER greater than 8.6) only for medical reasons (A medical doctor's certification is required.)
- Water and ground source heat pumps with a SEER rating of greater than 8.6 (Maximum grant is \$1,000 for these types of systems.)
- Electric heat pumps with SEER ratings of greater than 8.6
- Furnace load management systems and furnace efficiency modifications
- Furnace flue modifications and electronic ignition systems
- Furnaces with an AFUE rating of 90 or better, and under certain circumstances and with prior approval from ENR, other heating systems with lower ratings may be eligible (Call ENR for details.)
- Storm doors and thermal doors for a grant of up to \$150 maximum per entrance
- Storm windows and thermal replacement windows for a grant of up to \$150 maximum per entire window unit
- Caulking and weatherstripping
- Energy-saving fluorescent lighting

All projects must demonstrate a 10-year payback to the member in energy savings, as determined by an energy audit.

Contact your cooperative or ENR if you are interested in applying for a Rural Home Energy Program grant. Before being considered for the grant, participants must have an energy audit completed on their home and have a written bid from at least two contractors for proposed projects. These bids must contain model numbers and efficiency ratings for heating systems and cost estimates.

Applications must be submitted to the Cooperative. After it is reviewed there, the application will be forwarded to the ENR for final review and approval. ENR has the final decision on all Rural Home Energy Program applications.

Once the application gets approval, a check is prepared payable to the consumer-member and the Cooperative. The Cooperative then endorses the check and presents it to the member for payment. ENR has the right to inspect the completed work, and each approved applicant must also certify to ENR that the installation of materials or equipment funded through the grant program is complete.

For more information, contact your electric cooperative or the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources at (217) 785-2800.

CHERRY SALAD

- 1 can cherry pie filling
- 1 small can coconut
- 1 can Eagle Brand Milk

Mix all together.

GREEN PEA CASSEROLE

- 1 can tiny green peas, drained
- 1 can water chestnuts, sliced
- 1 can cream of mushroom soup
- 1 small onion, minced
- 2 cups pineapp'e tidbits, drained
- 1 cup chopped nuts
- 1 large non-dairy whipped topping
- 2 tablespoons green peppers, chopped
- 1 cup celery, diced
- 2 whole pimientos, diced

Melt $\frac{3}{4}$ stick butter in heavy skillet. Add onion, green pepper and celery. Saute over medium heat until soft. Add peas and water chestnuts, fold in pimento. Arrange layer of this in a 2-quart casserole, top with a layer of undiluted soup. Repeat layers. Sprinkle with buttered bread crumbs. Bake at 350 degrees until bubbling hot.

SOUR CREAM CHICKEN

- 4 to 6 chicken breasts, boned
- 1 jar sliced pressed smoked beef
- 4 to 5 slices bacon
- 1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. can cream of mushroom soup
- 1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. can cream of chicken soup
- $\frac{1}{2}$ pint sour cream

Break beef into small pieces and lay in bottom of greased baking dish. Lay chicken breasts on beef; lay strips of bacon over chicken. Mix sour cream and soup together and spread over top. Bake uncovered at 275 degrees for 3 hours. Serve over rice.

HERSHEY'S CHOCOLATE PIE

Beat 2 egg whites, 1 teaspoon vinegar, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon cinnamon and $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt until stiff but not dry. Gradually add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar and beat until very stiff. Spread over bottom and sides of a 9-inch baked pie shell. Bake at 325 degrees for 15 to 18 minutes. Cool. Melt 6 oz. package of semi-sweet chocolate chips over hot water. Blend 2 egg yolks which have been beaten with $\frac{1}{4}$ cup cold water. Stir until smooth. Spread 4 tablespoons of the mixture over cooled meringue. Chill the rest. Whip 1 cup whipping cream until stiff, add $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar and $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon cinnamon. Spread half of the mixture over the chocolate layer in pie shell. Fold chilled chocolate mix into remaining whipped cream. Spread over center of pie. Chill 4 hours before serving.

COCONUT PIE

- 1 cup sugar
- 1 tablespoon flour
- 2 eggs, beaten
- 1 cup milk
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 1 stick butter, melted
- 1 can Angel Flake coconut or 1 cup of other brands

Mix flour and sugar together. Mix all other ingredients together and put in unbaked pie shell. Bake at 350 degrees for 40 minutes.

CHICKEN CASSEROLE

- 2 cups chicken, diced
- 1 cup cooked rice
- 2 tablespoons chopped onion
- 1 can water chestnuts, sliced and drained
- 1 cup celery, diced
- 1 can cream of mushroom soup
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup mayonnaise
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup slivered almonds

Mix all together. Put in casserole and cover with 1 cup crushed cornflakes mixed with $\frac{1}{3}$ stick oleo. Bake at 350 degrees for 45 minutes.

BUFFALO CHIPS

- 1 lb. margarine
- 2 lbs. dark brown sugar
- 2 cups white sugar
- 4 beaten eggs
- 2 teaspoons vanilla
- 4 cups flour
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- 2 teaspoons baking soda
- 2 cups nuts, any kind
- 2 cups quick oats
- 2 cups crushed cornflakes
- 1 6 oz. bag chocolate chips
- 1 6 oz. bag butterscotch chips

Will need a LARGE bowl. Cream margarine and add both sugar. Mix well. Add eggs and vanilla. Mix well then add remaining ingredients. Mix all together. Drop by ice cream scoop onto cookie sheet. Use $\frac{1}{4}$ cup measuring cup. Put no more than 5 or 6 on a sheet as they spread out to 4-5 inches. Bake 350 degrees for 15 minutes.

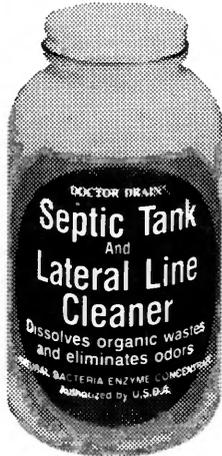
CHEESE SQUARES

6 servings (2 squares each)

- 10 slices bread or toast
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter, soft
- $\frac{1}{4}$ pound ham, very thinly sliced
- 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ cups sharp process American cheese, diced
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cheddar cheese, diced
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup Monterey Jack cheese, diced
- 4 eggs, slightly beaten
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cups milk
- 1 cup Half & Half
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon parsley flakes
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon dry mustard
- 1 tablespoon onion, chopped
- 6 tablespoons sour cream
- Sprigs of parsley (for garnish)

Preheat oven to 350 degrees F. Lightly grease with butter a 12 x 8 x $\frac{1}{2}$ inch baking dish; trim crust from bread. Spread soft butter on bread. Mix diced cheeses together. Put 5 slices of the buttered bread in baking dish; spread $\frac{1}{2}$ of the ham over bread; spread or sprinkle $\frac{1}{2}$ of the cheeses over ham; place remaining bread on cheese; then remaining ham; sprinkle remaining cheese over ham. Mix together eggs, milk, half & half, salt, parsley flakes, dry mustard, and onion together and pour over layers and bake at 350 degrees F. for 30 minutes, then turn oven back to 325 degrees F. and bake 30 minutes more or until firm. Remove from oven and let stand about 15 minutes, then cut into squares. Just before serving, place $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon sour cream on each square and top with a small sprig of parsley. Serve with mixed fresh fruit.

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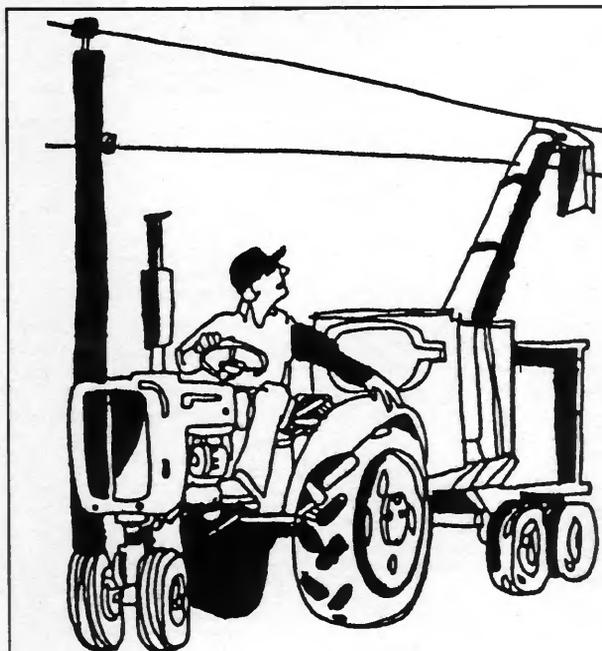
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Electricity has played a major role in the astounding progress of American farming . . . helping make Illinois and the nation the leading exporters in agricultural commodities. But electric power lines present serious potential hazards to farmers who don't exercise care when working with tractors, combines, balers, augers and other large equipment.

Watch out for overhead power lines when you are driving or towing farm equipment. If you have young farm hands who are responsible enough to operate farm equipment, impress upon them the importance of carefully surveying a work area or travel route to ensure that power lines are well out of the reach of any equipment.

Keep in mind other basic safety measures as well during harvesting operations: Check out your equipment before you use it. . . Make sure your helpers are familiar with the equipment they use. . .

Shut off power before unclogging or fixing a machine. . . Wear appropriate protective equipment. One careless moment can cause a tragic accident. Don't let tragedy strike your farm. Make this a safe harvest . . . for you and your neighbors.

Lead and your drinking water

You probably take for granted that the water that comes out of your tap is safe for drinking and cooking. But this may not be so. If your home is very old or very new, or if you have soft water, or if you have lead water pipes or copper pipes with lead solder, the level of lead in the water coming from your tap could be very high. This puts you and your family in serious danger from lead poisoning. Too much lead in your body can cause serious damage to the brain, kidneys, nervous system and red blood cells. Fortunately though, there are precautions you can take to avoid lead poisoning.

Young children and pregnant women are most at risk in lead over exposure. Doses of lead that would have little effect on adults can seriously impair a small child's physical and mental development. Infants whose diets consist of liquids made with water — such as baby formula — are particularly at risk. An expectant mother can pass on high amounts of lead to her unborn baby.

If you live in a house that is less than five years old and lead solder

was used with copper piping, chances are your water has high levels of lead contamination and should be tested.

You are also at high risk if the plumbing in your home was installed before 1930, since lead pipes were commonly used then. Since you cannot see, taste or smell lead dissolved in water, the only way to find out the amount of lead in your drinking water is to have it tested by a competent laboratory. Your local health department or water company may be able to do the test for you or recommend someone who is qualified.

If the testers find that your drinking water is contaminated with lead or you want to be safe while you are waiting for the test results, there are two things you can do immediately to reduce your exposure. First, don't use water that has been in contact with your home's pipes for more than six hours. The longer the water sits in the pipes the more lead contaminants it picks up. Before using any water, "flush" the cold water faucet by running it until it becomes as cold as it can get. Secondly, use only water from the

cold water tap for drinking, cooking and especially for making baby formula.

If you need hot water, draw water from the cold tap and heat it. Hot water from the tap is more likely to contain higher levels of lead because lead dissolves more quickly in hot water.

There are other things you can do to reduce your exposure to lead. You can buy treatment devices. The effectiveness of such devices can vary however, so before purchasing one, check with your local health department. Remember that carbon filters, sand filters and cartridge filters do not affect the amount of lead in your water. You can also reduce your lead intake by purchasing bottled water and by instructing any plumber you hire to use only lead-free materials for repairs.

It is rather upsetting to learn that something as basic as water from your tap can't be taken for granted. A little precaution and persistence now can help assure that you and your family will remain healthy in the future.



Clay Electric News

CLAY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.

618-662-2171

FLORA, ILLINOIS

Board meeting report

Minutes of trustees meeting of June 20, 1988.

All trustees present.

Approved minutes of May 16, 1988, regular meeting.

Accepted 27 new memberships in Cooperative.

Cancelled 21 memberships that are no longer receiving service.

Reviewed and Accepted the manager's financial, operations and maintenance reports for the month of May 1988.

Heard a report on pending litigation.

Heard a report on recent Soyland meetings.

Advised of a special Soyland meeting on June 30, 1988, and **Appointed** a chairman of the delegates and an alternate chairman of the delegates for this meeting.

Heard a report of a recent AIEC meeting.

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

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

Approved write-off of uncollected accounts totaling \$1,630.12 and directed manager to proceed with action to attempt collections of same.

Appointed representative to serve on the Illinois South Central Power Cooperative board.

Appointed delegate and alternate to NRECA state annual meeting.

Appointed delegate and alternate to AIEC annual meeting.

Appointed one director and an alternate to serve on the AIEC board of directors.

Appointed nominating committees in conformance with bylaw requirements.

Members appointed as follows:

District II: James B. Baird, Marietta Enyart, Glenn D. Hall, Howard Heiden, Bill McKnelly, Alva Ring, Aden Robards, Riley Stanfield and Victor Traub.

District VI: Rosetta Hanks, Howard Colclasure, Charles Liggett, Georgia Yvetten, Imogene Wyman, Rick Payne, Harold Lightfoot, Ethel Spiker, Ruth Anderson and Darrell Allen.

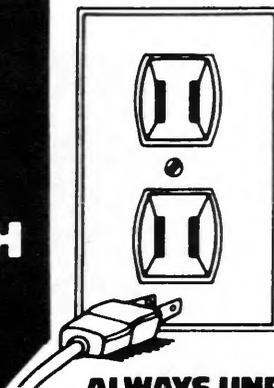
District VIII: Galen Gill, Clem Hilmes, Don Lewis, Dios Misenhimer, Wendell Belcher, Ken Windle, Jack Pickel, Bill Garrett and Lowell Showalters.

Authorized the purchase of six 4-H trophies.

Discussed the plans for Clay's annual meeting.

Adjournment.

**WARNING:
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THE POWER
IS OFF
WHEN THE SWITCH
IS OFF,
YOU'RE WRONG.**



**KEEP AWAY
FROM WATER.**

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Public Service ad from Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers and Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.

to keep electric power rates as low as possible while providing reliable electric service."

The 14 member distribution cooperatives that make up the Soyland federation are: Clay Electric Cooperative, Flora; Clinton County Electric Cooperative, Breese; Coles-Moultrie Electric Cooperative, Mattoon; Corn Belt Electric Cooperative, Bloomington; Eastern Illini Electric Cooperative, Paxton; Edgar Electric Co-operative Association, Paris, Farmers Mutual Electric Company, Geneseo; Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative, Princeton; McDonough Power Cooperative, Macomb; Monroe County Electric Co-

Operative, Waterloo; Shelby Electric Cooperative, Shelbyville; Southwestern Electric Cooperative, Greenville; Tri-County Electric Cooperative, Mt. Vernon, and Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative, Fairfield.

The seven member distribution cooperatives that make up the WIPCO federation are: Adams Electrical Cooperative, Camp Point; Illinois Rural Electric Co., Winchester; Menard Electric Cooperative, Petersburg; M.J.M. Electric Cooperative, Carlinville; Rural Electric Convenience Cooperative Co., Auburn; Spoon River Electric Cooperative, Canton, and Western Illinois Electrical Coop., Carthage.

GENERAL MANAGER

Shelby Electric Cooperative

Shelbyville, Illinois

Debt-free electric distribution cooperative in east-central Illinois seeks a well-rounded successor to veteran manager who is retiring.

Applicants should have a college degree and a broad background in electric distribution system management, skills in budgeting, financial planning, communications, leadership and the ability to work effectively with a seven-member board of directors. A personal commitment to the cooperative principle of not-for-profit operation is essential.

Attractive headquarters in a county seat community of 5,259 that borders a major recreation facility. Located in a prime agricultural area, the cooperative serves 8,440 meters over 2,056 miles of energized line with 39 employees, \$13.7 million utility plant and \$12.3 million annual revenue.

Send resume with salary history and references by October 1, 1988, to:

Neil E. Pistorius, President, Shelby Electric Cooperative c/o Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives, P.O. Box 3787, Springfield, Illinois 62708

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(Fee List Available)

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ABC Dental Services Dr. Donald Salera, D.D.S.

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St. Louis, MO 63128

(314) 849-3377

Collect Calls Accepted



Mention the term "sporting clays" to most people, and you're likely to get a blank stare in return. To an avid shotgunner, however, the term might call up visions of fast-moving targets flitting through dense brush, or seemingly slow-moving targets lazily settling in to land by decoys on a pond.

Sporting clays is probably the fastest-growing of the shooting sports, and Jim McCuan, a Southeastern Illinois Electric Cooperative member from Corinth, has a sporting clays range that's going great guns.

If you didn't know what to call the sport, you might think of it as "trapshooting with realism," "cunning gunning" or "shotgun golf."

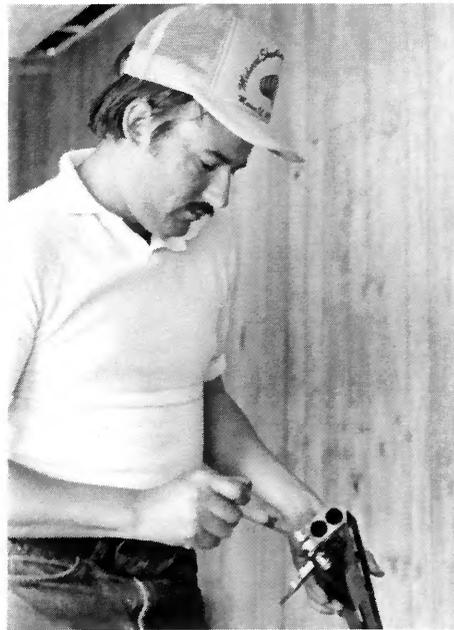
Jim calls his place Midwest Shooting

essentially started out decades ago as different ways for wingshooters to get off-season practice shooting at moving targets and gradually evolved into separate sports in their own right, Jim notes, but they offer little in the way of hunting realism. In trap and skeet, he notes, it's pretty well cut and dried as to where the shooter stands, where the target will come from and where it'll go. While it does involve shooting at a flying target, it's not particularly challenging, except in a match, where a hit or miss may make the difference between staying in competition or being eliminated, and shoots often turn into marathons.

An avid wingshooter, Jim feels that his course offers a more sporting pro-

Shooting range tests hunt skills

Owner Jim McCuan says his shooting range is designed to duplicate actual field hunting conditions as closely as possible.



Sports, Ltd., and the sport involves shooting at clay targets in field conditions that are made as realistic as possible, keeping range safety in mind.

"Sporting clays is a new sport to the U.S.," McCuan notes, "but it's fairly old in England, where they've been at it for 70 years or so."

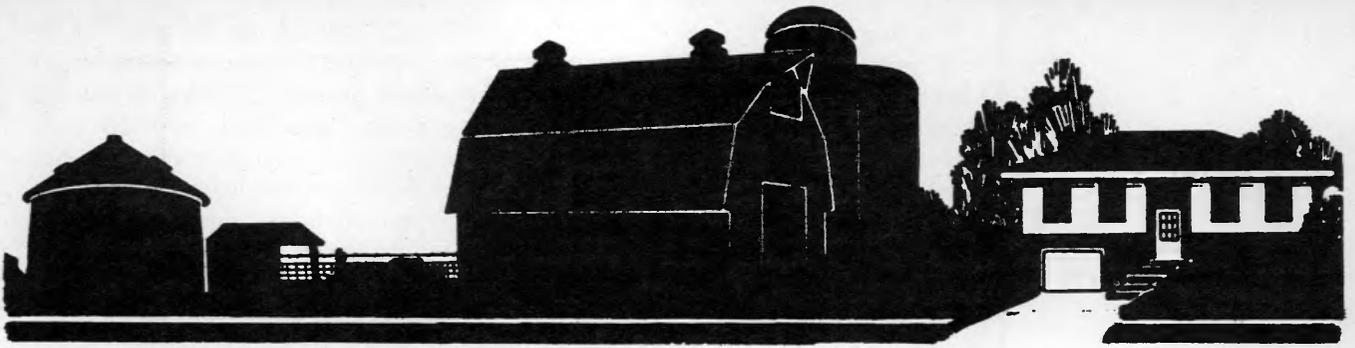
The sports of skeet and trapshooting

position than the other wingshooting sports.

"Here," he points out, "we shoot very much like you'll be shooting in the field. The shooter does stand at a station, but the trap boy is instructed to send the targets off in different ways, to provide much of the challenge you'd get if you were in the field and had flushed live game."

While escorting hunters through the walking course, Jim carries a clipboard with their scoresheets, and gunners "shoot for par," which calls for hitting 70 of the 100 targets that are thrown in the course of a round, which takes an hour or so. It calls for missing some targets, too. "Not everything that flies up is fair game," he says, "and we penalize shooters for hitting targets they shouldn't." Game wardens do that, too.

Jim notes that his realistic shooting range is the first in the Tri-State area, and one of only a handful in the country. He visited 16 other places before building his, and freely admits that he borrowed the best ideas he saw and adapted them to the rugged 440-plus acre site, which he is also developing as a hunting preserve and field-trial site for



Your lifestyle can make a difference!

You know, you have complete control over how you use your electricity. You choose the ingredients that are necessary for you to maintain your standard of living.

The way you live and the way you use your electrical appliances have a greater impact on your consumption of electricity than the number of appliances you have.

We in Illinois have relatively good lifestyles, and we tend to use more energy than the national average. This applies to all forms of energy not just electricity.

Let's take a look at some of these "lifestyle considerations" that can make your electric bill appear to be higher than "normal."

Family size

Let's face it, there is a direct relationship between the number of people living at home and the amount of energy that is used. That's especially true if you have teenagers at home. In addition, if friends and relatives are visiting, you can expect to use more energy for cooking, baking, laundry, and hot water.

Space heating & cooling

From a comfort standpoint, most of us prefer to be relatively cool in summer and warm in winter. Others prefer temperature extremes. In Illinois, humidity plays an important part in our year-round comfort, too. If we operate dehumidifiers in summer (and, to a lesser degree, humidifiers in winter), this contributes to our household energy consumption because they tend to run continuously. Portable space heaters,

air conditioners, and fans in such places as the garage and basement also contribute to our energy consumption.

By taking a look at our "comfort" lifestyle in terms of maintaining relative humidity and temperature, we can use energy wisely in many ways. These range from adding insulation, weatherstripping and caulking to simply turning down the heat and turning off the air conditioning in rooms not used.

Water heating

About 15 percent of the energy used in the average American home is for water heating. Hot water plays a very important role in everyone's lifestyle — but many lifestyles require substantial quantities of hot water, and that results in higher energy use.

Ask yourself some of the following questions ...

"When I take a bath, do I use hot water sparingly, or is the tub completely full of water?"

"Do I take short showers, or do I stay in the shower until the hot water gets cold?"

"Do I repair leaky faucets, or simply let them drip and waste hot water?"

"Do I operate automatic washers and dishwashers with a full load, or just whenever it's convenient? (like with a pair of jeans or just a few dishes)?"

Appliance Use

We have a host of time and labor saving appliances available to help us do our work whenever we need their service. As you work through this guide, you may notice how

many more electrical servants you have than you expected. These appliances work for you around the clock, whenever you choose to use them. But wise use of appliances can have a positive effect on your energy consumption.

For example, ask yourself questions like these ...

"Do I turn off lights when a room is not in use, or do I leave them on?"

"Does my television set entertain the entire family, or does it entertain an empty room?"

"Do I leave the oven on 'warm' for an extended period of time, or do I cook many dishes at once and then turn the oven off?"

These are prime considerations that affect the amount of electricity you use to maintain your lifestyle. All Americans are part of the residential sector, and spirited energy management consciousness is likely to start at home.

The effects of a home and farm energy management program can pay big dividends!

Why is my electric bill higher than my neighbor's?

You just answered this question yourself. It's your electric bill, and it reflects the amount of electricity consumed by you and your family in your home and on your farm.

Your neighbor may have a completely different set of circumstances: different number of people living at home, different lifestyle, different size home, different farming equipment and methods, etc. These and many other factors make a comparison with your neighbor less than meaningful.



Clay Electric News

CLAY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.

618-662-2171

FLORA, ILLINOIS

Board meeting report

Minutes of trustees meeting of May 16, 1988.

All trustees present.

Approved minutes of April 18, 1988, regular meeting.

Accepted 10 new memberships in Cooperative.

Cancelled 9 memberships that are no longer receiving service.

Reviewed and Accepted the manager's financial, operations and maintenance reports for the month of April 1988.

Presented update concerning pending matters.

Approved work orders totaling \$12,310.95.

Heard a report of a recent AIEC meeting.

Heard a report of a recent NRECA Legislative Conference.

Approved the purchasing committee's acceptance of the low bid including trade-in for a new bucket truck.

Approved recommendation of

the purchasing committee to acquire meter test equipment.

Denied a request for advertising program.

Rescheduled the July board meeting due to a conflict.

Corrected the January 1988 board meeting minutes to include copies of the policies adopted at said meeting.

Adjournment.

Electronic equipment sensitive to momentary power interruptions

Electronic equipment and appliances used in our homes, offices, and on the farm can be extremely sensitive to momentary power interruptions.

Some of these power interruptions are caused by lightning bolts, traffic accidents and tree limbs brushing or falling on our distribution lines. However, most are caused by manual or automatic motors starting, light switches, loose bulbs and other in-home usages.

Your cooperative has protective

equipment to stop the flow of current along a line where a fault is detected for the protection of everyone along the line. But even split-second interruptions can cause electronic equipment to malfunction, leaving clocks blinking and warning lights flashing.

Although most of these momentary interruptions are unavoidable, there are several useful tips one can follow to eliminate irritating malfunctions.

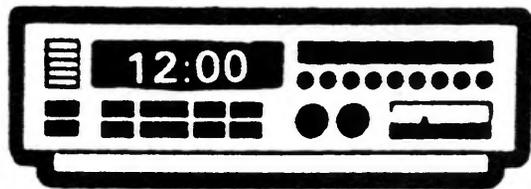
Tip #1 — When purchasing

Tip #2 — To protect sensitive solid state electronics during lightning storms, purchase models with built-in surge protectors. If you own equipment such as stereos, televisions, VCRs, or home computers without this protective feature, small plug-in surge protectors can be purchased for a cost of \$10 to \$20.

Tip #3 — When working with computers, store information into permanent memory periodically throughout the day so it is not erased by a temporary outage (especially during bad weather).

Tip #4 — Time-delay relay switches or manual resets can be installed on equipment that could possibly be damaged by immediate start-up after a momentary power interruption.

Tip #5 — Before purchasing new electronic equipment consult with the dealer or check the operating manual for information concerning protective devices.



equipment installed on its lines designed to restore power automatically if no permanent damage has occurred. This equip-

clocks, appliances, and equipment with programmable timers, buy models with battery carryover or backup.

Buying, selling or trading?

Then you need to look through the Illinois Marketplace advertising section beginning on page 22.

MID AMERICA HEARING CENTER

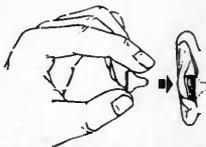
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- Fast. Cutrine-Plus works on contact to kill slimy, stringy algae and eliminate pea-green water.
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- Follow-up Adjustment - No charge
- Repairs and Other Dental Services (Fee List Available)
- MASTERCARD, VISA, DISCOVER & Cash Accepted

Be In Between 8 a.m. - 11 a.m. And In Most Cases Have Your Custom Dentures The Same Day! (Saturday By Appointment. Closed Mondays)
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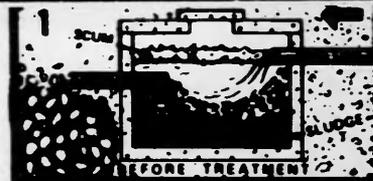
WHY SEPTIC TANKS BACK UP Septic tanks Clog, Backup and Smell because of household cleaners, which are great for dishes, laundry and floors, but kill good bacteria in your tank and cesspool that normally digest solid wastes, fats, greases and starches. Without this bacterial action solid waste builds up in your system. They overflow into and clog your drainfields, lines and back up into your tank, causing overflows and smells. Even pumping your tank will not clean out the pipes or drainfields, but SEPTIPRO® will!

HOW SEPTIPRO® WORKS TO SAVE YOUR DYING SYSTEM! It goes to work immediately with 3 Safe Potent Enzymes and Bacteria supplement that works with your good bacteria to break down and digest fats, greases, starches, and all organic waste materials including paper and cotton fibers. It converts and liquifies all organic solid wastes. Cleans tank, pipes, and drainfields. Drainfields become porous allowing earth to absorb. The entire system opens and works from beginning to end.

SEPTIPRO® SAVES YOU MONEY! No more costly mechanical cleaning, digging or pumping.

SAFE AND EASY TO USE! Just pour SEPTIPRO® into your commode, let it work! Results usually visible overnight! Non-toxic, Poisonous or Corrosive. Harmless to Humans, Animals or Plumbing. Will make your system odor-free.

SEPTIPRO® IS GUARANTEED TO KEEP YOUR SEPTIC SYSTEM TROUBLE FREE OR WE WILL REFUND EVERY PENNY YOU PAID FOR YOUR SEPTIPRO®. 1 lb. for initial treatment of 1000 gal. tank or 4 routine monthly 4 oz. treatments.



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<input type="checkbox"/> 4 lbs. @ \$22.30 plus \$2.50 P & H total \$24.80	Larger
<input type="checkbox"/> 8 lbs. @ \$37.50 plus \$3.00 P & H total \$40.50	Sizes

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Spring variety

BROCCOLI CASSEROLE

1/2 cup diced onion, sauted in oil
 1 cup rice
 1 pkg. chopped broccoli
 1 jar Cheese Whiz
 1 jalapeno pepper
 1 can chicken soup or mushroom soup

Mix and pour all in a casserole and cook at 350 degrees for 30 or 45 minutes.

HERSHEY'S CHOCOLATE PIE

Beat 2 egg whites, 1 teaspoon vinegar, 1/4 teaspoon cinnamon and 1/4 teaspoon salt until stiff but not dry. Gradually add 1/2 cup sugar and beat until very stiff. Spread over bottom and sides of a 9-inch baked pie shell. Bake at 325 degrees for 15 to 18 minutes. Cool. Melt 6 oz. package of semi-sweet chocolate chips over hot water. Blend 2 egg yolks which have been beaten with 1/4 cup cold water. Stir until smooth. Spread 4 tablespoons of the mixture over cooled meringue. Chill the rest. Whip 1 cup whipping cream until stiff, add 1/4 cup sugar and 1/4 teaspoon cinnamon. Spread half of the mixture over the chocolate layer in pie shell. Fold chilled chocolate mix into remaining whipped cream. Spread over center of pie. Chill 4 hours before serving.

FRIED PIES

1 (8 oz.) pkg. dried fruit
 2 cups all-purpose flour
 1 teaspoon salt
 2 1/2 teaspoons baking powder
 4 tablespoons shortening
 3/4 cup milk
 Deep HOT shortening

Soak fruit in water to cover for several hours or overnight. Cook in same water until fruit is tender, stirring occasionally. Remove from heat; mash until smooth and add sugar to taste. Set aside to cool. Combine dry ingredients. Cut in shortening. Add milk and mix well. Put onto floured board and knead slightly. Roll as for pie crust. Cut circles; put fruit filling on one half the crust; fold other side over and crimp edges. Prick finished pies in 2 or 3 places. Fry in hot shortening until browned. Remove from heat and serve hot. Yield: 12 pies.

BELGIAN MOCHA CAKE

1/2 cup sugar
 3 tablespoons water
 2 (1 oz.) squares unsweetened chocolate
 3/4 cup butter or margarine, softened
 2 cups sugar
 1 teaspoon vanilla extract
 4 eggs, separated
 2 1/4 cups cake flour
 1/2 teaspoon baking soda
 1/2 teaspoon salt
 1 cup milk
 1 teaspoon cream of tartar
 Mocha frosting (recipe follows)
 Chocolate curls or grated chocolate

Combine 1/2 cup sugar, water and chocolate in a heavy saucepan; cook over low heat, stirring until chocolate melts. Remove from heat; cool. Cream butter; gradually add sugar, beating well. Stir in vanilla. Add egg yolks, one at a time, beating well after each addition. Stir in chocolate mixture. Combine flour, soda, and salt; add to creamed mixture alternately with milk, beginning and ending with flour mixture. Mix well after each addition. Beat egg whites (at room temperature) until frothy; add cream of tartar, and beat until stiff peaks form. Fold into batter. Grease three 9-inch round cakepans; line with greased waxed paper, and dust with flour. Pour batter into prepared pans, and bake at 350 degrees for 25 to 30 minutes or until a wooden pick inserted in center comes out clean. Spread mocha frosting between layers and on top and sides of cake. Store in refrigerator, or the cake may be frozen. If desired, garnish with chocolate before serving. Yield: one 3-layer cake.

Mocha Frosting:

1 cup butter, softened
 2 to 2 1/4 cups powdered sugar, divided
 1 tablespoon instant coffee powder
 3/4 teaspoon cocoa
 3/4 teaspoon hot water
 2 egg yolks
 1 to 1 1/2 tablespoons almond extract
 2 tablespoons rum

Cream butter and 1 1/2 cups powdered sugar until light and fluffy. Combine coffee powder, cocoa and water; stir into creamed mixture. Add egg yolks; beat 5 minutes. Stir in almond extract and rum. Add enough of remaining sugar to make spreading consistency (frosting gets firm when chilled). Yield: enough for one 9-inch layer cake.

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 look through the
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 advertising section
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Check or money order enclosed for \$21.95 plus \$2.50 postage and handling.

Trimmer Make _____ Model # _____

Name _____

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Send to: **WEED WIZARD, INC.**
 P.O. Box 275, Dahlonega, Georgia 30533



Safety on the farm

No other place exists where a person should be more safety conscious than on a farm. As soon as you step on a farm, safety must be on your mind especially in situations that involve electrical wires and equipment.

Take a moment to go through this checklist to see if your farm is safe. Answering "No" to any of these questions means you should take action now to avoid an electrical accident.

1. The Service Pole and Service Entrance

- Do farm family members and farm hands know where and how to disconnect power in the case of an electrical emergency?
- Is the grounding wire intact at the service entrance? Are the grounding wires on utility poles intact?
- Are disconnects, especially main breakers, regularly turned off and turned back on to ensure free action and good contact?
- Are wires at the top of the pole properly insulated with no bar wire exposed?
- In case of fire, can the electricity be shut off to that particular building on fire without shutting off electricity to the water pump?
- Are all disconnects and breakers labeled to show what they control?

2. Animal Housing (Barns, Farrowing House, etc.)

- Do animals enter a building or drink at the stock tanks without hesitation?
- Is the water piping and service entrances of buildings properly grounded?
- Are you using an industry-made electric fencer?
- Are heat lamps hanging by the cord only? In case of drop, are there guards on the fixture?
- Are the buildings adequately lighted?
- Are the lights enclosed in globes and guards?
- Is the wiring suitable for wet conditions (humidity from animals' respiration)?
- Does all wiring appear to be in good condition and free of rodent damage?
- Are switches located so that animals cannot reach them?
- Is hay that is stacked outdoors away from overhead electrical lines?

3. Machine Shed

- Is it adequately lighted?
- Is the grounding bayonet on drop cords, power tools, etc., intact?
- Is the service entrance properly grounded?

- Are all receptacles in use properly grounded?
- Are drop cords in good condition with no sign of insulation damage?
- Are drop cords of adequate size for the appliance or machine it is serving?
- Are drop cords put away after use so machinery can't run over them?
- Are power tools such as circular saws, table saws, drills, jig saws, etc., left unplugged when not in use so that a child couldn't accidentally turn them on?

4. Grain Handling Equipment

- Are overhead lines out of the way of augers and winged-type farm equipment?
- Is electrical equipment tested prior to harvest season?
- Are drying fans and other motors protected from the elements when not in use? Are they totally enclosed motors?
- Do all motors have correctly sized overcurrent protection?
- If magnet starters are used, are heater coils of the proper size?

5. General

- Is the farm adequately lighted?
- Do children know whom to call in case of an electrical emergency?
- Do family members know first aid for electrical shock and/or burns?
- Are GFI's installed where required?
- Are safety precautions listed in owner manuals of electrical appliances read by user?
- Do appliances function satisfactorily without giving a tingle to user when turned on?
- If lightning protection is installed, are all wires leading to ground?
- Are all electrical fittings on the gas pump of explosion-proof type?
- Before trees are planted, has proper siting been provided to avoid nearby overhead and underground power lines?
- Are trees free and clear of overhead electrical lines?
- Before new buildings are constructed, have the buildings been cleared of nearby overhead and underground power lines?
- Can tractors equipped with end loaders be raised to the most upper position and clear all overhead electrical lines?



Clay Electric News

CLAY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.

618-662-2171

FLORA, ILLINOIS

Board meeting report

Minutes of trustees meeting of April 18, 1988.

All trustees present.

Approved minutes of March 21, 1988.

Accepted 11 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 months of February and March 1988.

Presented update concerning pending litigation.

Approved work orders totaling \$1,586.49.

Reported next AIEC meeting date to be April 21, 1988.

Reviewed quotations for the cooperative insurance and **Accepted** the low bid for worker's comp., vehicle, boiler and machinery, office papers and equipment, etc. insurance package.

Authorized refund of security deposits of \$4,190 in accordance with present security deposit policy.

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

Authorized the attorney to file with small claims court for a member's uncollectible account.

Authorized purchase of ad in

Clay County Fair Book.

Adjournment.

Minutes of trustees meeting of March 21, 1988.

Eight trustees present.

Approved minutes of February 15, 1988, regular meeting.

Accepted 11 new memberships in Cooperative.

Cancelled 14 memberships that are no longer receiving service.

Met with auditing firm and after a question-and-answer period,

Adopted audit of period ending December 31, 1987, as presented..

Discussed medical insurance coverage with no action taken.

Heard a report of pending litigation.

Reviewed and Accepted the manager's financial, operations and maintenance reports for the months of December 1987 and January 1988.

Discussed recent REA loan fund audit and reviewed a plan to achieve compliance with REA's coding of accounts.

Approved amended work orders to be in compliance with REA's classification standards.

Heard a report of a recent AIEC meeting.

Heard a report of a recent

Soyland meeting.

Discussed and Adopted a resolution concerning the interconnections for cogenerators and small power producers through coordination with Soyland Power Cooperative for interconnection with the cooperative.

Selected the manager and two directors to serve as directors and alternates on the board of directors of Soyland Power Cooperative.

Selected delegate to act on behalf of Clay Electric Cooperative at the Soyland meeting.

Reviewed and Adopted maintenance, renewal and replacement report as required by CFC.

Discussed MODL insurance and requested additional quotations.

Reviewed existing employment policy and requested the attorney to research the legality of the existing policy.

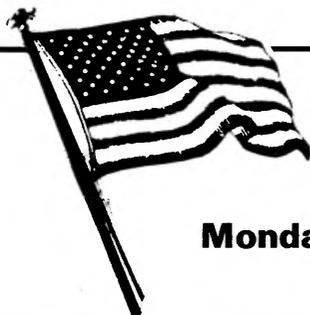
Accepted the purchasing committee's recommendation to purchase a replacement pickup.

Authorized contribution to Boy Scouts of America and **Authorized** the purchase of ad in Shrine Circus ad book.

Advised of upcoming legislative conference May 7-11, 1988.

Set the date for the 1988 annual meeting, 7 p.m., September 1, 1988.

Adjournment.



Office closing
The cooperative office will be closed
Monday, May 30, to observe Memorial Day.

Soyland and WIPCO have combined their loads, Clinton ownership and other generation facilities to form the Soyland/WIPCO power pool.

"During the next few months we will be considering a merger between Soyland and WIPCO," Fellin said. A merger of the two organizations has been studied over the past year and would appear to benefit both organizations.

Williams said the proposed merger would mean significant savings for the 105,000 member-consumers served by the cooperatives that own Soyland and the 45,000 member-consumers served by WIPCO.

The proposed merger between Soyland and WIPCO must be approved by the 14 cooperatives that own Soyland and the seven distribution cooperatives that own WIPCO.

Williams said Soyland took a major step forward during 1987 when it launched Applied Energy Systems of Illinois, Inc. (AESI), a wholly owned subsidiary doing business as WaterFurnace of Illinois. WaterFurnace is a statewide distributor of ground-source heat pumps manufactured by WaterFurnace International of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

"AESI has far surpassed initial sales projections, selling 320 ground-source heat pumps to dealers throughout our service area in the first 12 months of operation," Fellin said. "Selling the heat pump is yet another way to assist member-consumers in making wise decisions regarding their heating and cooling needs."

Soyland is expanding its efforts in economic development, Williams said, as part of its commitment to participate in the movement to revitalize the rural Illinois economy. "We are proud that two new businesses have become cooperative consumers under Soyland's economic development rate in the past several months," Williams said, and prospects for additional commercial/industrial consumers in the near future are bright.

Marketing and economic development are two ways that Soyland can assist its members to better serve the needs of rural Illinois, he added. "We are not in the business to make a profit. We are in the business to provide reliable electric power at the lowest possible cost," he said.

During the official business meeting of Soyland members, officers for 1988 were elected. Fellin, manager of Monroe County Electric Co-Operative, Waterloo, was reelected president. Other officers are Kenneth Heinzmann, director of Clinton County Electric Cooperative, Breese, vice president; Jim E. Hinman, manager of Tri-County Electric Cooperative, Mt. Vernon, secretary-treasurer; and Lyndall Pigg, director of McDonough Power Cooperative, Macomb, assistant secretary.

Soyland is a not-for-profit corporation that supplies bulk electric power to its 14 member distribution cooperatives. The 14 systems that own Soyland are: Clay Electric Co-operative, Flora; Clinton County Electric Cooperative, Breese; Coles-Moultrie Electric Cooperative, Mattoon; Corn Belt Electric Cooperative, Bloomington; Eastern Illini Electric Cooperative, Paxton; Edgar Electric Co-operative Association, Paris; Farmers Mutual Electric Company, Geneseo; Illinois Valley Electric Cooperative, Princeton; McDonough Power Cooperative, Macomb; Monroe County Electric Co-Operative, Waterloo; Shelby Electric Electric Cooperative, Shelbyville; Southwestern Electric Cooperative, Greenville, Tri-County Electric Cooperative, Mt. Vernon and Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative, Fairfield.



Above: Soyland manager E. H. Williams, left, introduces the featured speaker, Llewellyn King, owner and publisher of Energy Daily, an authoritative utility publication. Opposite page: Representatives of Soyland's 14 member-cooperatives turned out for the annual meeting.

Farmers Union goal: Save family farm

Despite the belief by some people that the farm crisis is over, the rural Midwest economic picture is still not a rosy one, speakers during the Farmers Union annual meeting agreed.

"Some say we're on our way to recovery, that we've reduced the farm debt, and that we've turned the corner," Harold Dodd, Farmers Union president, said at the meeting in February, "and we have reduced the farm debt, but that has been accomplished largely through foreclosure.

"People say we've increased our ag exports," he continued, "and we have increased the volume. But we had to reduce our prices so much that, in terms of dollars and cents, it has been of no help to us.

"The latest statistics for 1987 show that 2,500 farm families left the land every week of the year. The end result of this kind of exodus," he said, "will be a total restructuring of rural America as none of us has ever seen. We have past history to prove that for every six farmers who go out of business in any given community, one small-town business fails.

"When you multiply those numbers times the number of farmers the administration wants to weed out, you can see the magnitude of the problem. And when I say restructuring, I mean the loss of rural churches, rural villages and all those things we have prized through all the years."

While things are generally not going well for farmers, he said, there does seem to be some reason for cautious optimism. "We have been saying for years that our great University of Illinois should transfer at least some of its many research dollars into finding new uses and markets for our commodities instead of finding ways to increase production, and I believe that we have accomplished this. I understand that they've had quite a change in policy and are increasing their efforts to find new uses and new markets," he said.

In addition to Dodd, Illinois Attorney General Neil Hartigan, Congressman

Dick Durbin, State Senators Wm. L. O'Daniel and Penny Severns, and Larry Werries, director of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, addressed the meeting and agreed that the increased use of ethanol in motor fuel would help power a surge in corn prices and farm income, at little cost to consumers.

Dr. John R. Campbell, dean of the U of I College of Agriculture, said the



Dodd



Campbell

University had shifted some emphasis from some of its more traditional efforts to such things as finding different uses for the state's farm products and "engineering" new oilseeds to compete with imported palm and coconut oils.

Dodd also noted that many other groups — not involved in food production — have joined the effort to save the family farm. "We've been joined by church groups, working people, and others who share the values we cherish. They can see that they will be paying excessively for food when agriculture is dominated by a few conglomerates, so they're helping us — walking the halls of Congress to try to reverse the trend toward corporate agriculture," he said.

Cy Carpenter, outgoing president of the National Farmers Union, echoed Dodd's comments, and added that those who want to save the family farm have a long uphill fight on their hands. "An economic columnist wrote about farms in one of the weekly news magazines recently. She said that farms are not yet being packaged neatly as individual retirement account (IRA) investments, like apartment buildings are, but that it won't be long until they are." Carpenter vehemently denounced the concept and drew applause when he insisted that family farmers must join with others who "don't believe that bigger is always better, to save small farms, small towns and a way of life that formed the backbone of America since the country was founded."

disconnects the load.

If a breaker trips or a fuse blows, you must first find out why before you reset the breaker or replace the fuse. If a breaker trips because of an overload, in most brands you must force the handle beyond the OFF position, then return it to the ON position to reset it. On some brands, however, the the handle merely goes to the OFF position; reset it by returning it to the ON position.

FIXING A SHORT CIRCUIT

Most short circuits occur in flexible cords, plugs or appliances. Here are the steps to identifying a short circuit in your home's wiring:

1. First look for black smudge marks on the faceplates of electrical outlets or frayed or charred cords connected to a dead outlet. Simply replace the damaged cord or plug before installing a new fuse or resetting the breaker.

2. If there are no visible signs of trouble, the second step would be to trace through the circuit. To do this, turn off all wall switches and unplug every appliance and the dead circuit, then install a new fuse or reset the tripped breaker.

3. If the fuse blows right away, remove the fuse or make sure the circuit breaker is off. Remove each faceplate and inspect the device and its wiring. Look for charred wire insulation, wires shorted against the metal box or devices literally falling

apart. Replace the defective switch, receptacle or faulty wiring, then install a new fuse or reset the breaker.

4. If a new fuse does not blow or the breaker does not trip right away, then turn each wall switch on, one by one, until the fuse blows or the circuit breaker trips.

If turning on a particular wall switch causes a fuse to blow or a breaker to trip, the short is in the outlet controlled by the switch or in the ON position of the switch. With the circuit dead, inspect the outlet and the switch for charred wire insulation and faulty connections. Replace the faulty fixture or switch and then install a new fuse or reset the breaker.

6. If turning the wall switches on doesn't blow a fuse or trip the breaker, the trouble is in the appliance. Now try plugging in and



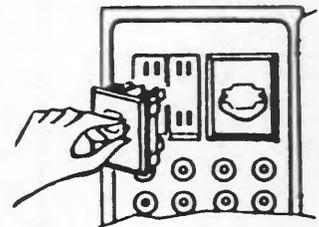
1. Disconnect lamps and appliances in use when circuit went out.

turning on the appliances one by one. If plugging in a particular appliance causes the fuse to blow or the breaker to trip again, you will know that you have found the offending appliance. After unplugging

the "bad" appliance you can install a new fuse or reset the breaker.

7. Finally, if the circuit goes dead as soon as you turn the appliance on, the appliance or its switch is probably defective and should be replaced or repaired. If the circuit goes dead as soon as you plug the appliance in, the plug or cord is probably at fault and should be replaced.

If none of the above criteria solves the problem and your fuse or circuit breaker still blows or trips, your home's wiring is at fault and it's time to call a qualified electrician.



2. Make sure your hands are dry; stand on a dry board or rubber pad, if possible. Open main switch, or pull-out section of panel labeled "main" in the service entrance, to cut off current while working at the branch circuit box.

Remember, always shut off the power to the circuit you will be working on, or to the entire house if you are not sure which fuse or breaker controls the circuit. Double check with a testing device to be absolutely sure the circuit is dead.

Fireplace facts

Are you planning to use a fireplace this year to save on your heating bills? If you haven't installed one of the newer type fireplace inserts or a set of tight-fitting doors on the fireplace to help control the flue draft, it will probably cause your heating bill to be higher than normal if you are not very careful.

Why? The flue in that fireplace is designed so it will keep smoke from spilling out into the room. In order for it to do its job properly, it has to be large and it requires a lot of air to carry away the smoke and small ashes. It will also lose about 90 percent of the heat that is produced by the burning wood if left wide open.

Late at night when the fire dies down, heat from the house will be lost up the flue.

The air that carries the smoke, ashes and heat must come from within the house if there is no outside combustion air intake near the fireplace. The warm inside air that goes up the chimney is replaced by cold out-

side air and will be drawn into the house through every crack in the house.

You will be able to feel drafts around the windows, doors, electrical outlets or anywhere there is a small opening to the outside. That fireplace flue acts like a whole-house vacuum cleaner, pulling out warm air.

Other heating units that are on and controlled by thermostats will operate more than necessary because of the warm air being drawn out by the fireplace flue.

There are several things you can do if you plan to use an open fireplace. First, turn off any other heating system. Then, if the fireplace has a damper, close it down just enough to keep the smoke from spilling out into the room.

If there is an ash door in the floor of the fireplace, use it for a fresh air draft. A set of tight-fitting doors on the fireplace will also help reduce the loss of warm inside air. To reduce the draft from other areas of the home, try opening, an inch or two, a window that is near the fireplace.



Clay Electric News

CLAY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.

618-662-2171

FLORA, ILLINOIS

Board meeting report

Minutes of trustees meeting of February 15, 1988.

All trustees present.

Approved minutes of January 18, 1988, regular meeting.

Accepted 10 new memberships in Cooperative.

Cancelled 13 memberships that are no longer receiving service.

Approved December 1987 work orders totaling \$36,147.79.

Heard a report on pending litigation.

Heard a report of a recent AIEC meeting.

Discussed events of recent NRECA annual meeting.

Reviewed and Approved 1988 budget.

Reviewed and Requested further information regarding hospitalization insurance.

Advised of Legislative Conference in Washington, D.C., May 7-11, 1988.

Advised of Course 542.2, Key

Ratios and Trend Analysis, to be offered on February 29-March 3, 1988, in Springfield.

Authorized contribution to American Heart Association.

Discussed replacement of a pickup truck that had been damaged beyond repair in an accident, and **Authorized** the purchasing committee to secure bids for the replacement vehicle.

Adjournment.

How to find the cause of a short circuit

Tracing the source of an electrical short circuit in your home is simple if you know the basics and follow several logical steps.

First, you should know where your home's electrical service panel is located and how to operate it. In many houses it is located in the basement or in a utility room. The outlets in your home are connected in groups of several circuits, and each circuit is controlled by a switch on the service panel. Your service panel should be labelled to identify which areas of your home are controlled by each switch on the panel.

Before starting any work on the electrical system in your house, first disconnect the circuit you will be working on at its source in the service panel. If your circuits are protected by fuses, remove the appropriate fuse to disconnect the circuit from incoming service or electricity. If your service panel is equipped with circuit breakers, disconnect the circuit by switching

the breaker to the OFF position. If you have any doubt about which fuse or circuit breaker protects which circuit, shut off all current coming into your home at the main disconnect panel.

While you are at your service panel, take another moment to prevent a possible disaster. Tape a note on the panel explaining what you are doing so no one will come along and replace the fuse or reset the circuit breaker while you are working on the wiring. Then carry any replacement fuses with you or tape the circuit breaker in the OFF position. With the electricity turned off, you can work in complete safety.

Remember that water and electricity do not mix. Never work on wiring, fixtures, switches, or appliances when you are wet or standing on a wet or damp surface.

FUSES AND CIRCUIT BREAKERS

Fuses and circuit breakers are the safety valves of the electrical system in your house.

The fuse is one of the most common types of protective devices in older homes. Inside the fuse, electricity flows through a metal strip that is designed to melt and break the circuit when too many amps, or units of electricity, go through it. An overloaded circuit, one which has too many appliances plugged into it, is one way a fuse will blow. In this case, the filament melts at its weakest point, creating a clean break that stops the flow of current to the overloaded circuit.

In a short circuit, wires in the circuit cross or a live wire touches a neutral wire or is grounded. This causes a sudden surge of current that vaporizes the filament instead of melting it, causing the mica window of the fuse to blacken.

A circuit breaker looks something like a toggle switch, with a handle that lets it be used just like a switch to turn power on and off. Inside each breaker is a fairly simple mechanism that, in case of an overload, trips the breaker and

Two Grown Men Can't Pull It Apart! Zoysia Saves Time, Work & Money



So deep-rooted is Amazoy... it grows into practically indestructible turf.

FREE! UP TO 900 PLUGS!

CHOKES OUT CRABGRASS

Thick, rich, luxurious, established Amazoy grows into a carpet of grass that chokes out crabgrass and weeds all summer long.

FOR SLOPES, PLAY AREAS, BARE SPOTS

End erosion of slopes with Amazoy. Perfect answer for hard-to-cover spots, play-worn areas.

NO SEED, NO SOD!

There's no seed that produces winter-hardy Meyer Zoysia. Sod of ordinary grass brings with it the problems of seed: like weeds, diseases, burning out, other ills. Save time, work, money. Plug in Amazoy.

CUTS YOUR WORK, SAVES YOU MONEY

Your deep-rooted, established Amazoy lawn saves you time and money in many ways. It never needs replacement...ends re-seeding forever. Fertilizing and watering (water costs money, too) are rarely if ever needed. It ends the need for crabgrass killers permanently. It cuts pushing a noisy mower in the blistering sun by 2/3.

YOUR OWN SUPPLY OF PLUG TRANSPLANTS

Established Amazoy gives you Zoysia plugs to plant in other areas as desired!

Amazoy is the Trade Mark Registered U.S. Patent Office for our Meyer Z-52 Zoysia Grass

By John T. Jackson

Every year I see people pour more and more money into their lawns. They dig, fertilize and lime. They rake it all in. They scatter their seed and roll and water it. Birds love it! Seeds which aren't washed away by rain give them a feast. But some seed grows, and soon it's time to weed, water and mow, mow...until summer comes to burn the lawn into hay, or crabgrass and diseases infest it.



That's what happens to ordinary grass, but not to Amazoy Zoysia.

"MOWED IT 2 TIMES," WRITES WOMAN

For example, Mrs. M. R. Mitter writes me how her lawn "...is the envy of all who see it. When everybody's lawns around here are brown from drought ours just stays as green as ever. I've never watered it, only when I put the plugs in...Last summer we had it mowed (2) times. Another thing, we never have to pull any weeds — it's just wonderful!"

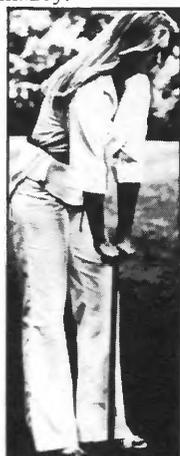
LAWN WATERED ONLY ONCE

And from Iowa came word that the state's largest Men's Garden Club picked a Zoysia lawn as the "top lawn — nearly perfect" in its area. Yet this lawn had been watered only once all summer up to August!

NO NEED TO RIP OUT PRESENT GRASS

Plug Amazoy into old lawn, new ground or nursery area. Just set Amazoy plugs into holes in ground like a cork in a bottle. Plant 1 foot apart, checkerboard style.

When planted in existing lawn areas plugs will spread to drive out old, unwanted growth including weeds — from part shade to full sun. Goes off its green color after killing frosts. Begins regaining its green color at the time when the temperature in the spring is consistently warm. This, of course, varies with climate. Easy planting instructions with order.



FREE PATENTED STEP-ON PLUGGER WITH ORDERS OF 600 PLUGS OR MORE.

Amazoy exclusive! No one else can offer you this patented 2-way plugger. Saves bending, time, work. Light, rugged, invaluable for transplanting. Cuts away competing growth as it digs plug holes.

WEAR RESISTANT

When America's largest University tested 13 leading grasses for wear resistance, such as foot scuffing, the Zoysia (matrella and japonica Meyer Z-52) led all others.

Your Amazoy lawn takes such wear as cookouts, lawn parties, lawn furniture, etc. Grows so thick you could play football on it and not get your feet muddy. Even if children play on it, they won't hurt it — or themselves.

Amazoy thrives in porous, sandy soil, "builder's soil" — even salty beach areas! Beauty is but one advantage of Zoysia Grass. It's also so vigorous and rich it thrives in soils where lesser grasses have failed you repeatedly. Start your Amazoy lawn this Spring, and never re-seed your lawn again!

Meyer Z-52 Zoysia Grass was perfected by U.S. Gov't.: Released in cooperation with U.S. Golf Assoc. as a superior grass.

Order guaranteed Amazoy now, get your bonus plugs FREE. Your order will be delivered at earliest correct time for planting in your area.

We ship all orders the same day plugs are packed, shipping & handling charges collect via most economical means. For credit card orders shipping & handling costs will be charged to your account.

EVERY PLUG GUARANTEED TO GROW IN YOUR AREA • IN YOUR SOIL

- AMAZOY WON'T WINTER KILL — has survived temperatures 30° below zero!
- AMAZOY WON'T HEAT KILL — when other grasses burn out, Amazoy remains green & lovely!

Your plugs are shipped to you not cut all the way through, so as to insure maximum freshness and viability. To plant, separate all plugs completely with grass shears or a knife. Any plug failing to grow in 45 days replaced FREE.

Order now for your FREE Bonus Plugs.

ZOYSIA FARM NURSERIES, Dept. 147
General Offices & Store
3617 OLD TANEYTOWN RD./TANEYTOWN, MD 21787
Please send me guaranteed Amazoy as checked below:

<input type="checkbox"/> 100 PLUGS Plus 20 FREE	<input type="checkbox"/> 100 PLUGS Plus 30 FREE with Plugger	<input type="checkbox"/> 300 PLUGS Plus 60 FREE	<input type="checkbox"/> 300 PLUGS Plus 90 FREE with Plugger
\$595 Total 120 Plugs	\$995 Total 130 Plugs Plus Plugger	\$1295 Total 360 Plugs	\$1695 Total 390 Plugs Plus Plugger
<input type="checkbox"/> 600 PLUGS Plus 180 FREE with FREE Plugger	<input type="checkbox"/> 1500 PLUGS Plus 450 FREE with FREE Plugger	SPECIAL OFFER! <input type="checkbox"/> 3000 PLUGS Plus 900 FREE with FREE Plugger	
\$2595 Total 780 Plugs Plus Plugger	\$4995 Total 1950 Plugs Plus Plugger	\$6995 Total 3900 Plugs Plus Plugger	
<input type="checkbox"/> Additional Plugger \$695			Md. residents add 5% sales tax.

I Enclose \$ _____ Check M.O.
Charge credit card VISA MasterCard
Acct. # _____
Expiration Date _____
Signature _____
NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____
STATE _____ ZIP _____

filled with a nonfreezing solution. A call to your dealer or installer will tell you if it should be drained.

If your home is equipped with an electric heat pump, special care is needed when turning the unit on after an extended outage. It takes a period of time for the lubricant in the refrigerant to warm-up. This is approximately one and one-half hours per ton of cooling capacity. This could vary from brand to brand and a call to your dealer could prevent problems. During this compressor warm up time you should use the supplemental or emergency resistance heating elements

of the heat pump to heat the home.

Keep curtains closed except on south-facing windows in the winter when the sun is shining. This will supply some passive solar heat in the daytime hours. Draperies should always be closed at night.

SUMMER POWER OUTAGES

Keep freezers and refrigerators closed! The food will stay fresh longer if the doors are not opened. Frozen food is generally safe to eat if there are still ice crystals on it. Wrap blankets around the appliances to provide extra insulation. Bottled water, canned soda and juices eliminate dependence on the refrigerator if stored in a cool place. A supply of freeze-dried or canned food is also very helpful.

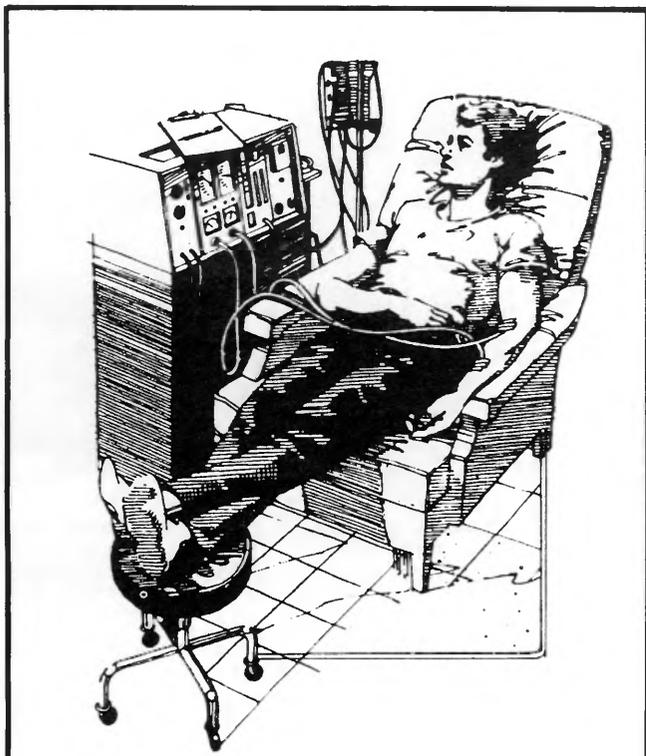
A barbecue grill is an excellent way to prepare food. Do not use a charcoal grill inside. A gas range can also be used. Keep in mind that many newer gas ranges have electronic ignitions and will not work during a power outage. If you use a camp stove, be sure the area is well ventilated. The fuel for the stove should be stored outside.

Air conditioners should be turned off during power outages. Do not turn them back on for several minutes after the power has been restored.

Dress comfortably and use natural ventilation to keep your home cool.

If the health of family members is a concern, contact friends or neighbors who have electricity and see if resources can be shared. Many communities provide emergency services through churches, agencies, and other organizations to take care of the needy. Keep the name and phone numbers of these groups by the telephone at all times. These locations will be listed on local radio stations if an outage occurs, so keep your portable radio tuned in for local information.

Your electricity supplier should be notified if you use life support equipment in your home. Most power suppliers keep a priority list based on the homes in which life support systems are in use. They will try to restore the power to these homes as quickly as possible.



Notify your power supplier of life support equipment used in your home.

Equity refund during 1988

You will notice something new on the billing cards you receive in February. If you will recall, all during 1985 and most of 1986 you had an amount added to your billing called WPCA & Equity. This was done to reduce the so-called "rate shock" and allow for a phase in over a five-year period. This was in lieu of one or two relatively sharp increases.

There was no equity or WPCA charged during 1987, since it was all rolled into the rate in late 1986. All previously collected equity was invested and has been drawing in-

terest since it was collected.

Now, during 1988, you will be receiving a credit from the equity fund that will exactly offset the WPCA charge due to increased wholesale power costs.

The equity that was collected during 1985 and 1986 plus earned interest will be used to offset or partially offset increases occurring in 1988 and 1989. This phase in has worked well in reducing the shock of increases over the past three years. Now you can look forward to your Cooperative applying your equity back to you in the form of

smaller increases.

Power supply costs have been stabilized, with only inflation factors adding to the costs. With this stabilization, your Cooperative is optimistic that retail rates can be stabilized except for inflationary costs. Minor changes will be made as necessary to reflect the added costs of providing electric service to our members. We will still, however, not forget that the overall objective of the Cooperative is to provide quality electric service at the lowest cost consistent with sound business principles.



Clay Electric News

CLAY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.

618-662-2171

FLORA, ILLINOIS

Board meeting report

Minutes of trustees meeting of January 18, 1988.

Eight trustees present.

Approved minutes of December 21, 1987, regular meeting.

Accepted 10 new memberships in Cooperative.

Cancelled 12 memberships that are no longer receiving service.

Approved November 1987 work orders totaling \$32,320.25.

Heard a report on pending litigation.

Heard a report of a recent Soyland meeting.

The 1988 Budget was reviewed and the board authorized that the

current rate structure be based on 55 mills for power cost to enable the use of previously collected equity funds to meet estimated expenditure.

Discussed and Approved a pole testing contract for 1988.

Executed a meter testing contract for 1988.

Discussed and Approved an auditing agreement with Hardcastle & Co.

Discussed upcoming NRECA annual meeting February 7-10 in New Orleans.

Appointed delegates to NRECA annual meeting.

Discussed complaint concerning gross and net billing and Authorized the manager to respond by letter the re-affirming of the existing policy regarding late payment.

Advised of Legislative Conference May 7-11 in Washington, D.C.

Authorized the securing of business travel insurance for cooperative personnel.

Discussed an inquiry received from a member regarding relocation of poles on the member's property.

Adjournment.

Coping with power outages

This is the second of a two-part article on outages. Last month we discussed winter outages and short-term power failures.

EXTENDED POWER OUTAGE/HOME SHUTDOWN

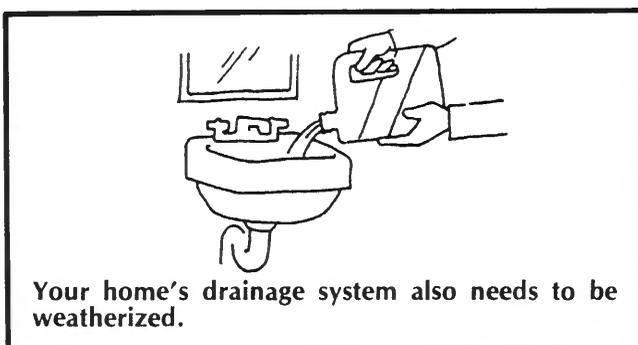
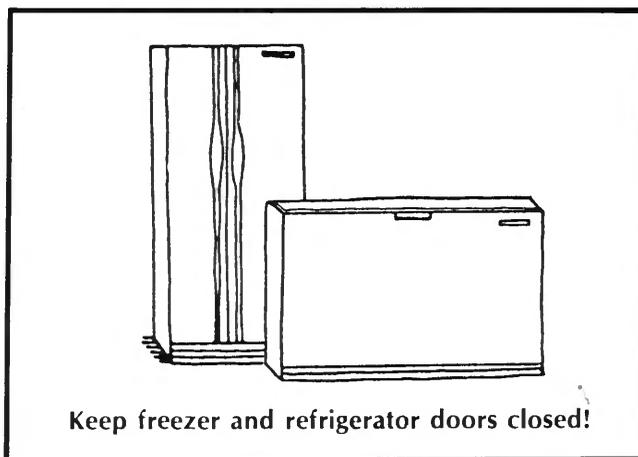
Unplug everything in your home. Turn off breakers or remove fuses. If there is an extended power outage you may want to leave one lighting circuit on so you will know when the electricity comes back on.

Winterize your water supply system completely. Be sure to disconnect the electrical supply to the water heater before draining. If the power is not off there can be damage to the elements in the heater. Drain the water system from the lowest possible point so there will be as little water as possible left in the pipes.

The drainage system in the home also needs to be winterized. This is done by pouring antifreeze into the traps in the drains below the sinks, toilets, washing machines etc. Recreational vehicle antifreeze is recommended because it is less toxic.

Empty all food from freezers and refrigerators and leave the doors open. The food could be taken to neighbors who have electricity or to a food locker. Dry ice could also be used for a short period of time. The easiest solution may be to take the food outside if the temperature is cold enough.

Hot water heating systems should be drained unless



Amazing new growth hormone makes plants **ZOOM!**

INDOOR & OUTDOOR PLANTS GO WILD
For this Miracle Hormone!

POPULAR MECHANICS MAGAZINE reports the magic hormone contained in AGRI-FORM is causing a plant revolution. Surprised botanists find themselves in the middle of the science tale of the decade. They have discovered the magic hormone that must have spurred on Jack's famous beanstalk.

- Plants grow into giants even under the worst light and moisture conditions
- Plants that bloom rarely, now flower constantly!
- Rose bushes climb 3 times normal height!

House plants go wild for It!

You simply won't recognize your houseplants. One treatment and you can actually see an improvement—sometimes in a matter of hours. You get longer, earlier blooms, bigger flowers, and more luxuriant foliage. Sick plants get a new lease on life. Propagating becomes a breeze.

The most glorious garden in the neighborhood.

See geraniums grow into giants! Roses become prize winners.

AGRI-FORM GIVES PLANTS NEW VIGOR AND RESISTANCE TO DISEASE AND PESTS.

UNBELIEVABLE GUARANTEE

IF AT ANYTIME AFTER THREE MONTHS OF USE OF THIS PRODUCT YOU ARE UNHAPPY WITH THE RESULTS WE WILL REFUND YOUR MONEY IN FULL.

ZOOM!



BEFORE

AFTER

ROSEVIEW NURSERY CO.
P.O. BOX 149 DEPT: F
WINNSBORO, TX, 75494

PLEASE SEND US WITHIN 48 HOURS THE NUMBER OF THESE MIRACLE TABLETS WE HAVE SELECTED ON A MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

- 25 \$7.95
 - 50 \$14.95
 - 100 \$26.95
- ALL SHIPPING PAID

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____
STATE _____ ZIP _____

Rescue Your Dying Septic System NOW!

Just Pour Safe, Easy To Use Powder Into Your Commode and Finally ...

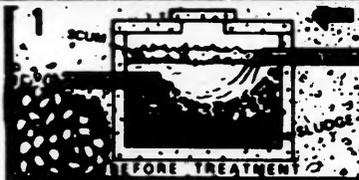
END SEPTIC TANK BACKUP CLOGGING and SMELL

RESULTS VISIBLE OVERNIGHT!

WHY SEPTIC TANKS BACK UP Septic tanks Clog, Backup and Smell because of household cleaners, which are great for dishes, laundry and floors, but kill good bacteria in your tank and cesspool that normally digest solid wastes, fats, greases and starches. Without this bacterial action solid waste builds up in your system. They overflow into and clog your drainfields, lines and back up into your tank, causing overflows and smells. Even pumping your tank will not clean out the pipes or drainfields, but SEPTIPRO® will!

HOW SEPTIPRO® WORKS TO SAVE YOUR DYING SYSTEM! It goes to work immediately with 3 Safe Potent Enzymes and Bacteria supplement that works with your good bacteria to break down and digest fats, greases, starches, and all organic waste materials including paper and cotton fibers. It converts and liquefies all organic solid wastes. Cleans tank, pipes, and drainfields. Drainfields become porous allowing earth to absorb. The entire system opens and works from beginning to end.

SEPTIPRO® SAVES YOU MONEY! No more costly mechanical cleaning, digging or pumping. **SAFE AND EASY TO USE!** Just pour SEPTIPRO® into your commode, let it work! Results usually visible overnight! Non-toxic, Poisonous or Corrosive. Harmless to Humans, Animals or Plumbing. Will make your system odor-free. **SEPTIPRO® IS GUARANTEED TO KEEP YOUR SEPTIC SYSTEM TROUBLE FREE OR WE WILL REFUND EVERY PENNY YOU PAID FOR YOUR SEPTIPRO®.** . 1 lb. for initial treatment of 1000 gal. tank or 4 routine monthly 4 oz. treatments.



SOLID WASTE CLOGS PIPES, TANK & DRAINFIELD



SOLIDS DIGESTED AND LIQUIFIED NOW ABSORBED IN OPENED DRAINFIELDS

SEPTIPRO® • P.O. Box 9099 • Rochester, MN 55903

- 1 lb. @ \$8.95 plus \$1.00 postage & handling total \$9.95
- 2 lbs. @ \$15.40 plus \$2.00 P & H total \$17.40 Save on Larger Sizes
- 4 lbs. @ \$22.30 plus \$2.50 P & H total \$24.80
- 8 lbs. @ \$37.50 plus \$3.00 P & H total \$40.50

Charge to my Master Card Visa

Account No. (All digits) _____

Expiration Date _____

Signature _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Charge Customers call: 1-800-327-1389

I understand that SEPTIPRO® is fully guaranteed and if it does not do as claimed, I can return the unused portion within 30 days and get all of my money back.

**YOU DON'T RISK A PENNY!
Order Now! Money Back Guarantee!**

MISSING



ROXANNE HOPE REYES

LAST SEEN: 11/03/87 EYES: Brown
FROM: Garland, TX HEIGHT: 3'
DOB: 1/14/84 WEIGHT: 30
WHITE FEMALE HAIR: Brown



JEANINE CAMILLE BARNWELL

LAST SEEN: 11/15/85 EYES: Brown
FROM: Philadelphia, PA HEIGHT: 4'
DOB: 12/03/81 WEIGHT: 55
BLACK FEMALE HAIR: Black

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 Safety Council.

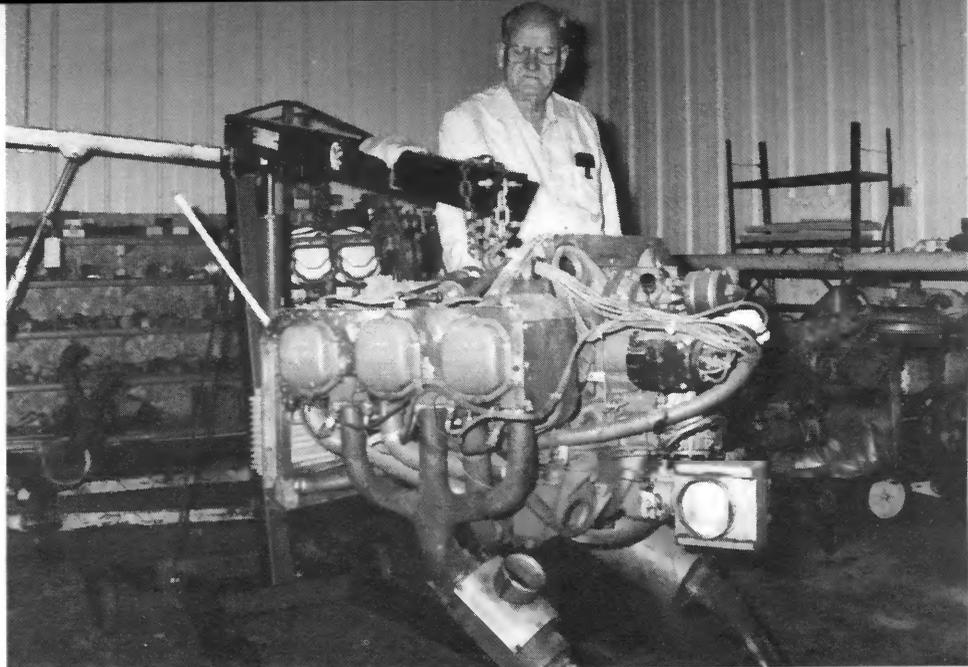
-Safety Tip of the Month-

Choose a secret code word in case of an emergency. Your child should never go with anyone that does not know the code word.

© National Child Safety Council 1985 • All Rights Reserved • LITHO USA

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

1-800-222-1464



Lynn McElroy with a six-cylinder Lycoming

Shuffling parts

By the time Shelbyville business man Lynn McElroy gets finished with a wrecked plane, he'll have found a use for everything but the roar of the engine.

McElroy, who has been salvaging airplanes for 30 years or so, used to operate out of a truck, using a telephone and several notepads and little else — except a good, solid knowledge of the aircraft salvage business.

When his son, Monte, graduated from college in 1971, Lynn suggested a partnership, and they set up permanently at the Shelbyville Airport. Before they knew it, the McElroys were flying all over the country. They'd buy a damaged plane — dealing mostly with insurance companies — truck it back to Shelbyville and pick its bones clean. "Everything's reusable," Lynn says, "and you're not really junking out airplanes, it's more like shuffling parts from one to another."

As expensive as airplanes are, you'd think that it would take a lot of damage to turn one into a total loss, but they're surprisingly vulnerable. Built almost completely of aluminum, an airplane can be totalled if a major structural member is twisted or bent just slightly.

"By far most of the planes we get are damaged on the ground, by weather,"

Lynn says, "like being flipped over in a windstorm. We have a nice little Cessna that was in a hangar. It only had 300 hours of flying time. A tornado came along and blew the hangar over, and part of it fell on the airplane's tail. We took it apart and sold the wings in Canada. The engine and cowls went to New Zealand, and the radios went to Argentina. And we still have parts left."

While weather damage is the undoing of most airplanes, Lynn notes that pilot error takes its share of aircraft off the rolls, too. "You can almost count on it when you go to pick up a plane that there will have been one of three things happen to it, if the weather didn't damage it," he says, adding, "the pilot has run out of runway while trying to take off, has landed short of the runway or has run out of gas. Obviously there are other reasons for damage to airplanes, but those are by far the most common."

The McElroys outgrew their facilities at the airport and recently moved to their present location just west of the airport on the north side of Route 16. The operation, served by Shelby Electric Cooperative, consists of two large hangar-like buildings. Ironically, it's not a lot different from Lynn's vest pocket "out of a truck" operation of years ago,



Monte McElroy

installed and wired properly. If improperly installed, a generator could cause dangerous conditions for the utility supplier's employees working to restore the power. Your generator could be damaged when the power is restored if a double throw disconnect is not used and properly installed.

Of course, it is also important to be sure that a fresh supply of fuel to power the generator is on hand and stored properly.

To make an outage easier to cope with, keep an adequate supply of the following on hand at all times. These should be kept in a cool, dry place and all members of the family should know where to find them.

Check the basement periodically for flooding. You can use a portable, gasoline-powered pump to pump out a basement or crawl space when the power is interrupted to an electric sump pump. Never wade into a flooded basement unless electricity supplying sump pumps, freezers, etc. have been disconnected. The power may be restored while you are in the flooded basement and the motors on these appliances may be submerged.

- Flashlights
- Battery operated radio
- Candles and matches
- Extra supply of batteries for flashlights and radio
- Basic first-aid supplies
- A small supply of drinking water and food
- Baby supplies if an infant is in the home

Never go near downed power lines; let qualified people from the power supplier handle these situations.

WINTER POWER OUTAGES

Dress warmly. Several layers of clothing provides better insulation than a single layer of heavier clothing.

Move to a single room, preferably one with few windows. Ideally, this room should be on the south side of the home for maximum heat gain in the daytime. The room should be shut off from the rest of the house and could be one with a fireplace, wood stove or other alternate heat source.

If you use an alternate heat source, be sure and follow operating instructions. For example if you use a kerosene heater, adequate ventilation is a *must*. All fuels should be stored outside of the home for safety reasons. Wood stoves and fireplaces should be maintained properly throughout the year to prevent problems when they are needed in an emergency.

A primary concern in winter is keeping water pipes from freezing. A small stream of water can be left on to prevent this. This is not a practical solution when water is supplied from a well. Insulating the water pipes is a more permanent method. See the section on extended outages and home shutdowns for information on how to drain the water pipes of your home.

In most rural areas electricity is required to pump water into the home. Since water cannot be pumped during a power outage, keep an adequate supply of drinking water on hand at all times.

Consolidate your resources with neighbors. They might have heat and electricity in their homes. As in summer, people with health problems should be taken to a church, community agency or other location where their needs can be met.



Preparation is the key to dealing effectively with a power outage.



Clay Electric News

CLAY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.

618-662-2171

FLORA, ILLINOIS

Board meeting report

Minutes of trustees meeting of December 21, 1987.

Eight trustees present.

Approved minutes of November 16, 1987, regular meeting.

Accepted 14 new memberships in Cooperative.

Cancelled 20 memberships that are no longer receiving service.

Reviewed and Accepted the monthly financial, maintenance and outage reports for November.

Heard a report on pending litigation.

Heard a report of a recent AIEC meeting.

Heard a report of a recent

Soyland meeting.

Executed a contract for engineering services with Ledbetter & Toth.

Considered and Approved CFC line-of-credit renewal.

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

Approved write-off accounts totaling \$2,178.04 which were deemed uncollectable.

Presented a power cost projection for 1988 for study and review.

Discussed and Approved a cost-of-service study to be conducted by AIEC.

Reviewed a video tape clarifying

vehicle driver requirements as mandated by Motor Carrier Safety Regulations.

Heard a report of possible PCB clean-up to comply with the EPA regulations.

Discussed a portion of the Civil Rights Act and **Adopted** the procedure of not accepting new employment applications until a position is open.

Discussed annual meeting plans.

Advised of Director's Course 550.2 in January.

Adjournment.

What to do during an electrical outage

Americans have become so accustomed to a continuous, uninterrupted supply of electricity that we are usually unprepared when this supply is cut-off by storms, weather, or other accidents. This information, prepared from an Illinois Farm Electrification Council Fact Sheet, is to help you be better prepared when there is a power interruption.

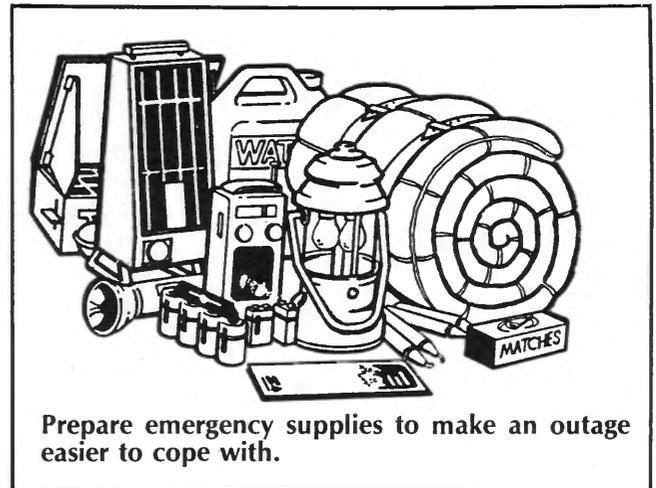
This month we will discuss short-term power failures and winter power outages.

SHORT-TERM POWER FAILURES

Don't panic! Calmly check to see if your neighbors still have electricity. If they do, the problem could be inside your home. Check your main fuses or circuit breakers to see if they have blown or tripped. Replacing a fuse or resetting a circuit breaker may restore your electricity.

Keep in mind that many farms have a centralized metering location which would have additional fuses or circuit breakers which could be blown or tripped. A supply of extra fuses should be kept on hand at all times. *Do not* replace a fuse with one of a larger amperage rating. It could result in a fire.

If you determine that the power failure has not been caused by a problem in the home, call your electric supplier. Help will be dispatched as quickly as possible.



Prepare emergency supplies to make an outage easier to cope with.

Your supplier should also be able to tell you if it will be an extended outage.

Unplug appliances with electronic components, such as microwaves, televisions and VCR's. This will help to eliminate damage to your appliances from voltage surges when the electricity is restored. Wait a few minutes before turning on these appliances when the electricity is restored. This will reduce demand on the power supplier's electrical system.

If you use a standby generator, be sure it has been

Henry C. (Hank) Spies knows insulation. Spies, of the University of Illinois Small Homes Council, is recognized as an authority on home insulation and the related topic of vapor barriers.

Speaking in December to Illinois electric cooperative personnel responsible for member service and power use functions, Spies said, "Just about anything people can put between walls will provide some form of insulation and probably has. What insulation is supposed

Spies: Use proper insulation materials

to do is to slow down the movement of warm air toward cold. If you've been in this business very long and watched old houses come apart, you've probably been amazed at what people have used as insulation."

Crumpled-up newspapers were once common, he said, and so were cinders, at one time. Chopped corn cobs found their way into many a stud cavity, too, he noted. "You can imagine how popular they were with insects and rodents," Spies added.

While nearly anything will keep heat in, the best insulation are those that will do the job with minimal side effects, he stressed. "You want something that will do a good job of insulating, but that won't provide nutrition and a nesting area for insects, and that will resist flame spread. It should also permit a certain amount of moisture migration to prevent buildup."

Basically, he noted, there are several different kinds of "wool" insulation, such as rock wool, slag wool, fiberglass, and so on. "Essentially," he said, "they're

made of products like limestone or mill slag that have been melted and forced through tiny nozzles to make fine strands that allow for a lot of small air spaces. They all do a good job and they're fairly cheap, at about 1.5 cents per square foot for each "R" of insulation value." R value describes a material's resistance to passage of heat. All else being equal, the higher the R value, the better the insulation.

Urethane foam is difficult to justify as interior insulation because it gives off a poisonous gas as it burns and behaves "a lot like napalm," he said.

"Ureaformaldehyde, if formulated properly, is not a bad product," he said, adding, "the blue foam boards made of polyisocyanurates and covered with foil are good too. They get a lot of their insulating value from the freon gas that's trapped in the tiny spaces as they're formulated, and as the gas gradually escapes, it's displaced by air and loses some of its value. That's why it's covered with foil." The foams generally cost more per unit of R value than the wools, he pointed out.

Cellulose insulation had a bad name for a while, he noted, but is usually a good product and is reasonably priced. "It became popular in the early 1970s," he said, "just as the Arabs were making their point with the oil embargo, and there was an insulation shortage. Suddenly, anybody who could buy a 100-horsepower hammermill was a producer, and that created some problems. Since cellulose is nothing more than finely ground newspaper, they needed to add something to make it flame-resistant.

"Boric acid was the most common fire-retardant chemical, and it got to be hard to find, too, so some manufacturers started using ammonium sulfate. It draws moisture so badly that it'll rust away any nails and steel fittings that are in the insulation," he warned.

There are insulations such as perlite and vermiculite used for special applications. "They're an expanded form of mica rock that's popped like popcorn," he said, "and they're usually used where you need insulation that you can pour and that will flow into nooks and crannies. They have a fairly low R value and are pretty expensive, but they'll do a pretty good job in some applications where others just won't work."



Spies (left) talks with Bob Westenhaver of Shelby Electric Cooperative.