

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.



Shelby Electric News

SHELBY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

217-774-3986

SHELBYVILLE, ILLINOIS

Shelby Electric pays off REA debt, shelves plans for rate increase

(The following is the text of a letter recently mailed to Shelby Electric Cooperative members. The letter explains about two important things happening at your cooperative in the last several months.)

At the June 22, 1987, board of directors meeting, a 3 percent rate increase was unanimously passed by your board of directors. This decision was based on information on hand at that time, and was made after considerable discussion. At the 1987 annual meeting, we announced that this rate increase would become effective on December 26, 1987. This information was also passed along to you in the Rural Electric News the following month.

Since that time, there has been a change in the projected cost of power for 1988. Therefore, the following resolution was passed at the regular board meeting held on October 26, 1987:

"All cooperative rate schedules A, B, LP1 and LP2 will not be increased during 1988; and the previous rate increase adopted by the board on June 22, 1987, is hereby rescinded." Security lights will also remain the same as last year.

This means you will **not** receive a new rate book in January but will continue to use the same rate book that became effective on December 26, 1985. We pledge to give you the best possible service at the lowest possible rate in the coming years.

After studying in depth the financial picture of the Shelby Electric Cooperative, the board voted unanimously at the November 23, 1987, board meeting to pay off the indebtedness to the Rural Electrification Administration in full effective November 30, 1987 — the amount being \$165,390.87 in principal, \$6,042.25 accumulated interest and \$821.87 current interest for a total of \$172,254.99.

The first loan was dated March 21, 1938, which makes it a little short of 50 years.

The Shelby Electric Cooperative is the first in the state to pay the government for all loans and one of the very few in the United States out of nearly 1,000 cooperatives.

We feel this is something that each and everyone of you should be proud of. We know the organizers of

the Cooperative that donated so much in signing up new members, securing right-of-way for the poles and, yes, in some cases either paying or loaning the money for the \$5.00 membership fee would be quite proud. Their job was not easy but thanks to those people and many others down through the years, this business is yours one hundred percent.

Our Fiftieth Annual Meeting will be held on June 23, 1988. Please mark your calendar now and plan to attend. It will certainly be a milestone in the history of the Shelby Electric Cooperative.

Many activities are planned for the annual meeting — one of which is the burning of the Notes — so won't you plan to attend and participate in the Golden Anniversary of the Cooperative.

Yours truly,

Board of Directors Shelby Electric Cooperative



On November 30, 1987, Manager William E. LeCrone signed a check to the Rural Electrification Administration for \$172,254.99. With that check, Shelby Electric Cooperative became the first co-op in Illinois to be totally "debt free". Looking on is Secretary Clara Mae Carter (left) and Bookkeeper Janet Strohl.

Where your electricity comes from

	Coal	Petroleum	Natural Gas	Nuclear	Hydro	Other
1987 Jan.-Feb.	56.8%	5.3%	7.9%	18.3%	11.2%	.5%
1986 Jan.-Feb.	58.9%	5.0%	7.9%	16.8%	10.9%	.5%
1977	46.4%	16.8%	14.4%	11.8%	10.4%	.2%

This chart shows the latest Department of Energy figures for energy sources used to generate electricity during the first two months of 1987, for the same period of the previous year, and for the

entire year ten years ago. "Other" includes geothermal, wood and waste. Total electric sales in the first half of 1987 increased 1.6 percent from 1986. — *Rural Electric News Service*

What electricity does for you

The cost of electricity is on everyone's mind nowadays. It seems that it has been getting drastically more expensive every year since the oil embargo in the early 1970s.

It's true. It has. But we need to keep things in perspective. The benefits derived from the use of electricity are enormous. And if we take a few moments when we receive the bill each month to reflect upon what those kilowatt-hours have done for us, it is obvious that life would be much tougher without electricity. And no one needs life to be tougher than it already is. Lighting, refrigeration, air conditioning, heating, cooking, television, radio, and pumping and heating water are just a few of the many household needs that are satisfied by electricity.

The bill seems larger sometimes because we pay it monthly rather than as we use each product just as a grocery bill would be much harder to accept if we paid it monthly as opposed to each visit to the store.

How expensive is electricity? To put the cost of electricity in perspective, let's take a look at the cost of electricity and compare it to other costs:

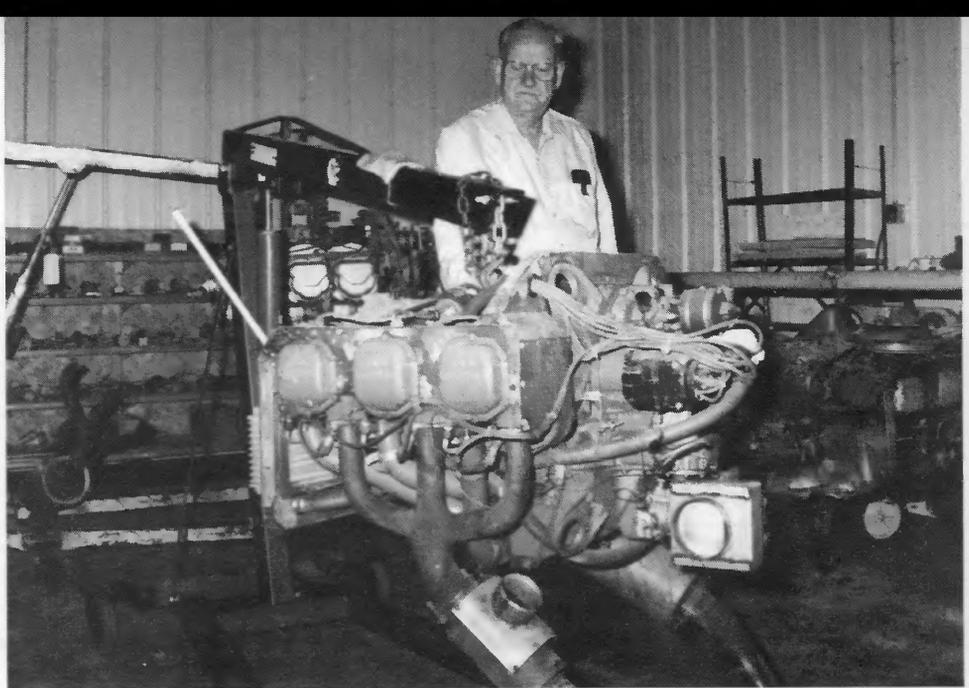
- The cost of an electric blanket will pay for the electricity to operate it for one year.
- The cost of one-half sheet of plywood will operate the electric saw used to cut it for one week.
- The cost of a pound of sirloin steak will pay for

the electricity used by the skillet to cook it for over 50 hours.

- The cost of one flashlight battery will pay for enough electricity to operate a clock radio for 117 hours.
- The cost of one record album will pay for the electricity to operate the stereo to play it for over 650 hours.
- The cost for two people to attend a movie is equal to the cost of running a television set for five hours a day for two months.
- The cost of one pound of coffee will operate the electric percolator for nearly 70 hours.
- The cost of a loaf of bread will pay to operate a toaster for five months.
- The cost of a typical magazine will pay for the electricity for a 100-watt light bulb to read it for 250 hours.
- The cost of 12 square feet of carpet will operate the vacuum sweeper to clean it for 33 years.

Granted, electricity prices are going up, but we should remember the value received for that price and also compare it to the increase over the years for other products.

We want to assure our members that their Cooperative is striving to satisfy their electrical needs at the lowest cost possible.



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

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CITY _____
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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.

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

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CURRENT LINES

from cooperative managers



Bill LeCrone, Manager
Shelby Electric
Shelbyville, Illinois

Entry forms, background material, and rules for the annual Shelby Electric Cooperative Essay Contest have been distributed to all high schools in the Cooperative's service area. If you are a high school sophomore or junior, and you want to enter this year's contest, ask your principal or English teacher for an entry form.

Remember — you do not have to live on our power lines to enter! If your teacher is not participating, or if he or she has run out of forms complete, the entry blank below and return it to our office. We'll send you instructions and all the research and background material you'll need to write your essay.

Fewer than 100 eligible high school students enter the contest each year, so your chances of winning one of the six prizes are very good! The two top winners will be awarded all-expenses-paid, fun-filled, one-week tours to Washington, D.C., with other contest winners from across Illinois. Departure date is June 10, with return on June 17. All six finalists will be awarded prizes and a very entertaining, all-day tour to "Illinois

Rural Electric Youth Day" activities in Springfield on April 19.

Talk with one of the 1987 "Trip to Washington" winners, and you will be sure to enter. Last year's winners were Robyn Culberson of Pana and Steve Fry, who attends the First Baptist Christian Academy in Rosamond.

The 1988 theme for the essay is "What the Shelby Electric Cooperative Means to my Community." As our cooperative is celebrating its 50th anniversary this summer, many essay themes come to mind. The entry form deadline is February 22, so please mail yours to us as soon as possible. If you do have any questions about our contest, please feel free to contact Bob Westenhaver or Suzanne Tate for any help they can give.

Mail to:
Shelby Electric Cooperative
P.O. Box 166
Shelbyville, Illinois 62565

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ Zip: _____

School: _____



Roy D. Goode, Manager
Rural Electric
Auburn, Illinois

TREE TRIMMING/BRUSH CLEARING

Trees are a natural enemy of continuity of electric power. Burton Tree Service, a tree trimming contractor, has recently completed the current phase of tree trimming and brush clearing for your cooperative. This contractor has been working for nearly two and a half years to trim and cut trees that were hazardous to your electric lines. During this period of time they have covered many miles, cut many trees, trimmed trees and cut brush that were major hazards to your electric lines and to the continuity of your electric service. Cutting and trimming trees is a never-ending task, and your cooperative's own tree crew is still at work to cut and

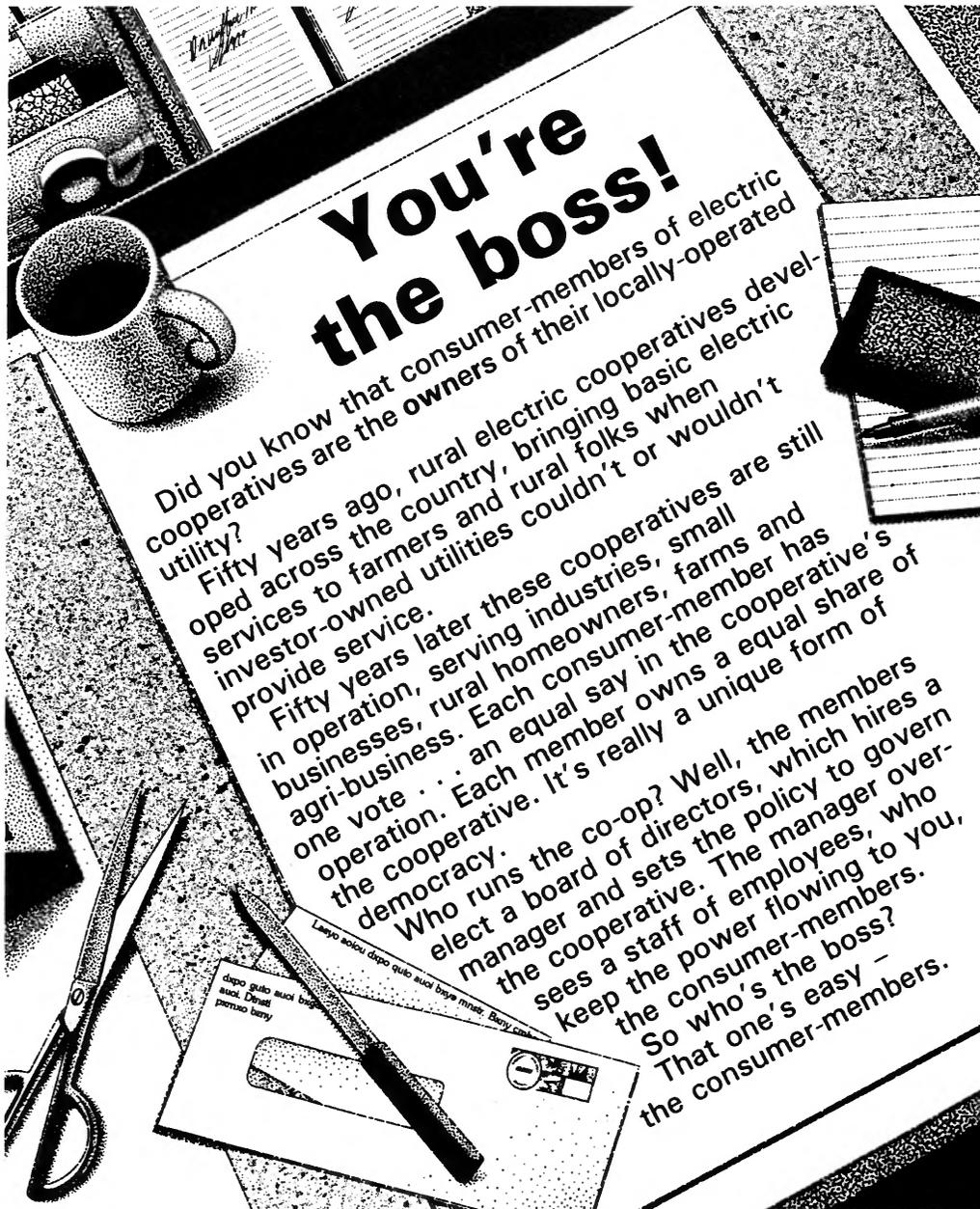
trim trees that may come in contact with your electric lines or may, in the case of a storm or other reason fall on your co-op electric lines.

METER TESTING

Periodically, your cooperative tests electric meters. Recently an independent testing laboratory was contracted by your cooperative to test a portion of electric meters. Nearly 100 percent of all meters are accurate, but it is necessary to test these meter to determine that they are operating satisfactorily. No other commodity is measured as accurately as electricity is measured. Your cooperative wishes to maintain this accuracy in the measurement of the electricity consumed on your premises and you can be assured that electric meters are tested and are calibrated to measure 100 percent of the electricity consumed.

MAINTENANCE

Your own cooperative crews continue maintenance work on your overhead and underground electric lines to prevent outages that may be curtailed or eliminated with proper maintenance, keeping outages to a minimum. Your construction crews have been work



ing to continue to heavy up and replace electric lines that are inadequate or that are projected to become inadequate in the future. Electric lines are planned and constructed so that your electric facilities will be adequate and reliable in providing the necessary electric power. Your cooperative has authorized a work plan to determine where additional construction may be beneficial and continue to serve your electric requirements now and in the future.

FINANCIAL

In an effort to keep your electric rates as low as possible your board of directors for the past year authorized a one and one-half cent per kilowatt-hour power cost adjustment credit. You enjoyed this during part of 1986 and all of 1987.

As a result of lower power sales than anticipated and also the power cost adjustment, your cooperative

operated at a loss during 1987. As a result, it was necessary for your board of directors to implement a change during 1988 in the power cost adjustment to ensure that adequate revenues would be obtained to keep your cooperative in sound financial condition. It was determined that the power cost adjustment would be reduced to a negative .0025 cents in 1988. At the same time the directors also determined that after the first quarter of operations they would again review the kilowatt-hour sales to members and the revenue and the anticipated revenue requirements and, if possible, would give a reduction in power cost adjustment resulting in lower power costs for the members. You can be assured that your board is constantly watching and will make changes increasing your power costs only when absolutely necessary and reducing whenever possible.

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Shelby Electric News

SHELBY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE 217-774-3986 SHELBYVILLE, ILLINOIS

Your co-op is 50!

The wording of the paper Verl Shutt was reading 50 years ago this month was dry as dust and more than likely completely unintelligible to him, but he enjoyed reading it anyway. It was a contract spelling out the federal Government's willingness to lend \$176,130 to the newly formed Shelby Electric Cooperative to build 200 miles of electric lines in the rural areas around Shelbyville. And it spelled out the repayment terms, too.

Last November Shelby Electric Cooperative paid off the last of the loans from the government, and Shelby Electric is very proud to be one of the few debt-free electric cooperatives in the entire country.

The founding of the co-op and paying off the debt was the result of a lot of hard work by a lot of people, and their accomplishment is a fascinating one.

The world was in turmoil in late 1937 and 1938. Adolf Hitler was rearming Germany, and England and France stood by helplessly. Dark war clouds were gathering over Europe.

Closer to home, Americans had other things to worry about. We were still in the depths of the depression, and of the 130,000,000 Americans in the country probably a quarter of the breadwinners were jobless.

A man who was lucky enough to find a job could hope to earn a whole dollar a day, maybe. But those who had jobs were secure in the knowledge that they only had to plunk down 660 of their dollars to drive home a brand new Ford, and

that gas to run around in it would only cost them 20 cents a gallon.

Those with simpler tastes — or less money — could buy a one-pound loaf of bread for nine cents. Milk to wash it down with went for 50 cents a gallon, and average family income amounted to \$1,996 a year.

Those fortunate enough to earn that kind of money could move into a spanking new house for just \$3,900. While such prices make the 1930's look like "the good old days," there were dark spots. Literally. There was virtually no electricity in the countryside.

There were a lot of people working diligently all over Central Illinois, trying to remedy that problem.

Three years earlier, President Franklin D. Roosevelt had founded the Rural Electrification

Administration, or REA, and the Congress appropriated money, which was then offered to the investor-owned utilities at 2 percent interest. The goal was to electrify rural America.

"Thanks but no thanks," was the gist of their reply. "We'll take electricity out into the countryside when and if we decide we can make a profit at it," they added. Some people figured that would take 20 years. The less optimistic were talking about the year 2000.

"Now, or at least very soon," was the attitude of rural Shelby Countians.

When the power companies dropped the ball, the REA urged local people to pick it up and run with it. "Form non-profit cooperatives," they said, "and do it yourselves." They offered the engineering and management help



There was a good turnout for Shelby Electric's first annual meeting in 1938.

the fledgling co-op would need, and the University of Illinois and the Local Farm Bureau provided the necessary organizational skills.

While the doubters snickered, rural men and women rolled up their sleeves and pitched in to build a cooperative. They organized a member-owned utility designed from the ground up not to make money, but to provide themselves with the electricity they needed to relieve a lot of the drudgery that existed on the farms then.

While the good old days were okay for townspeople, many of whom had running water — some even hot and cold — and tubs built right into the house, they weren't so good for others.

People in town could listen to Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy and bathe whenever they felt like it. Things were different out in the rural areas.

Those who had a good wind-charger to pump some life into their radio batteries could listen to the same shows, provided there had been a wind recently.

Bath night in the country was generally Saturday, and it differed from town bathing, for the most part. Families would stoke up their cookstove with wood, coal or corncobs and warm the kitchen while heating bath water. Then they'd drag out the bathtub — which might also be the laundry tub. One at a time, the kids were stripped, dipped and scrubbed. The more prosperous families used store-bought soap. Lifebuoy was a big seller in those days. Usually, water wasn't changed, although the tub was occasionally topped off with warm water. Wags joked that in a large family, the last kid came out of the tub dirtier than when he went in.

While townspeople might have been humming the latest love songs like "Heart and Soul" or "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," or trying to catch on to the words of "Chiquita Banana," rural folks were more into singing laments. Things were still

dark, cold and arduous out beyond where the power lines ended.

In the absence of dependable electricity, people used flickering, smelly kerosene lamps to light their homes. The lamps had to be filled often, and washed, too. The black smoke from the flame got on the chimneys and cut light output. Rural kids were at a disadvantage because studying by bad light was rough on their eyes.

There was also a certain amount of danger. If a lamp fell over and broke, water to fight the resulting fire had to be pumped by hand and carried to throw on the blaze.

Many of the after-dark farm chores were done by lantern light. In days when much of the farm's motive power was provided by horses and mules, there was always a danger of fire in the hay used to feed them and the straw used for bedding. And, the lamps were little better than candles.

W. S. Batson, Shelby County's farm advisor, and a lot of other people, ignored the choruses of "It Can't Be Done," and set up a meeting for those who wanted electricity. More than 150 showed up. That was encouraging enough for boosters to get an informational survey going. Just to see if there was enough interest to keep the effort afloat.

There was. With reservations. Few ruralites objected to the \$5 membership fee, as stiff as it was, but the degree of commitment required was something else. The monthly minimum bill would be \$3.25, and had to be paid whether the member used his allotted 40 kilowatt-hours or not. That was a real stumbling block. "It'll be a waste of money," many said, "because we'll never use that much electricity."

Then, most people thought of "lights," not electricity. In those hard times, few could visualize homes full of washers, dryers, irons, refrigerators, radios and other appliances. Pumps and motorized help with the farm chores was 'way

in the future.

Light at the pull of a string was the big attraction.

But the interest was there, and the co-op officially came into existence on January 18, 1938, when a group of farmers met in the Shelby County Courthouse. V. N. (Verl) Shutt became president, LeRue Tice became secretary and Irvin McBride became treasurer. All were Shelbyville men. Other directors were Paul Welsh of Bethany, Roy Hockaday of Tower Hill and George Lumppp and H. M. Yantis, both of Findlay.

Then the fun began. If the co-op was to get a loan, it had to get members signed up — to actually get people to pay the \$5 membership fee and sign on the dotted line, committing themselves to pay that \$3.25 a month, and to give up land, where necessary, for lines.

As canvassers made their way around the countryside trying to talk prospective members into signing up, they may have reminded them of the theme of the year's best movie, "You Can't Take It With You."

Still, there were many who felt that it'd be nice to have something not to take with them, when they went.

While this was going on, many Illinoisans, both rural and townsfolk, were glued to their radios for a uniquely American ritual, the World Series. The New York Yankees beat the Chicago Cubs, further cementing a Cub bashing tradition that has continued virtually unbroken until this day.

The co-op workers needed to sign up about 450 members to get funding for 200 miles of line. It took a lot of haggling, informational meetings, pleading and cajoling, but the job finally got done. Before long, there was a contract in the hands of co-op leaders.

It began:

Mortgage dated as of March 15, 1938, made by Shelby Electric Cooperative (hereinafter called the

“Mortgagor”), a corporation not for pecuniary profit organized and existing under the laws of the state of Illinois to United States of America (hereinafter called the “Mortgagee”)

Like legalese always has been and probably always will be, it was dry as dust. But it got things moving.

That first loan was obtained just 50 years ago this month — on March 21, 1938, to be exact.

The W. D. Phalen Construction Company of Davenport, Iowa, was chosen on June 7, 1938, and work began immediately. Lester Boys was manager then, and the new utility was headquartered in rented digs in a cubbyhole office on North Morgan Street in Shelbyville.

A long line of cars wended its way down the roads, so hundreds of rural people could watch the setting of the first pole, which took place on August 28, 1938, a couple of miles northwest of Shelbyville. Things progressed quickly. While lines were being strung, many people were having their houses wired. “Getting wired,” for most, meant one light hanging from a cord in the middle of each room, and a couple of outlets each in the kitchen and living room.

Appliances, more elaborate wiring jobs, and the pumps that would provide running water — and permit indoor plumbing — generally had to wait until prosperity returned.

As lines marched out across the countryside, excitement built. The first 35 miles of line was nearing completion as the year was winding down, and many people were so hopeful of getting “juice” by Christmas, that they readied trees, some even with a string or two of electric lights, in addition to their usual decorations.

But it was not to be. The first line was energized on Tuesday, New Year’s Day, 1939, at 5 p.m. It was a thrilling moment for all those who had invested so much time and effort. Stories are still told of people who stood for hours, pulling



An early employee photo. From left are Jesse Neihs, Helen Prosser, Harriett Howe, Lola Riley, Pauline Woolums and Sylvester Thomason. Back row, from left: Bill LeCrone and Hal Harnagin.



Pete Minor shows off the co-op’s first truck, in 1938.



Lola Riley, Harriett Howe, Bill LeCrone and Helen Prosser.



The new building was a big improvement over the co-op’s earlier quarters.

repeatedly on a string, watching the lights go on and off. Some had tears in their eyes.

The rest of the 200-mile line was energized as quickly as possible afterward. Incidentally, it came in well under budget, setting a pattern for frugality that the co-op still practices.

Other people in other areas signed up, too. Christian Countians, off to the west, started forming a co-op, and the REA promised to okay their loan, provided they'd join forces with Shelby, which was already making good progress, and was big enough to be viable. There were about 200 miles in that project, too, and the old hands at Shelby got them going in short order. When that job was done, they pitched in to add another 100 miles to the Shelbyville-area lines, and the co-op was on a solid footing.

It continued to grow until World War II, with its seemingly insatiable demand for manpower and materials, drained off all the resources necessary to build any more lines.

Shelby members, like Americans all over, worried about the war, fretted over distant loved ones, and coped with rationing as best they could. Coffee and sugar were rationed. So was meat. The average Joe was entitled to buy four gallons of gas a week, and if a man thought fuel was hard to come by, he got a real lesson in scarcity when he went to buy tires. The national speed limit was 35 miles an hour, to conserve both fuel and rubber. Electric lines were extended only to places that could provide food for the war effort.

Americans were requested to bring in scrap iron, and those who wanted to take home a tube of toothpaste from the store were well advised to bring their used tube in exchange. They were made of tin, and not only was it vital to the military, but Japan had taken over a goodly chunk of the world's supply when it invaded Malaya.

The bright spot was that everybody who wanted a job had one. The drawback was that there was nothing to buy with the money

they earned. Toward the end of that global conflict, W. L. Walker became manager and a young man named Bill LeCrone joined the work force. Shelby Electric moved into the Masonic Hall on North Broadway, and rented half the ground floor.

When the war ended, virtually everyone who didn't have electricity wanted it, and the co-op "enjoyed" a frantic building boom for a few years, and rented the rest of the ground floor of the Masonic Hall, as well as the basement. Since the early apprehension about signing up was gone, things moved along well.

Nobody had to canvass the countryside cajoling financially strapped ruralites to commit themselves to spend \$3.25 a month, and the 40 kilowatt-hour minimum was no longer a problem, either. Ranges, refrigerators and electric washers saw to that, and a lot of the work that had been done by man or animal muscle was done by electric motors.

Over the years, the co-op directors and management had worked diligently to keep the business on a sound financial footing and, in the span of 18 years had applied for only 10 REA loans, several of which were for the early projects, or those immediately after World War II.

Growth was steady if unspectacular, and Shelby Electric gradually added employees and equipment, always with a watchful eye toward real necessity. While many may have thought they were tight-fisted, they did spend enough to keep the system healthy, without overdoing it. There was always the belief that you should be especially careful with other people's money. In its 50 years of existence, Shelby has had only 24 directors and three managers, and these men have been deeply committed to saving money for their members. The real owners of Shelby Electric.

With all the growth, things were getting cramped in the old building, which wasn't quite appropriate anyway. An electric co-op needs a mixture of office and industrial environments, and it seemed like a

good idea to build a structure from the ground up just for that purpose. And with room for expansion.

With that in mind, Shelby Electric made its 11th and last REA loan and got started on the new building on the northwest edge of Shelbyville, where it had all began some 19 years before. Incidentally, all the loans were later consolidated and refinanced.

Co-op personnel moved in to the new building in August, 1959, and there was a well-attended open house that November as members, who knew that the co-op belonged to them, came in to look over the new building they had helped to build. It was a big moment for everybody, and was probably one of their proudest moments since the power had come on almost exactly 20 years before.

Those first years were given over to building: first the lines all over the countryside, then the new building. All that was done on money borrowed from the Federal Government. The time since then has been devoted to building on a pay-as-you-go basis, and paying back those government loans.

Shelby Electric Cooperative proudly paid off the last of the loans last November, about 4½ years early, becoming one of the few debt-free electric cooperatives in the entire country.

Much of the credit must go to the board members and management of the co-op, which has had just three managers and some two-dozen board members, and these men have been deeply committed to running a tight ship. Past and present managers are listed below, as well as all the directors. Managers: Lester Boys, W. L. Walker and Bill LeCrone. Directors: Paul Welsh, George Lump, H. M. Yantis, V. N. Shutt, Irvin McBride, Roy Hockaday, LeRue Tice, J. W. Van Syckel, A. E. Sackett, Homer Downs, Norman McCoy, Wayland Bonnell, Walter Hogan, Everett Hogan, Jay Sanner, Wallis Bromley, L. Eugene Boldt, Gerald White, Neil Pistorius, Kenneth E. Kensil, Robert H. Primmer, Lawrence D. Oller, and Victor Jostes.

The successful refinancing of its debt associated with the nuclear Clinton Power Station could save Western Illinois Power Cooperative (WIPCO) \$5 million a year, and its pending merger with Soyland Power Cooperative should

homes and businesses.”

He reported that after attempts to refinance had been delayed, WIPCO finally received an opportunity to refinance nearly \$282 million of its debt to the Rural Electrification Administration (REA), and on February 22 money was transferred electronically from the National Rural Utilities Cooperative Finance Corporation (CFC) to the Rural Electrification Administration, he said. The lower interest rates could save members as much as \$5 million a year, he said.

Dean Searls of Camp Point, interim general manager, noted that the debt restructuring and merger effort had been a time-consuming and difficult task that had finally paid off well. “For the past two years,” he said, “many trips have been made to Washington to confer with REA officials, and the effort bore fruit on February 22. When the debt restructuring is completed, the merger with Soyland should fall into place — an event I expected to happen 18 months ago.”

Tom Eddy, a Washington, D.C.-based REA representative assigned to work on the debt restructuring effort, noted that there had been many long, hard negotiating sessions, but that they had begun to pay off with the successful refinancing of \$282 million of WIPCO debt. He said debt restructuring, which will sharply lower WIPCO's debt service cost, is close to agreement among all parties but will be contingent on the merger of the two generation and transmission cooperatives.

WIPCO

savings

provide rate stability for both co-ops.

In his report to co-op representatives during WIPCO's annual meeting March 8 in Jacksonville, Robert E. Gant of Winchester, board president, said, “I look back on 1987 as the year the Clinton plant went on line, an event I've been waiting 10 years to see.

“At our last annual meeting,” he continued, “I reported to you that the plant had ‘gone critical’ just a few days earlier, and that event marked the beginning of a series of tests that have now ended with a fully operational plant. On April 24, 1987, the plant was synchronized with the power grid at the beginning of its 100-hour warranty run, and it provided full load capacity to the Soyland-WIPCO-Illinois Power pool, as it was intended to do. During that time, power was flowing from the plant to farms,

A number of representatives of WIPCO member-systems attended the meeting including these directors of Illinois Rural Electric Co., from left, Ronald Myers of Grigsville, Alan Heaton of Murrayville, Merton Pond of Bluffs and Francis Toppmeyer of Golden Eagle.



CURRENT LINES

from cooperative managers



Bill LeCrone, Manager
Shelby Electric

Shelbyville, Illinois

As most of you members are aware, on Thursday, March 3, we awoke to a major ice storm. It is impossible to estimate just how many of our customers were out of service at one time. Our crews immediately went about restoring power area by area. What we found in our path was wide-range destruction: Whole trees down in roads and on lines, lines down in many areas, poles broken from the weight of the ice, and poles leaning from the stress. All this hampered the progress of our men.

As early as 10 a.m. on that Thursday, we sought and received help from neighboring cooperatives. We had men assisting our crews from Clinton County Electric Cooperative (Breese), Clay Electric Co-Operative (Flora), Norris Electric Cooperative (Newton), Rural Electric Convenience Cooperative (Auburn), and Eastern Illini Electric Cooperative (Paxton). We greatly appreciate the help given by all these men.

Although all these men were working as hard and rapidly as possible, we found many times the lines were going down as fast as we could put them up.

Some of our members were without power for many, many hours. We found their courtesy and patience gratifying. Most understood the tremendous pressure we were working under; and also understood we were out there doing our very best to restore their service.

At this point, it might be helpful to you, the member,

to review our outage calling procedure: There will be someone at the Cooperative or our answering service 24 hours a day. We have three lines running to our office, and during this ice storm outage the lines were busy day and night. We never fail to answer a phone call. When you call to report your outage, give your name, account number and time your service went off. It is always helpful to know if all of your neighbors are also without power. If you have any question as to your account number, contact the office and we will be glad to supply it to you, or tell you its location on your meter book.

During this ice storm and many other outages, we find it helpful to have your phone number on record. Many times we can save the linemen long driving time, if we can phone you to check on the status of your service. Therefore, we have printed this form. Please fill it out and return it to the office at your earliest convenience. (You may want to enclose it with your next payment.)

The March 3 ice storm covered an area 50 miles long and 20 miles wide in the Shelby Electric Cooperative service area. We would like to take this opportunity to thank all of our members for their patience and cooperation. We hope neither you or your Cooperative will have to be under these conditions again.

Name of member _____
please print

Account number _____

Phone number (_____) _____
Area Code



Roy D. Goode, Manager
Rural Electric

Auburn, Illinois

Annual meeting is Aug. 27

The date for your electric cooperative's 51st annual meeting has been set. Your board of directors has selected August 27, 1988, as the annual meeting date.

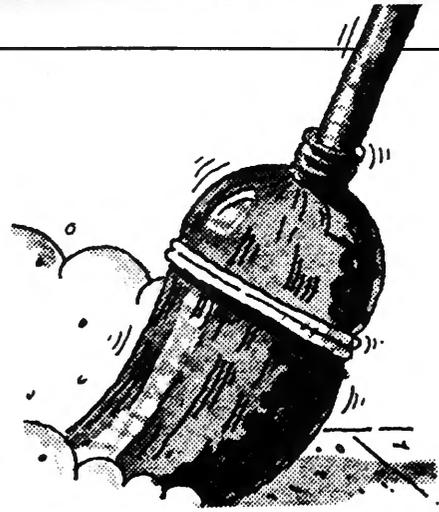
The business meeting is scheduled to begin at 10 a.m. with a luncheon to be served immediately following the business meeting.

Morrisonville High School will host your meeting this year.

Make your plans now, it's not too early to mark your calendar for August 27. That is the date that you, the members, have an opportunity to participate in the election of directors for your cooperative. You will hear the reports of your officers, learn what your cooperative is doing and the future plans for your cooperative.

There will be something for everyone. Be sure to bring your children as there will be activities for them

Think \$avings during spring cleaning!



In a few weeks you'll be opening windows to let the warm, spring air in the house. During your annual spring cleaning chores this year, take time and add a few more projects to your work list.

By cleaning your home appliances they'll operate efficiently and save you money over the long run. Remember these tips:

- **Clean or replace your furnace or air conditioner filters. The experts suggest that you do this every four to eight weeks during the heating and cooling seasons.**
- **Remove lint and dust from heating/cooling ducts and vents.**
- **Defrost the refrigerator and/or freezer.**
- **Vacuum the condenser behind the refrigerator and/or freezer. The condenser should be cleaned at least once per year.**
- **Clean the oven.**
- **Dust the lamp shades and light bulbs.**
- **Check the clothes dryer vent and remove any lint.**

By adding these simple tasks to your spring cleaning chores, you can rest assured that your home appliances are operating at peak efficiency . . . giving you the most from your home energy dollar. And remember, if you want to make your home more comfortable, while saving money, call your member-owned electric cooperative for help. They'll be glad to share their experience with you.

during the business session.

Further details will be announced as they develop.

Ice storm—10 years later

As this column is being prepared, we cannot help but reflect on "the ice storm." It was just 10 years ago now — Good Friday, 1978 — that your cooperative was struck by the most devastating ice storm in its history. All day March 24 rain fell and froze, as well as Saturday. By Sunday morning your cooperative lines were demolished. It became immediately apparent that much outside help would be needed. Through the Emergency Work Plan that had been developed by the cooperatives in Illinois through the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives, we began calling for help. By mid week nearly 200 extra linemen were here to help restore your electric service.

Crews from as far away as Virginia and Nebraska were obtained through the Emergency Work Plan and they came ready, willing and able to begin the repairs to your electric system. About three weeks later the service had been restored to the members of the cooperative. Through combined efforts of your own electric cooperative, the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives, the Rural Electrification Administration (REA) and the men from all over the state and other states, your cooperative survived this disaster.

REA immediately approved a loan for \$4.5 million

to restore the electric service and the money was made available so the bills could be paid as they came in. Later another \$900,000 was loaned to your cooperative by REA to help complete the rebuilding of your electric distribution facilities. These large loans reduced your equity position of your cooperative from approximately 48 percent to 14 percent, but thousands of new poles were added which made for a better system.

Again in early March 1988 ice began to form on electric lines and on trees in your electric cooperative service area. Nervous linemen watched as the ice continued to form on lines and on tree limbs. But the ice storm of '88 was far different than the ice storm of '78. The major damage was in the southern area of your cooperative and in a couple of days the lines were back in service.

Your cooperative was then able to send two crews to M.J.M., a neighboring co-op. Shelby Electric Cooperative also received the services of a crew from your cooperative. These crews helped our neighbors clean up after the ice storm. The ice was clearly more prevalent in those areas. Your electric linemen were glad to be of assistance to those co-ops — some of whom had helped us in 1978. That's part of the spirit of cooperation — doing things together that one cannot best do by himself.

Winter's

For many people across central Illinois, it looked like March of 1978 all over again.

Just as the winter of 1987-88 seemed to be winding down without dishing out a great deal of trouble, an ice storm on March 3 brought back more than just memories of Easter weekend of 1978.

In an area stretching from the Mississippi River near St. Louis to the Indiana state line, a major weather system put a layer of ice across a dozen Central Illinois counties. The storm's 60-mile wide swath pushed over trees, broke off branches, downed utility poles and tangled electric lines, eventually depriving some 35,000 electric cooperative members of electricity. In some areas two inches of ice covered poles, lines and trees. The weight brought down hundreds of poles.

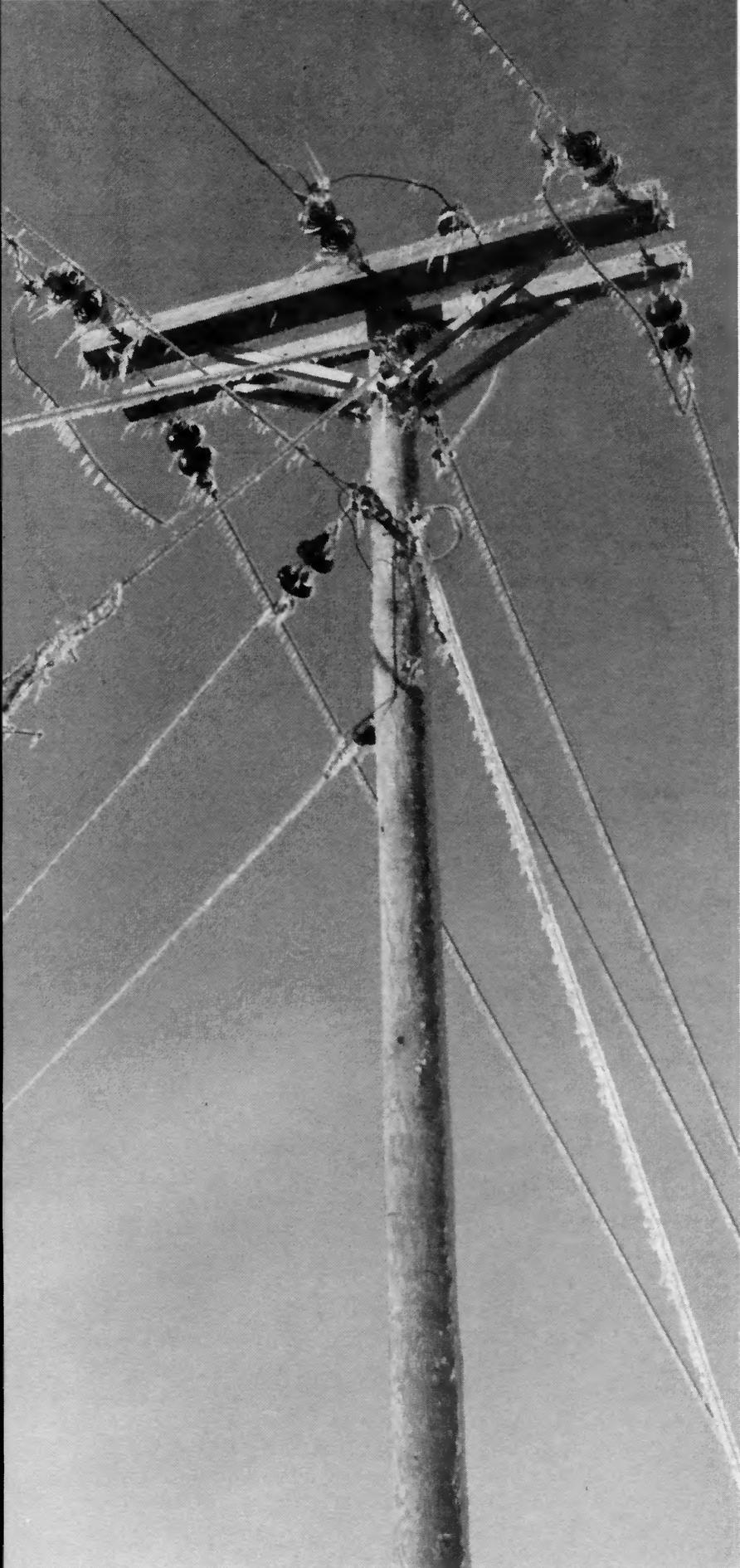
It was, in a way, a scaled-down version of the unforgettable Easter ice storm of 1978. Then again, it was different. It was every bit as vicious as the ice storm that virtually flattened parts of 24 counties almost exactly 10 years ago. It just wasn't as big.

There was another distinction, too. The 1978 storm steamrolled across the countryside, dragging warming spring weather behind it. The working conditions for repair crews weren't ideal in 1978, but they were generally much better than on March 3 this year.

After this ice storm came — and the power went — it started snowing and blowing. Much of the repair work had to be done in miserable conditions. Cold and snow were mixed with wind, which reduced visibility, added misery, and further tangled poles, lines and limbs.

As usual, the co-ops that did not suffer damage — this time — stood ready and willing to help those that bore the brunt of the storm. The Illinois Electric Cooperative Emergency Work Plan has been in place for many years and had been a big help in 1978. It is put into action in the event of an emergency and is coordinated by the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives (AIEC).

By mid-morning on Thursday, March 3, electric cooperatives hit by the storm



Heavy ice coats everything.

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.



Shelby Electric News

SHELBY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

217-774-3986

SHELBYVILLE, ILLINOIS



PAM Expo 88 July 15-16-17

Stonington area farm museum holds 10th year reunion

Camping facilities with electric, entertainment nightly, food, horse plowing, buggy rides, harness making, exhibits, antique cars



From left: Clayton Allgood, Wayne Rice, Paul Sckowska, Mervil Ashburn and Bob Childers pose with a 1928 two-ton Caterpillar tractor.

Mr. Paul Sckowska passed away on July 12, 1985. In his will, Mr. Sckowska willed to Mr. Clayton Allgood the rest of the 80 acres PAM locates on knowing that he would continue to carry out his lifelong goal and wishes. Today the Paublo Agricultural Museum has plenty of ground to work and expand from.

In 1987, PAM expressed an interest in expanding, with the help of several large agri-related corporations. The Archer-Daniels-Midland Corporation, also the A.E. Staley Company contributed along with others to help the Paublo Agricultural Museum construct last year two pavilions — one being 34 feet by 66 feet known as the ADM Pavilion, and the other being 24 feet by 36 feet, known as the A.E. Staley Pavilion.

In 1988 the P.A.M. will be holding tours of the Museum. Anyone interested in having a tour contact Judy Smith, telephone 217-692-2858.

A trip to an old-fashioned threshing

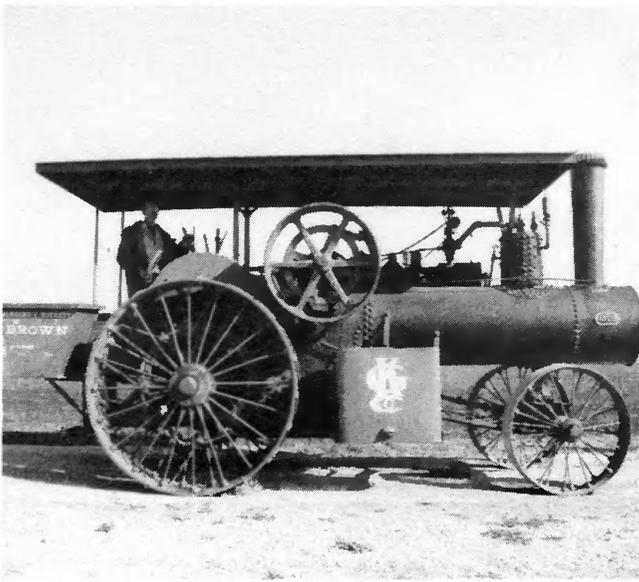
On the third weekend in July each year the Paublo Agricultural Museum holds an old-fashioned threshers reunion. Over the years, it has evolved into a major area event, with approximately 600 people attending the threshing, sawmill demonstrations, antique tractor pulls, and displays of all kinds.



Volunteer members feeding wheat into a J.I. Case thresher powered by an Oliver "88" tractor.



Exhibitors line the museum drive with antiques and crafts exhibits



The old power plant — Wayne Rice, operator



PAM operator Jack Hogge demonstrates sawmill

Spring variety

BROCCOLI CASSEROLE

½ cup diced onion, sauted in oil
 1 cup rice
 1 pkg. chopped broccoli
 1 jar Cheese Whiz
 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, ¼ teaspoon cinnamon and ¼ teaspoon salt until stiff but not dry. Gradually add ½ 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 ¼ 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 ¼ cup sugar and ¼ 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
 2½ teaspoons baking powder
 4 tablespoons shortening
 ⅔ 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

½ cup sugar
 3 tablespoons water
 2 (1 oz.) squares unsweetened chocolate
 ¾ cup butter or margarine, softened
 2 cups sugar
 1 teaspoon vanilla extract
 4 eggs, separated
 2¼ cups cake flour
 ½ teaspoon baking soda
 ½ teaspoon salt
 1 cup milk
 1 teaspoon cream of tartar
 Mocha frosting (recipe follows)
 Chocolate curls or grated chocolate

Combine ½ 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 2¼ cups powdered sugar, divided
 1 tablespoon instant coffee powder
 ¾ teaspoon cocoa
 ¾ teaspoon hot water
 2 egg yolks
 1 to 1½ tablespoons almond extract
 2 tablespoons rum

Cream butter and 1½ 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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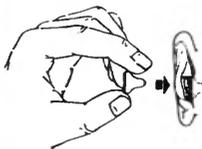
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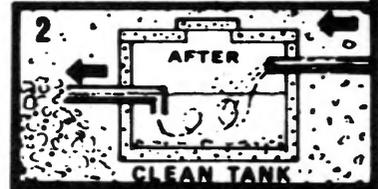
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CURRENT LINES

from cooperative managers



Bill LeCrone, Manager
Shelby Electric

Shelbyville, Illinois

We are pleased to announce that two Stewardson-Strasburg High School juniors have been named winners of the Shelby Electric Cooperative annual "Trip to Washington" Essay Contest.

Winners of the week-long trip June 10-17 to Washington, D.C., are Katie Cunningham and Christy Buzzard. Katie is the daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. J. Robert Cunningham, and Christy is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Buzzard. Both families reside in Stewardson.

Other finalists honored at our contest banquet were: Becky Speiser, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Speiser of Witt; Eric Koester, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Koester of Sigel; Beth Ann Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Allen of Oconee; and Jared Kaufman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Kaufman of Stewardson.

Jared was named runner-up of the contest and was the alternate to take the trip to Washington if one of the finalists was unable to attend.

The six finalists were chosen from a field of 29 entries from three area high schools. The contest is sponsored annually by your Cooperative with entries open to any high school sophomore or junior in our service area. Twenty high schools are initially contacted in January, and the field of entries is narrowed to the six finalists in April. For this 1988 contest, 46 students expressed interest in writing on the topic "What the Shelby Electric Cooperative Means to my Community." As in the previous 20 contests, we received some very fine entries. We feel that each entrant put forth a great deal of time and effort. We hope each one gained further insight into the cooperative story.

We would like to thank each student for their interest in our contest. We especially would like to thank the area teachers who promote our contest and who help make the whole project worthwhile.

Don't forget to mark your calendar for the 50th annual meeting to be held on June 23 at the Shelby County 4-H Fairgrounds. It is going to be a very special meeting. We hope to see you there!



Roy D. Goode, Manager
Rural Electric

Auburn, Illinois

bill is received. It cannot be purchased and stored for later use as we do groceries. We fill our gasoline tank and use it as we drive. We buy almost everything we use, then store it for future use. Electricity must be generated at the instant we use it.

The meter quietly registers what passes through. Then we pay later for its use. Twenty-four hours each day the meter records what we use for cooking, heating water, cooling our home, pumping water, laundry, refrigeration and the dozens of other uses that we depend entirely upon a reliable source of electric power.

We tend to lose sight of the quantity used because it is readily available doing its job in a quiet efficient manner. After the power has been used it is too late to control it. Controlling the amount of your bill must begin long before the bill arrives. If you would like to check your usage, begin by reading your meter each day at the same time. Then determine all it has been doing for you during that 24-hour period. It may make you more aware of the amount of electric energy used daily if you do this each day for a period of time. As this accumulates during the month you will realize how economical electric power really is. Compare the cost of other items such as eating out or entertainment.

In any event, it is important for you to read your meter each month as soon as you receive the card from

ANNUAL MEETING

Your cooperative's 51st annual meeting will be held Saturday, August 27, at the Morrisonville High School. Your board of directors is following the tradition of holding your annual meeting in different places in the areas served by your cooperative. Mark the date for the annual meeting.

One tradition is not being followed — breakfast will not be served this year. Lunch will be served at the conclusion of the meeting.

ENERGY MANAGEMENT

Your electric energy management actually begins two months before you receive your electric bill. On the first of July you will begin using electricity for the assessment you receive the first of September.

Electricity is one commodity that is used before the



Keep your cool... and your cash with an efficient electric heat pump!

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home, or if your inefficient old unit is subject to costly repairs, let your electric cooperative help you plan a modern cooling and heating system now.

 The energy efficient heat pump removes heat from the air inside your home and "pumps" it outside where it belongs. When winter rolls around, it reverses its action and draws warmth from the outside air and brings it into your home. (Yes, even when the temperature is below freezing, there is still warmth in the air that can be moved into your home.)

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your cooperative. Timely and accurate meter readings are important for energy management.

For those members who enjoy electric heating, air conditioning and electric water heating, a very economical dual fuel rate is available. Time and temperature helps you to control the cost of this

energy. This also helps your cooperative to control the peak energy requirements, thereby reducing the wholesale power cost to your cooperative, and these savings are passed on to you, the member-owner. You may receive additional information on this rate at your cooperative office.

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 "trap-shooting 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

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.

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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.

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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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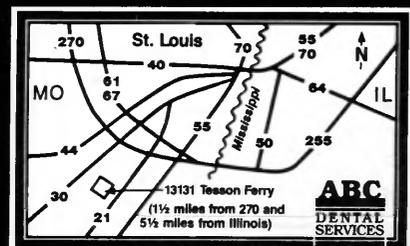
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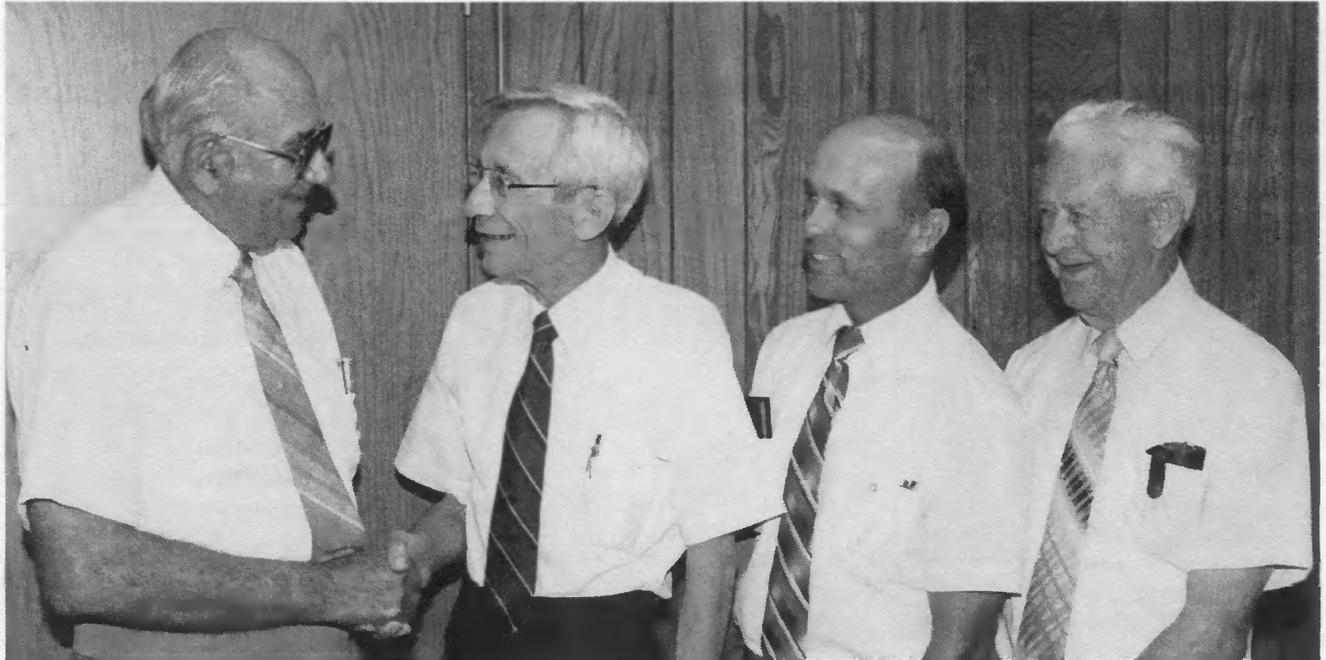


Shelby Electric News

SHELBY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

217-774-3986

SHELBYVILLE, ILLINOIS



Shelby Electric Cooperative board president Neil Pistorius of Blue Mound, left, greets William E. LeCrone, Shelby manager, at the conclusion of the 50th Annual Meeting of Shelby members. LeCrone announced during the meeting that he is retiring January 4, 1989, after serving the cooperative 44 years, 15 years as manager. During the meeting, held June 23, members reelected Pistorius, Lawrence D. Oller of Taylorville, second from right, and Gerald C. White of Macon to three-year terms on the cooperative's board of directors.

LeCrone announces retirement plans

William E. LeCrone is retiring as manager of Shelby Electric Cooperative. He made the announcement June 23 at the 50th annual meeting of Shelby members.

"I have had the privilege of attending 44 of those 50 annual meetings, the last 15 as your manager," LeCrone said, but "this is my last as one of your employees." His retirement is effective January 4, 1989.

Besides participating in the Golden Anniversary celebration festivities, member-owners of the cooperative witnessed a mortgage-burning ceremony and heard

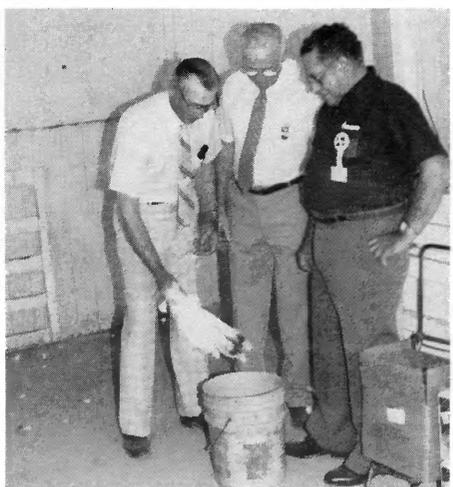
reports of officers.

The cooperative was organized January 18, 1938, and two months later the first Rural Electrification Administration loan was approved for \$176,130 to construct 200 miles of line.

During the following years, 11 loans were advanced from the REA to Shelby. On November 30, 1987, its board of directors made the final payment on those loans, four-and-a-half years ahead of schedule. With that action, Shelby Electric became the first Illinois electric cooperative — and one of the first in the nation — to completely pay off it in-

debtedness to the REA. Shelby board president Neil E. Pistorius of Blue Mound selected former board presidents L. Eugene Boldt of Stewardson and Victor Jostes of Nokomis, along with Lewis Houston who represented Shelby employees, to burn the mortgage in celebration of making the final REA payment. As approximately 2,500 members and guests watched the mortgage burn, Pistorius said, "Now the cooperative belongs to the people it serves, without encumbrances."

In his formal report to members, LeCrone said, "In my report to you last year, I announced that Shelby



Left: Pork Producers of Shelby County served a pork lunch for those attending the meeting. Right: Highlighting the meeting was the burning of the cooperative's mortgage, signifying the cooperative's final payment on loans from REA. Burning the mortgage are, from left, Victor Jostes, L. Eugene Boldt, former board presidents, and Lewis Houston, who represented Shelby employees.



Left: Another large crowd of members and guests turned out for the annual meeting. Right: Pat Leimbach, an Ohio farm wife, was the featured speaker during the meeting.

Electric would have to increase rates by 3 percent effective December 26, 1987. But, our power supplier, Soyland Power Cooperative, was able to successfully refinance more than \$280 million of its debt."

LeCrone added, "Because Soyland was able to stabilize its wholesale power rates to its member-systems, we were able to rescind the June resolution and not pass on higher rates to you. This means that you have not had an increase in your electric rate since December 26, 1985."

"With Soyland's power cost now stabilized," he said, "we expect our future rates to track at or near the rate of inflation."

LeCrone also noted that the cooperative built a new substation west of Shelbyville and increased the capacity of another substation. "We are determined to continue im-

proving our system to assure you of adequate capacity at stable voltages, both essential for reliable service to members," he said.

Pistorius used his president's report to members to describe the essential difference between an electric cooperative and an investor-owned electric utility.

He said, "The difference... is most apparent when you consider the customer-investor nature of the investor-owned electric utility and the membership nature of the cooperatively owned electric utility. The difference is in whose interests are to be served, the customer or the investor. In the electric cooperative, the member is both — the customer and the investor."

The meeting's guest speaker was author Pat Leimbach, a farm wife from Vermilion, Ohio. Leimbach writes a column, "Country Wife,"

that appears in a number of farm publications around the U.S. She has also written three books.

A pork chop dinner prepared by Pork Producers of Shelby County was served to members attending the meeting.

During the official business meeting of the cooperative, members voted to reelect Pistorius, Lawrence D. Oller of Taylorville and Gerald White of Macon to three-year terms on the cooperative's board of directors.

Following the annual member's meeting, the board of directors met to reorganize for the coming year and reelected Pistorius as president. Other officers are Robert H. Primmer of Findlay, vice president; Oller, secretary; and Kenneth E. Kensil of Tower Hill, treasurer.

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 tablespoons green peppers, chopped
- 1 cup celery, diced
- 2 whole pimentos, diced

Melt $\frac{1}{4}$ stick butter in heavy skillet. Add onion, green pepper and celery. Sauté 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 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 qu'ck oats
- 2 cups crushed cornflakes
- 1 6 oz. bag chocolate chips
- 1 6 oz. bag butterscotch chips

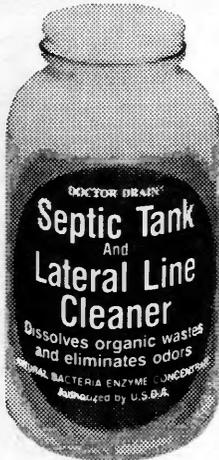
Will need a LARGE bowl. Cream margarine and add both sugar. Mix well. Add eggs and vanilla. Mix well then add remaining ingredients. Mix all together. Drop by ice cream scoop onto cookie sheet. I use $\frac{1}{4}$ cup measuring cup. Put no more than 5 or 6 on a sheet as they spread out to 4-5 inches. 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
- $\frac{1}{4}$ 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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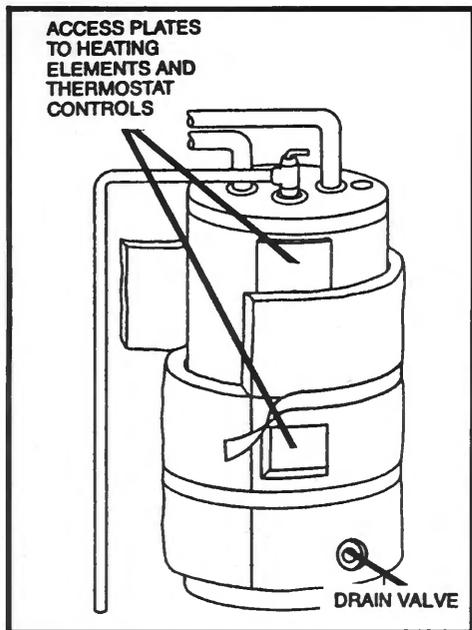
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family of four with two bathrooms and an automatic clothes washer.

The water heater should be located as close to the point of hot water use as possible. This reduces the amount of heat loss from the water as it runs through the pipes. If a bathroom is far from the water heater, consider installing a small water heater just for that room.

Energy Use

Your water heater is at work 24 hours a day. When the temperature of the water in the tank drops below a certain level, the thermostat turns on the heating elements until the desired temperature is reached. Thus, your tank is always prepared to provide you with hot water at the twist of a tap.

When purchasing a new or replacement heater select a unit with a high heating efficiency and insulation with a high "R" value around the tank. The higher the "R" value, the better the insulation. You may find that this costs a little more initially but your water heater is expected to handle a 24-hour a day job for years to come, and you'll find the reduced energy costs to operate the water heater more than compensate for a higher initial cost.

Insulating the Water Heating System

All hot water pipes should be insulated to keep the water from cooling off any more than necessary between the heater and the point of hot water use.

In addition, there is a "standby loss" from the water heater tank. This is heat that escapes from the heated water through the tank. If the water heater is located in a room that you want to keep warm, this standby loss helps heat that room. In the winter this may be fine. However, in the summer it's heat you don't need.

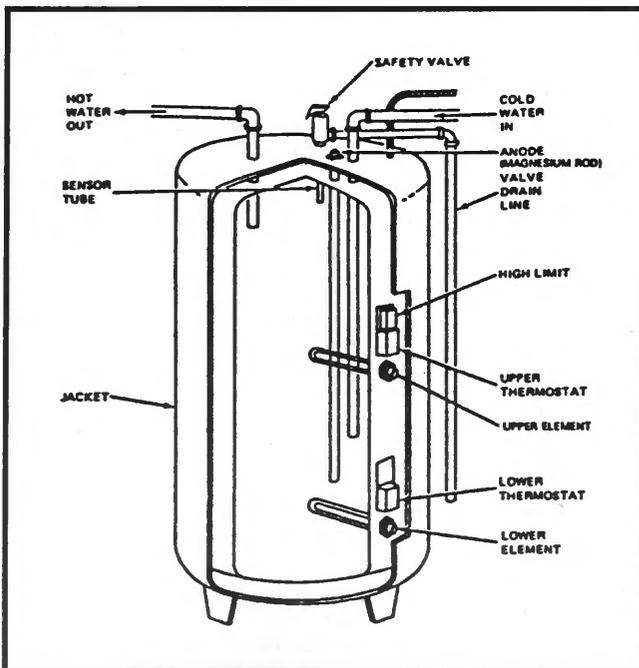
To reduce the standby loss, the heater should be wrapped with insulation. Insulation kits are available at many hardware and builder supply stores. The kits contain a vinyl-faced insulation wrapper, fastening tape and detailed instructions. The wiring and thermostat access panels should *not* be covered with the insulation blanket. Cut a "window" out

Average hot water used per day

Two adults – one child	60 gal.
Two adults – two children	70 gal.
Two adults – three children	80 gal.

of the blanket at these areas and tape the cut edge directly to the water heater. The "window" reduces the possibility of the wiring overheating.

Tests have shown that this additional water heater insulation can pay for itself in one to two years. When the water heater is located in an unheated area such as a cold basement or garage the insulation will save even more on your water heating costs. It is easy to install an insulation jacket on a water heater.



CURRENT LINES

from cooperative managers



Bill LeCrone, Manager
Shelby Electric

Shelbyville, Illinois

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 that would have additional fuses or circuit breakers that 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. Repair help will be dispatched as quickly as possible. 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 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.

- 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

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. has been disconnected. The power may be restored while you are in the flooded basement and the motors on these appliances may be submerged.

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

SUMMARY

Following these suggestions will make it easier to cope with a power outage. Think ahead and be prepared for an emergency by having a plan for your household.

Remember to stay calm. The electricity will be back on as quickly as possible. Your electric supplier is working around the clock to restore your service.



Roy D. Goode, Manager
Rural Electric

Auburn, Illinois

MEMBER PARTICIPATION HELPS ENSURE EFFICIENCY

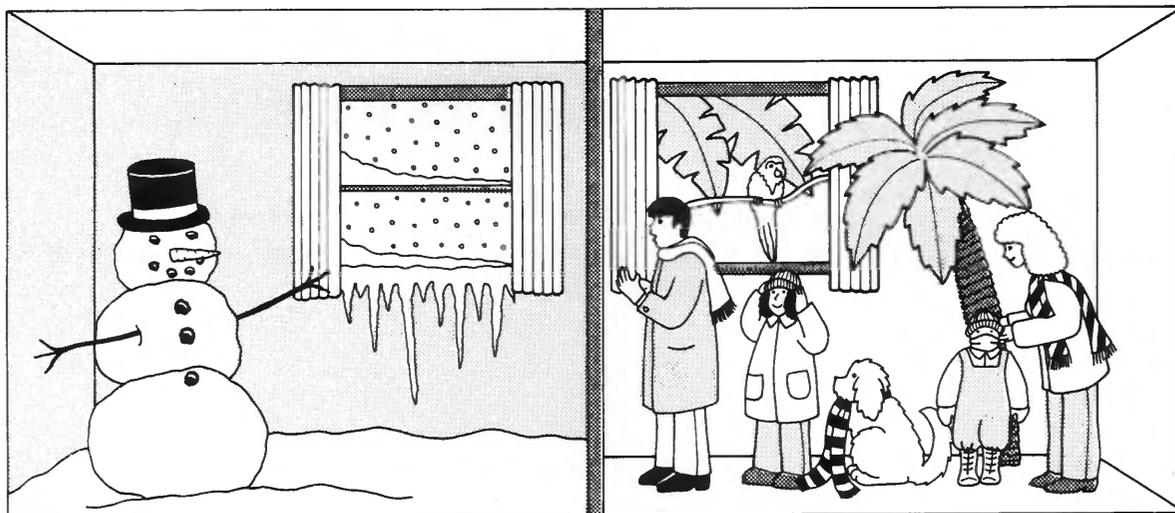
The greatest asset of a cooperative, no matter what type it may be, is its democratic form of organization. When people belong to a cooperative they support the

democratic idea that people working together as equals can attain a common goal more efficiently or more economically than might otherwise be possible.

Rural Electric Convenience Cooperative Co. has long realized the advantages of the democratic method of ownership and control. Under the fundamental cooperative principles and practices to which the cooperative adheres, each RECC member is entitled to an equal voice in the operation of the cooperative's business, regardless of the volume of his or her patronage.

"One man — one vote" is more than just a right for cooperative members; it is the paramount responsibility of members to exercise that right to vote. It is dur-

Remember the Cold Zone?



"Bundle up, kids. We're going into the living room, now!"

The dog days of August seem like the time to ponder cold drinks, not cold feet. But now is the time to think back to how your house stood the past winter. If a trip through your home was like crossing from the Bahamas to the polar regions, an investment in weatherization may be a wise step.

When Old Man Winter comes roaring back in a few months, he'll be eager to drive icy blasts around loose-fitting doors and windows, driving your heating costs higher.

Replacing storm doors and windows, sealing areas with caulk and laying on another blanket of insulation in the attic is like pulling up the bed covers on a wintry night.

Now — while the heat is on the outside — get started on those costly energy leaks before the heat is needed inside. Some helpful people at your consumer-owned electric cooperative can tell you how.

ing the annual meeting that the democratic principles are manifest in the transaction of business and election of representatives to the cooperative's board of directors.

By exercising his or her right to vote, the cooperative member takes controlling authority over the cooperative's board of directors and management. It is only through active membership, by member par-

ticipation and control, that your cooperative can remain a sound business enterprise and continue being responsive to members' needs.

Please plan to attend your cooperative's annual meeting Saturday, August 27 at Morrisonville High School. Seeing the concept of American self-rule put into practice will be a valuable experience for the entire family.

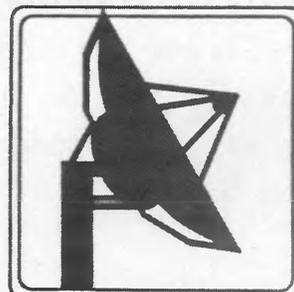
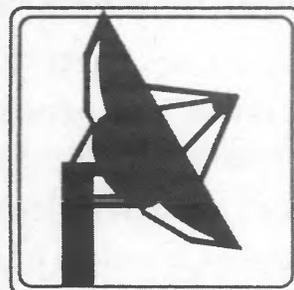
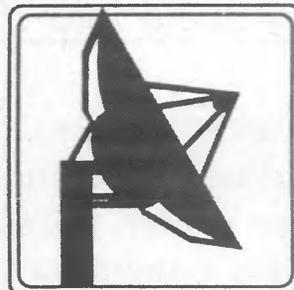
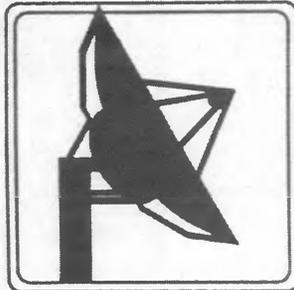
Rural TV signs major programmers

A long congressional battle and two years of bickering have come to an end. Six major programmers of satellite television shows agreed to let the National Rural Telecommunications Cooperative (NRTC) distribute their shows to rural utility consumers.

HBO and its sister channel Cinemax, The Disney Channel, Nickelodeon, Netlink USA and The Nashville Channel have joined 14 smaller channels on NRTC's menu of low-cost satellite television programs that is offered to rural consumers through electric and telephone cooperatives. The large programmers, who regularly distribute their programs via cable companies, had resisted efforts by NRTC and other non-cable groups to win permission to distribute the popular shows. That reluctance led to a lengthy congressional battle that ended June 30 when a House subcommittee approved a bill that would force programmers who sell their signals to cable companies for distribution to also sell them to non-cable groups like NRTC. That same evening, the six new programmers signed on with NRTC.

"Certainly this is a positive event in the evolution of the home dish market," said Bob Phillips, chief executive at the Washington, D.C.-based NRTC. "It's one that will change the way home dish owners are served and we believe it will give the entire industry a boost."

NRTC emerged about two years ago when officials from the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association

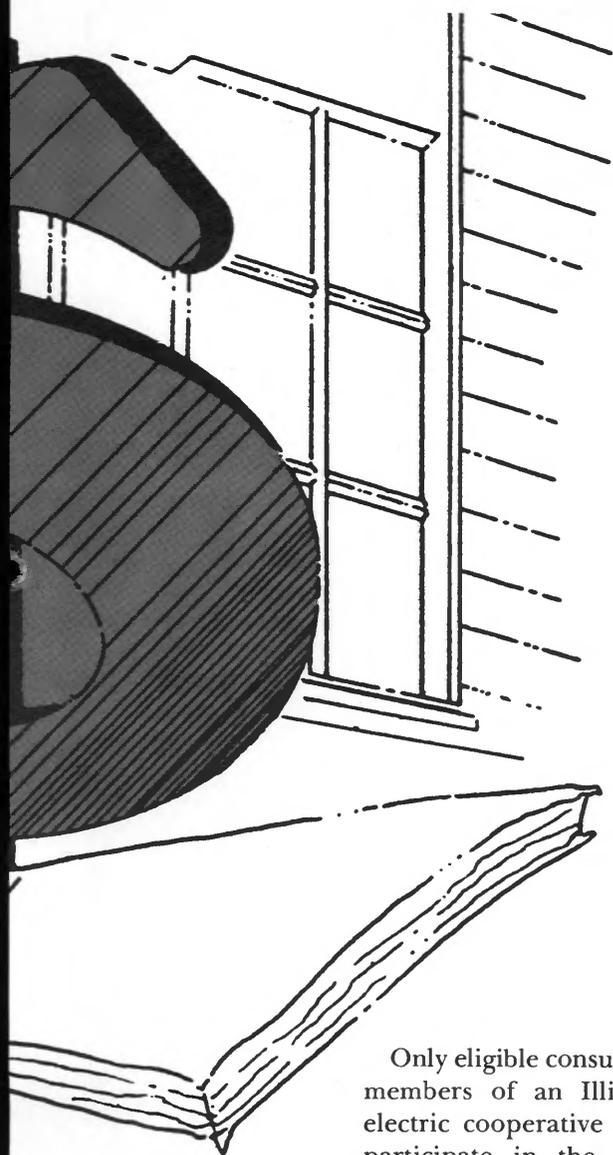


(NRECA) and the National Rural Utilities Cooperative Finance Corp. (CFC), two Washington, D.C. groups representing the nation's 1,000 consumer-owned rural electric systems, decided that rural consumers should be able to get the same cable programs as city dwellers. The new co-op was formed to bring affordable television to consumers of rural utility co-ops.

But when negotiations began with programmers of "scrambled" television shows, NRTC officials complained that the cable industry had a monopoly on distribution of those shows, and they took their case to Congress. Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) and Rep. Billy Tauzin (D-La.) introduced legislation that would force HBO and others to do business with groups like NRTC.

Rural electric and telephone systems across the country offer NRTC's package of descrambled television shows to consumers who either buy or rent backyard satellite television dishes and pay a monthly subscription fee.

NRTC's other offerings include: Cable News Network and CNN Headline News; ESPN; CBN Cable Network, WWOR (New York); WSBK (Boston); KTLA (Los Angeles); The Nostalgia Channel; USA Network, Superstation TBS; WGN (Chicago); WPIX (New York); KTVT 9 (Dallas); SelecTV (a pay-per-view movie channel); Home Sports Entertainment, The Learning Channel, The Country Music Channel and The Travel Channel.



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.



Shelby Electric News

SHELBY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

217-774-3986

SHELBYVILLE, ILLINOIS



Farmsteads such as this will be passed by a new entrance road. The co-op's lines will be moved back to accommodate the road construction.

Eagle Creek Resorts takes shape

Your Cooperative is engaged this summer in one of its largest building projects to a single customer. We are building electrical service to the Eagle Creek Resort, located east of Findlay.

Scheduled for completion by the Cooperative in the fall of this year, the completed work will have service built to the golf course, maintenance buildings, conference pod, and the resort complex itself. We thought you might like to join us in watching the progress of our work through this column in the IREN.



Director of outside operations Lewis Houston (left) and field engineer Don Pinkston look over the progress of the resort's conference pod.



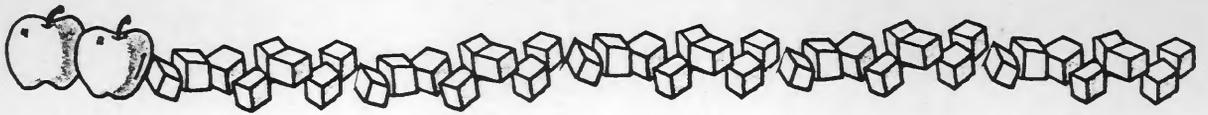
Left: East of St. Mary's Church, oil switches have been installed on a three-phase pole. The heavy-up begins at the St. Mary's corner. **Right:** Also just east of St. Marys, poles are leaned in construction. Here both new and old lines can be seen.



Greens and fairways are rapidly taking shape on Eagle Creek Golf Course. **Right:** Dale Bauer, co-op lineman, will be heading the underground crew. Here, he checks stakes on the golf course route.



Golf course fairways will be watered. **Underground electric service** will be installed for water pumping.



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

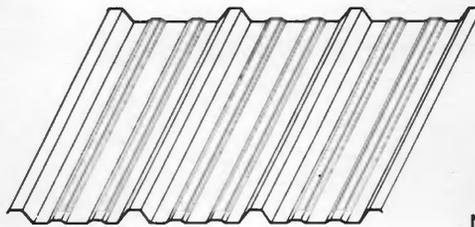
Mix all ingredients. Beat eggs well. Pour into a pie shell. Place in preheated oven of 400 degrees for 10 minutes. Reduce heat to 350 degrees and bake about 50 minutes.

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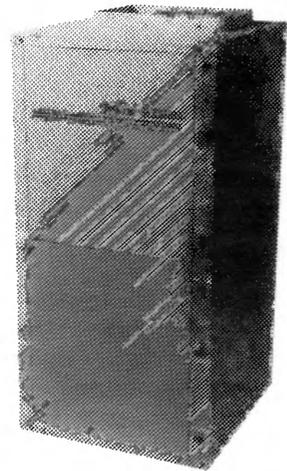
No matter what you've heard about "high efficiency" gas furnaces, there's a heating and cooling system that's up to three times more efficient than the best of them. The WaterFurnace ground source heat pump system.

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We can show you the details of how a WaterFurnace ground source heating and cooling system can meet your needs for year-round comfort. And give you the kind of true efficiency that you'll never find in a gas furnace.

If you're ready to experience ultimate comfort, efficiency and savings, talk to us about the ultimate heating and cooling system. WaterFurnace.

Because no matter what you've heard about "high efficiency" gas furnaces, nothing beats a WaterFurnace. Find out for yourself!



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CURRENT LINES

from cooperative managers



Bill LeCrone, Manager
Shelby Electric

Shelbyville, Illinois

WIRING FARM BUILDINGS FOR INSURABILITY

On July 7, a large Boone County, Missouri barn with an estimated 265 tons of baled hay burned to the ground. Reported loss: \$110,000. Reported cause: unknown—may never be known! The local newspaper reported: "The fire started in an empty room and the barn has no electricity." If the barn had been wired, would the fire investigators still report the cause as "unknown?"

While electricity and electrical wiring are often reported as the cause of many farm structure fires, the real cause of such losses usually relates to improper wiring system design, incorrect selection of wiring materials and equipment, improper installation of system components and/or inadequate maintenance of the wiring system and equipment, once installed. These factors are providing insurance underwriters valid reasons for periodic inspection and requirements that the more expensive farm buildings do, indeed, meet desirable structural and electrical wiring system standards before issuing a binding policy. Insurance company requirements that all electrical wiring on farms meet National Electrical Code specifications is, often

times, their only assurance that such wiring has been done by a qualified individual.

All enclosed, environmentally conditioned livestock and poultry structures have moist, dusty and/or corrosive atmospheres that must be recognized. In such structures, water-tight, dust-tight and corrosion-resistant boxes and fixtures must be used. Unless corrosion-resistant conduit is used, UF-type cable should be installed on the interior structural surface—not in the enclosed wall cavities. Equipment subject to corrosion should not be used in the space where animals are housed.

There are, unfortunately, many instances where farmers have not been reimbursed for structural and/or livestock losses, even when they thought they were fully insured. Such situations have occurred where livestock suffocated due to lack of ventilation—and ventilation fans failed to operate due to a lack of power caused by storms, broken conductors, etc.

To be sure property and livestock are properly insured, you must first be certain that an approved wiring system is in place. Then, where life-support systems are required, be sure to consider an automatic-start standby power system as a backup to normal electrical service. Some insurance underwriters require it. More are considering such a policy. All new installations must be properly wired. Many older structures will need rewiring.

For more details on either enclosed livestock or poultry structure wiring guidelines, or on the selection, installation and use of standby-emergency power units, contact your electric utility agriculture or member service representative.



Roy D. Goode, Manager
Rural Electric

Auburn, Illinois

GRANT PROGRAM

Your electric cooperative is participating in the Rural Home Energy Grant Program. The program is administered by an agency of the State of Illinois. It offers grants to qualified Rural Electric Cooperative members to improve their homes with weatherization projects which will improve their energy efficiency. The material and labor for insulation and other home improvements will be funded, up to specified amounts

to qualified persons, if the payback is sufficient. The grants may also be used to install heating, air conditioning and water heaters if the energy efficiency indicates a payback within the prescribed period of time.

To qualify, your income level must fall within the guidelines. These guidelines are specified in your Rural Highlights.

This is one of the programs available to electric co-op members that is not available to others. If your home is on an electric co-op line, these grants are available to you. Otherwise, they are not. This is not a grant that is funded by taxpayers' money. The funds were made available by your state legislature as a result of oil overcharges that were refunded to the state. The state developed this program for electric co-op members to make their homes and equipment more energy efficient.

For full information on the Rural Home Energy

Ready to power another half century

COOPERATIVES



PEOPLE IN PARTNERSHIP

"The day the lights came on" is still a landmark date for many rural Illinois citizens. About 50 years ago, the countryside flickered to new life as farmhouses and barns became powered with electricity for the first time.

Five decades later, the farmland of Illinois continues to benefit from the consumer-owned electric cooperatives. For new generations, electricity goes beyond lighting and milking machines. VCRs and computers now also vie for power usage.

Closer to urban areas, bustling new subdivisions and busy industrial sites are fresh developments that rely on the electric cooperative.

In Illinois, roughly 500,000 people are partners in 26 electric distribution cooperatives throughout the state. Each member has a voice in the operation of their cooperative . . . reflecting the cooperative philosophy of "one member, one vote" and service at cost.



Electric Cooperatives of Illinois

Good for ALL Illinois

Grant Program, read your rural Hilights, or contact your Cooperative headquarters. This is a good program and we recommend you take full advantage of its availability.

YOUR ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Now is the time to check your farm and home wiring. Adequate wiring serves and saves. Inadequate wiring may cause your equipment to operate inefficiently and ineffectively, and may even cause damage to expensive motors and equipment.

Blowing fuses or frequent breaker operations for no apparent reason may be an obvious defect in your electrical system. Motors that are not starting properly may cause damage to the motor and the equipment that it drives. Blinking or flickering lights, as well as television reception or computer operation, may be another

indication of problems.

Your Cooperative frequently has calls to report problems when the trouble is actually on the member's premises. Your Cooperative intends to deliver the proper power, but it may not be reaching the appliance or equipment on your premises. When men are dispatched to the scene, it is an additional, unnecessary cost to your Cooperative, and members are then required to have someone else correct the problem, adding to down time and expenses. Check your wiring and equipment before calling your Co-op. It may save an unnecessary trip. A trip charge is made for these calls, and your trouble may be found more rapidly. Check first. If it is your Cooperative's problem, let us know immediately. We are anxious to provide you with dependable and adequate electric power.

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

George Bush

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.

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—can 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 areas 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.

Table 1. Caulking compounds

Base	Special uses	Durability	Adhesion	Paint	Cost
Oil or Resin	Will bond to most surfaces	1-7 years	Fair to good	Should be painted	Lowest cost
Latex, butyl, polyvinyl	Butyl is good for metal to masonry, continuous wetting	2-10 years	Good to excellent	Optional. Paint latex when used outdoors.	Intermediate
Elastomeric, includes silicones, polysulfides, polyurethanes	Silicone is good for around a bathtub. High moisture resistance	20+ years	Excellent	Optional. Be sure to read label as some cannot be painted	Most expensive

screen and storm sash. It is necessary to allow drainage of the water that can accumulate between the window and the combination frame when the window is open and the screen is in place.

Table 1 lists three classes of caulking compounds and gives some of the characteristics of each type. In addition to studying Table 1, be sure to read the labels on the caulking-compound tubes before you buy. There is a variety of caulking compounds within each base type. Acrylic-latex caulk gives good results for many jobs, but is not as long-lasting as other caulks when used outdoors. This is because it dries and shrinks with exposure. A silicone-based or polysulfide caulk will retain its elasticity over time and, thus, will require recaulking less often.

- Ladder safety.** Place the ladder on a solid base. Never stand on the top two rungs of a step ladder.
- Temperature.** The outdoor temperature should be 50 degrees F or above.
- Nozzle.** Cut the nozzle of the caulking tube on a 45 degree angle. Many nozzles have marks indicating a small, medium or large bead.
- Seal.** Push a long nail or screwdriver into the end of the nozzle to puncture the inner seal. If you try to break this seal by squeezing the gun trigger, you may break the gun.
- Start.** Place the nozzle at the point where the window meets the exterior wall. The angled cut of the nozzle should be turned toward the crack to be sealed.
- Pull method.** Squeeze the gun trigger until the caulking starts flowing. Slowly, while continuously squeezing the trigger, pull the gun toward you. Adjust the speed of movement of the gun to the time needed to fill the crack. Since caulking tends to contract when drying, the crack should be overfilled, but not enough to look messy.

- Push method.** Some applicators push the gun away from them rather than pull it toward them. This presses the caulking into the crack and gives a smoother fill, but is a difficult method to master (See Figure 1.)
- Smooth finish.** In order to obtain a smooth finish, some practice is required. Hardware stores sell an inexpensive tool to smooth the ribbon of caulk, or you can use your finger dipped in water.
- Stop.** Release the trigger and the flow will stop. However, some oozing may continue until the pressure on the plunger is released by turning the handle. Clean any excess caulking from the nozzle with a rag.
- Clean-up.** If any caulking remains in the tube, relieve the pressure from the gun by turning the plunger. Push a large nail into the tube nozzle to prevent air from drying the caulking.
- Painting.** Wait 24 hours before painting over the caulking. Some caulking materials come in colors that may match the existing paint. Others cannot be painted.
- Wide cracks.** Before caulking extra-wide cracks, fill the space with oakum, polyethylene foam backer rod, glass fiber insulation, etc. (See Figure 2.) The caulk should be no deeper than the crack is wide.

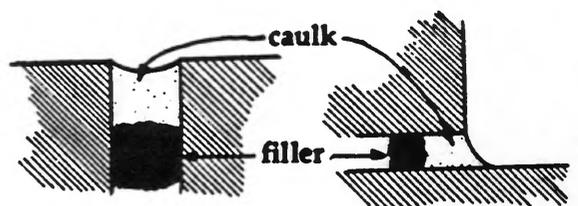


Figure 2. Filling and wide cracks.



Shelby Electric News

SHELBY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

217-774-3986

SHELBYVILLE, ILLINOIS



Lineman Bill Shoaff and groundman Jerry Myers work on connections for an underground junction box enclosure near the new maintenance building.

Work progresses at Eagle Creek

As you have read in previous Illinois Rural Electric News magazines, our work is progressing at the Eagle Creek State Park and the Eagle Creek Resort area. Ahead of schedule — on September 17 — we energized underground service for the golf course water pumps and the maintenance building. Quick results were seen as the fairways and greens came to life.

Our construction is almost complete to the conference pod, which

houses suites and meeting rooms. The final connection will be made to the hotel complex at a yet undisclosed date.

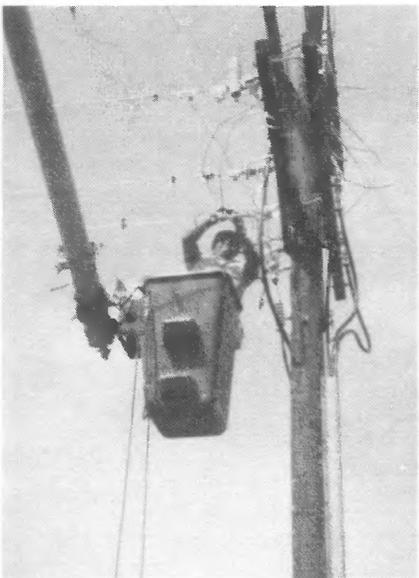
Our crews spent the summer working under some of the most adverse conditions possible. The drought conditions made trenching the three miles for underground wire extremely difficult.

On these pages you will see our crews in action working on both the overhead and underground lines.



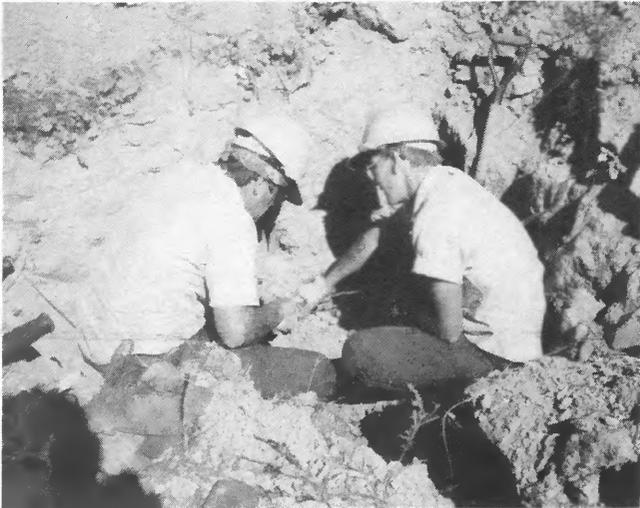
Field engineer Don Pinkston consults with Darrell Roley on the trenching and backfilling operation.

Linemen Dale Bauer and Larry Shuff installing a guard frame around one of the switch cabinets.



On October 13, all of the three-phase overhead lines were complete and the last mile was cut over.

The drought and difficult soil conditions made trenching for underground slow and tedious.



Linemen Dave White and Lynn Glick work installing one of seven underground switch cabinets.

Roy Childress and Lynn Glick work in a deep hole-making underground connections.

LEMON ANGELS

Yellow, red and green food color
 1 3/4 cups flaked coconut
 1 cup (2 sticks) butter
 1 1/2 cups sifted confectioners sugar
 1 egg

1 teaspoon vanilla extract
 2 1/4 cups all-purpose flour
 1/2 teaspoon baking soda
 1/2 teaspoon salt
 1 tablespoon grated lemon peel

To tint coconut, blend 2 to 3 drops of 1 food color with a few drops of water in a jar. Repeat for each color. Add 1/3 cup of coconut to each jar; cover and shake vigorously until coconut is desired color. Drain on paper towels. For cookies, cream butter; gradually add sugar and beat until light and fluffy. Beat in egg and vanilla. Sift together flour, soda and salt; gradually add to creamed mixture. Blend in lemon peel. Divide dough in thirds; cover and chill. For each third, roll teaspoonfuls of dough in one color of coconut; shape to form balls and place on unbuttered cookie sheets. Bake 10 to 12 minutes at 325 degrees. Remove immediately to wire racks to cool. Makes 7 dozen.

SHRIMP DIP

1 lb. chopped shrimp
 8 oz. cream cheese
 1 small carton sour cream
 1/3 cup mayonnaise
 3 tablespoons chili sauce

2 teaspoons lemon juice
 1 tablespoon minced onions
 1/4 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
 1 large pinch of sugar

Mix all of the ingredients except the shrimp. Add the shrimp last to the mixture. Chill and serve.

PECAN PRALINES

3 cups sugar
 1 cup evaporated milk
 2 tablespoons butter

3 cups pecans
 1 teaspoon vanilla

Brown 1 cup sugar in thick skillet. Combine 2 cups sugar, 1 cup milk and butter in thick boiler, let come to a boil. Add caramelized sugar, let cook until it forms a soft ball in cold water. Add nuts and vanilla. Beat until creamy, drop on waxed paper.

SOUTHERN PECAN PIE

3 eggs, slightly beaten
 2 to 4 tablespoons butter, melted
 1 1/2 cups sugar
 1 cup corn syrup

1/2 teaspoon salt
 1 teaspoon vanilla
 1 cup pecans

Combine all ingredients except pecans in order given and mix well. Sprinkle nuts over pie shell; cover with egg mixture. Bake at 400 degrees for 10 minutes, reduce heat to 325 degrees and bake additional 40 minutes.

SNOWBALL SALAD

9 oz. non-dairy whipped topping
 1 cup sour cream
 1 1/2 cups sugar
 2 tablespoons lemon juice

2 or 3 mashed bananas
 1 large can crushed pineapple, drained
 1 cup chopped pecans
 1/2 cup maraschino cherries, cut up

Mix non-dairy whipped topping, sour cream, sugar and lemon juice. Add bananas, pecans, pineapple and cherries. Pour into large dish. Chill overnight or freeze. Better if frozen.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE — STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP — MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION (Required by 39 U.S.C. 3685)

Title of publication — Illinois Rural Electric News.
 Publication No. — 258420.
 Date of filing — September 23, 1988
 Frequency of issue — Monthly.
 No. of issues published annually — 12.
 Annual subscription price — \$4.00.
 Location of known office of publication — 6460 South Sixth Frontage Road, Springfield, Sangamon, Illinois 62708.
 Location of headquarters of general business offices of the publishers — 8460 South Sixth Frontage Road, Springfield, Illinois 62708.
 Names and addresses of publisher, editor and managing editor — Publisher, Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives, P.O. Box 3787, Springfield,

Illinois 62708. Editor — Larry F. Ellodge, P.O. Box 3787, Springfield, Illinois 62708. Managing Editor — Gordon M. Olson, P.O. Box 3787, Springfield, Illinois 62708.
 Owner — Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives, P.O. Box 3787, Springfield, Illinois 62708.
 Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities — None.
 Extent and nature of circulation — Average No. copies of each issue during preceding 12 months — Actual number of copies of single issue published nearest to filing date:
 Total No. copies printed — 142,373; 138,705

Paid circulation — Sales through dealers and carriers, street vendors and counter sales 0; U. Mail subscriptions — 139,569; 138,855
 Total paid circulation — 139,569; 138,855
 Free distribution by mail, carrier or other means — Samples, complimentary and other free copies — 1,584; 1,737
 Total distribution — 141,153; 137,792
 Office use, left-over, unaccounted, spoiled after printing — 1,220; 913.
 Return from news agents — 0; 0.
 Total — 142,373; 138,705
 I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.

/s/ Larry F. Ellodge, Editor

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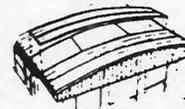
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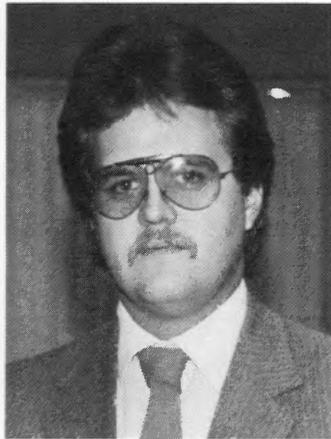
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SINCE 1971

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.

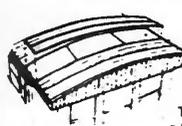
Coleman began his work in rural electrification at Clay Electric Cooperative in 1978. After several promotions, he was named operations superintendent

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.

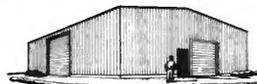
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Larry Endsley, apprentice lineman
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Jeff Price, lineman
Robert Reedy, lineman
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Suzanne Tate, outside operations,
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Homer Walden, Jr., lineman
Dave White, lineman
Norma Yoder, member account representative



Roy D. Goode, Manager
Rural Electric

Auburn, Illinois

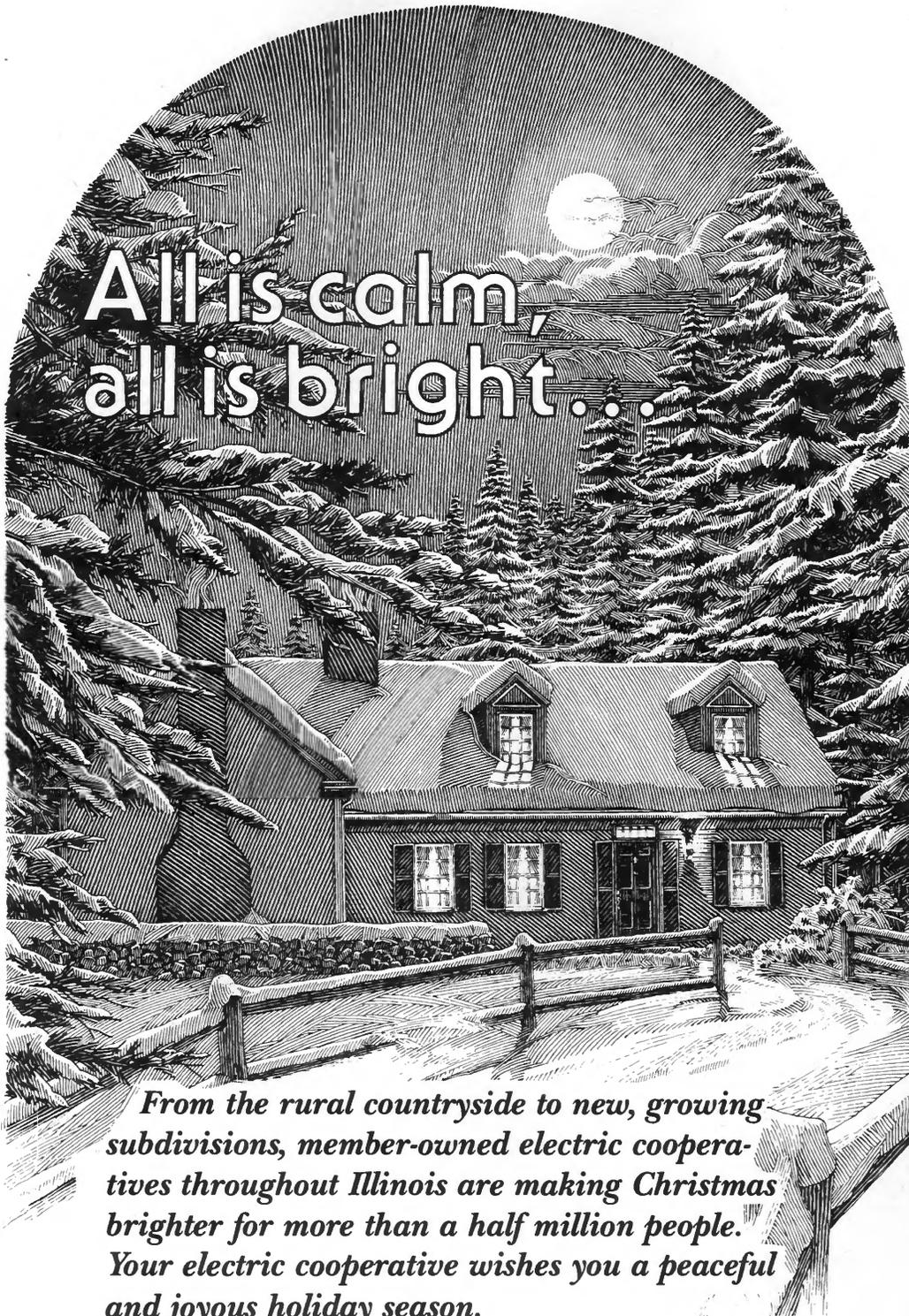
With the holiday season upon us and the year of 1989 near at hand, it is time to reflect on the year about to close and look forward with anticipation to a bright new year with opportunities and challenges for all of us.

ENR GRANTS

Members of Rural Electric Cooperative may be eligible for a home weatherization or energy conservation grant up to \$1,500 from the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources. You may want to call the office and see if you are eligible.

DUAL FUEL

Many Cooperative members are taking advantage of the Dual Fuel rate of 4.0 cents per kilowatt-hour for heating, air conditioning and hot water in the houses being built on our line today. It gives the members a choice, as the price is comparable to any other fuel. Ground loop water furnaces are being installed by many members. They provide the most economical



All is calm,
all is bright...

From the rural countryside to new, growing subdivisions, member-owned electric cooperatives throughout Illinois are making Christmas brighter for more than a half million people. Your electric cooperative wishes you a peaceful and joyous holiday season.

source for heating, cooling and hot water on the market today. You may want to check on the Dual Fuel program and ground loop water furnaces with the Member Service Department of your Cooperative.

BEST WISHES

Your board of directors and all employees of Rural

Electric Convenience Cooperative extend to each of you the warmest greetings and best wishes. You, the members, are the reason for the existence of your Cooperative and its employees. You are the ones who give direction and meaning to our responsibilities. Best wishes to you all.

Easy recipes make holiday entertaining a breeze

POPPY SEED BREAD

3 eggs
2 1/4 cups sugar
1 1/2 cups oil
3 cups flour
1 1/2 cups milk
1 1/2 tsp. baking powder
1 1/2 tsp. salt
1 1/2 tsp. almond flavoring
1 1/2 tsp. vanilla
1 1/2 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:

1/4 cup orange juice
1 cup powdered sugar
1/2 tsp. vanilla
1/2 tsp. almond flavoring
1/2 tsp. butter flavoring

QUICKIE FUDGE

1 box powdered sugar
1/4 cup milk
1/2 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
1/4 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 1/4-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:
1 1/2 cups crushed graham crackers with sugar and cinnamon topping OR chocolate cookie crumbs
1/4 cup (1/2 stick) butter, melted

FILLING:
3 tablespoons water
2 tablespoons rum
2 tablespoons brandy
1 1/2 envelopes unflavored gelatin
2 1/2 cups dairy eggnog
1/4 cup sugar
1/4 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 1 1/4 cups eggnog, sugar and salt; heat just to the boiling point. Add softened gelatin; stir until gelatin is dissolved. Remove from heat. Add remaining 1 1/4 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 1/2 cup water to soften gelatin. Stir 1/4 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
1 1/2 envelopes unflavored gelatin
2 1/2 cups dairy eggnog
1/4 cup sugar
1/4 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 1 1/4 cups eggnog, sugar and salt; heat just to the boiling point. Add softened gelatin; stir until gelatin is dissolved. Remove from heat. Add remaining 1 1/4 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
1 1/2 cups cold water
2 pkgs. (3 oz. each) lime flavor gelatin
1/2 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 1 1/2 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
1/2 cup slivered toasted almonds
Lemon juice
2 doz. medium size almond or coconut macaroon cookies
Brown sugar
1/2 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 1/2 cup of slivered almonds. Repeat layers. Pour 1/2 cup of drained fruit juice over layers. Bake at 325 degrees for 40 minutes. Makes 6 to 8 servings.

