

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.



618-842-2196

WAYNE-WHITE COUNTIES ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE FAIRFIELD, ILLINOIS

Wayne-White News

Keep faithful servant in its place

While electricity has proven to be a powerful tool for man ever since its first widespread use at the turn of the century, it still remains potentially dangerous. The same attributes we find so useful are the ones that can be so destructive.

The ability to produce the energy that warms or cools our food and causes our lights to glow can also start the fires that have the potential to destroy. The same ability to produce a shock used by a doctor to revive a heart can also stop it.

The difference between useful and harmful electricity comes down to knowing and practicing electrical safety. Since the safe current flow for house wiring is far beyond what is tolerable to humans, different methods have been developed to protect people from electrical dangers.

Your home's electrical system consists of an entrance panel, with a main fuse or circuit breaker and several individually protected branch circuits. Each of the system's parts must be designed to safely carry its load without overheating.

Protecting wiring

Fuses and circuit breakers are intended to protect a circuit's wiring.

For example, a kitchen's small appliance circuit has no. 12 wire, rated at 20 amperes, and a 20-ampere fuse or circuit breaker. While this fuse is designed and sized to protect the wiring, it cannot prevent an electrical appliance rated at five amperes from overloading. For this protection, the appliance must have a separate fuse.

Some appliances and tools are internally protected. They may have a reset button that must be pushed to restore operation after an overload, or an automatically resetting circuit breaker. Since some appliances have no overload protection, it is a good idea to check the owner's manual to determine if a particular model has this built-in safeguard.

Fuses and circuit breakers are designed to detect an overloaded condition and open the circuit before the wiring overheats and causes damage. The most common type of fuse has two elements. One reacts quickly to a large current draw, like a short circuited current carrying conductor. The other, while allowing small temporary overloads such as starting motors, interrupts the circuit if the overload continues for more than a few

seconds.

A circuit breaker essentially performs the same task as a time-delay fuse, but it doesn't have to be replaced each time it interrupts an overloaded circuit. A breaker-interrupted circuit can be reenergized by moving the breaker toggle to the "off" position, then to the "on."

For the safe use of electricity in potentially damp and wet areas, such as bathrooms, there are ground-fault interrupters. These electronic devices continually measure the current flowing in the current conductor and the neutral wire. Any differences between the amount of current flowing in the two is assumed to be a fault to ground and the circuit is instantly interrupted to stop the flow of electrons.

Ground fault interrupters are available as portable units, as built-in units that can fit in the same space as regular duplex outlets and as circuit breakers that can protect entire branch circuits.

If we use our electric service in a safe and efficient manner, it will continue to be a good and faithful servant, helping to make our lives easier and more enjoyable.

Rural Home Energy Program

The phone in Royce Carter's office has been ringing frequently these past few days. Royce is the member services director, and it is his responsibility to coordinate the

Rural Home Energy Program for WWEC.

There has been such good response that when members inquire about home energy audits

they are told that an appointment will be set up at a future date when time permits.

Please do not become discouraged if you have to wait for your weatherization improvements. Every effort is being made to expedite the inquiries.

Cooperative employees to participate in Gatekeeper Program for elderly

The Gatekeeper Program was organized by the Illinois Department on Aging to help bring needed services to vulnerable elderly persons by training customer contact employees to act as the eyes and ears of local social service agencies. Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative has joined forces with this state agency to provide protection for our older members.

Harold Morris of the Southeastern Illinois Area on Aging visited the co-op during December to explain the Gatekeeper Program. Employees were trained to be alert to signs of an elderly person in a crisis situation and to provide them with the telephone number of the local Senior Information and Assistance Agency or report the condition themselves if the person

is unable or unlikely to call.

Typical signs of distress include neglected property or animals and newspapers lying about. Employees are to look for physical limitations, disorientation, extreme behavior of one kind or another and neglected personal appearance. Economic hardship, confusion about money matters, and possible victims of abuse, neglect or exploitation are reasons for concern.

The Information and Assistance Agency will assess the older person's needs and contact appropriate social and health services. Aging services include adult day care, case management, the chore and homemaker program, companion care, employment, friendly visiting, home delivered meals, information and referral, legal services, meal site

meals, nursing home ombudsman, outreach, protective services, telephone reassurance and transportation.

WVEC employees who have regular contact with the public include utility servicemen, telephone representatives, customer assistance personnel and energy distribution employees.

The Gatekeeper Training Program includes a 15-minute videotape and a brochure describing the signs of a potential crisis. Gatekeeper was developed by Puget Sound Power & Light and the Washington State Bureau of Aging and Adult Services under a grant from the U.S. Administration on Aging.

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. And a harsh fact. However, 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 cord of wood will heat more than 4,500 gallons of water electrically.

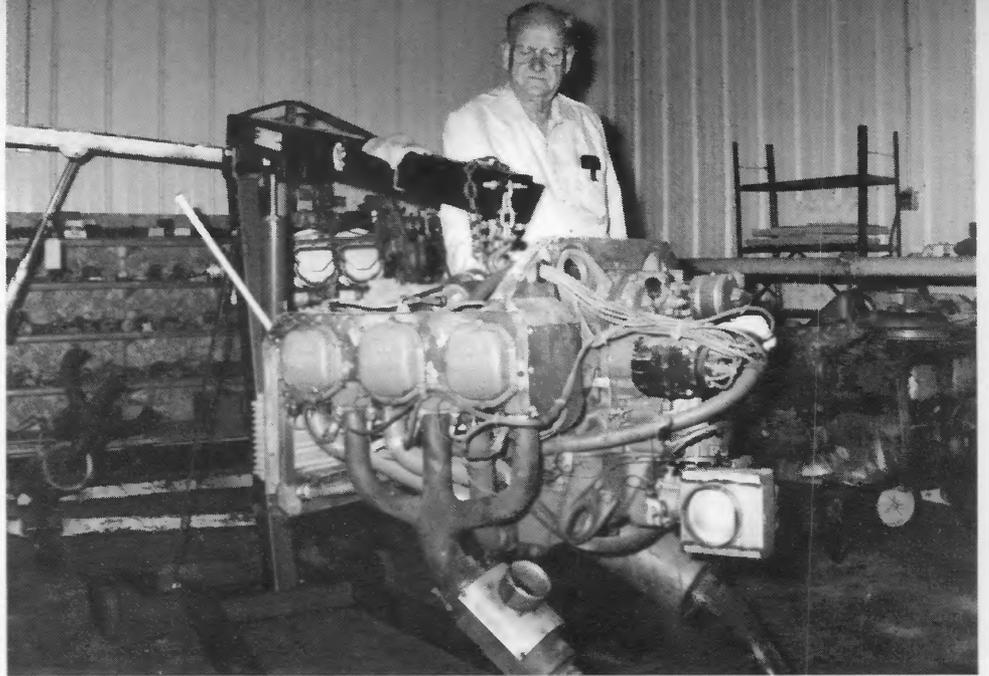
* The cost of a loaf of bread will pay to operate a toaster for five months.

* 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.

With these comparisons in mind, 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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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:

1-800-222-1464



618-842-2196

WAYNE-WHITE COUNTIES ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE FAIRFIELD, ILLINOIS

Wayne-White News

Southern Illinois Farm Show

March 10-12 at Rend Lake College

Each year some 7,000 farmers, agriculture students and others visit the Southern Illinois Farm Show. They come to view the latest in automation, mechanization, energy saving and electronics on the farm and in the home and office.

This year's show is set for March 10-12 at Rend Lake College near Ina, just off Interstate 57, about 15 miles south of Mt. Vernon.

Machines that blow, spread, spray, pump, stir, dry, store, bale, or package farm-made materials such as feed, water and grain are displayed each year in more than 100 exhibit spaces. Combine that with displays of farm electronics — computers, automated sensing systems, monitors, — and farmstead equipment and you have a show that is unique among Midwest farm shows. The show isn't just "another tractor show" because it's a state-of-the-art look at farm and farmstead automation and management.

The show has become an annual meeting ground for farm consumers and the manufacturers and dealers who serve them. It is free and open to the public.

The avowed purpose of the show is:

— To provide a continuing service to the persons living in rural areas of Southern Illinois and the surrounding region.

— To provide agriculture professionals and agriculture students an opportunity to view the latest in farm mechanization and farmstead equipment.

— To provide equipment dealers

and manufacturers an opportunity to exhibit and demonstrate their equipment.

The Southern Illinois Farm Show began in 1960 as the Farm Materials Handling Workshop on the campus of Southern Illinois University at Carbondale. The first effort was small — two farm equipment associations displayed equipment — but it spurred the creation of a larger equipment show.

A planning committee, consisting of representatives of SIU, power suppliers and other agriculture leaders, moved the show to West Frankfort in 1962 and called it the Southern Illinois Farm Materials Handling Exposition. Then, in 1964, the show moved to the Washington County Fairgrounds. The fairgrounds in Nashville saw the show grow to major proportions through its 1984 exhibition date. But, as with all good ideas, the show finally outgrew yet another site.



Called the Southern Illinois Farm Materials Handling Show for several years, the show moved to Rend Lake Community College in 1985. In addition to more and improved exhibit space at the college, the academic atmosphere of the campus has helped the show expand its offerings in special seminars and workshops for farmers, covering such topics as microcomputers in agriculture, farmstead wiring, stray voltage, and groundwater heat pumps.

As the show grows, farmers also can expect to see an increase in many types of new equipment at the show. Already, advance electronic and microcomputer management and monitoring systems are common. Advances in conservation tillage and other areas of plant and animal husbandry are creating new soil, residue and waste handling problems that have fostered new equipment ideas. Our job is to help you keep pace with these and other changes that are taking place in agriculture every day.

Wayne-White Electric Cooperative, along with seven other cooperatives and two investor-owned utilities, sponsors the show. Other sponsors include The Illinois Farm Electrification Council, the SIU-Carbondale School of Agriculture, Rend Lake College, and the U of I Cooperative Extension Service.

If you need more information, please contact Royce Carter at WWEC, P.O. Drawer E, Fairfield (618)842-2196.



Sophomores, Juniors, Seniors Enter Your Essay Now . . . Win a Free Trip to Washington, D.C.

One boy and one girl will receive an expense paid trip to Washington, D.C., June 10-17, 1988.

A boy and girl finalist will be selected from each of the following area high schools: Carmi, Cisne, Clay City, Crossville, Edwards County, Fairfield, Grayville, McLeansboro, Norris City and Wayne City. (A minimum of 10 finalists will be selected.)

The finalists will participate in "Illinois Rural Electric Youth Day," April 19, 1988.

Eligibility:

Any high school sophomore, junior, or senior living within the Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative service area is eligible. They need not live in a home receiving electricity from the Cooperative.

Members of the immediate family of the board of directors, employees and winners of previous Washington, D.C. trips are not eligible.

Topic:

"Electric co-ops — have they done their tasks?"



1987 participants Angie Flannigan and Eric Young with the tour director, W. Michael Sager.

Form:

Length — not less than 500 nor more than 1,000 words. Typed on 8½ x 11-inch paper, double-spaced and on one side only. Footnote information source. Number each page. Do not type your name on the essay; type it on a separate sheet. Preliminary judging will be made by number. **Information:**

May be obtained from Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative office, Fairfield, Illinois, the schools in the cooperative area.

Entry:

Deliver the essay to the teacher in charge or mail to Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative, Drawer E, Fairfield, Illinois 62837, no later than March 31, 1988.

ESSAY DEADLINE

Essays and entry blanks must be received by noon, March 31, 1988. Enter now!

Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative
P.O. Drawer E
Fairfield, Illinois 62837

Please send an entry blank and information concerning this summer's "Youth to Washington" essay contest.

Name _____ Date _____

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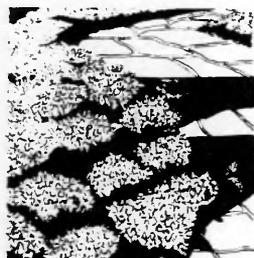
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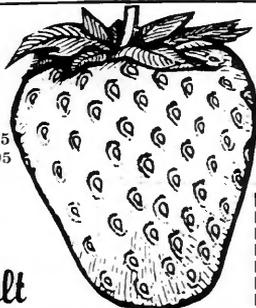
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Two Grown Men Can't Pull It Apart! Zoysia Saves Time, Work & Money



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

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

By John T. Jackson

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



"MOWED IT 2 TIMES," WRITES WOMAN

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

LAWN WATERED ONLY ONCE

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

NO NEED TO RIP OUT PRESENT GRASS

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

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

FREE! UP TO 900 PLUGS!

CHOKES OUT CRABGRASS

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

FOR SLOPES, PLAY AREAS, BARE SPOTS

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

NO SEED, NO SOD!

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

CUTS YOUR WORK, SAVES YOU MONEY

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

YOUR OWN SUPPLY OF PLUG TRANSPLANTS

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



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

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

WEAR RESISTANT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

■ **AMAZOY WON'T WINTER KILL** — has survived temperatures 30° below zero!

■ **AMAZOY WON'T HEAT KILL** — when other grasses burn out, Amazoy remains green & lovely!

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

Order now for your FREE Bonus Plugs.

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

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

Additional Plugger **\$695** Md. residents add 5% sales tax.

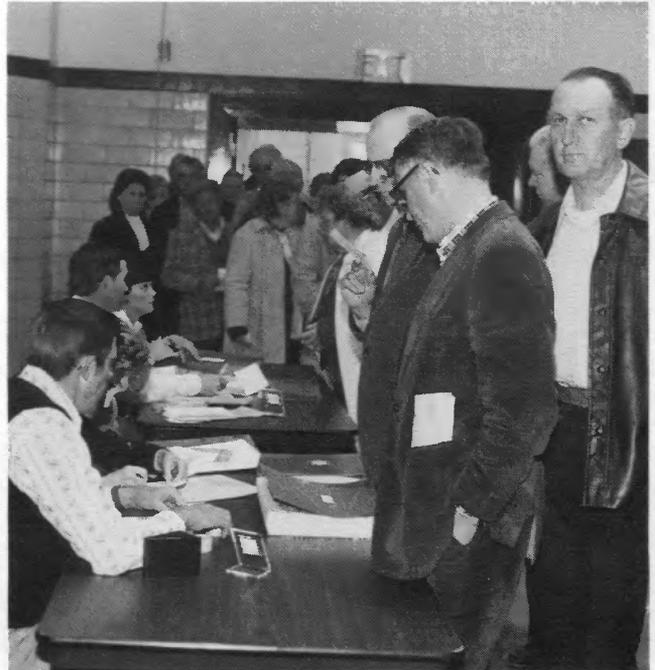
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Wayne-White Counties

51 YEARS OF SERVICE

Attend Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative 51st Annual Meeting

Friday night, April 8
Fairfield Community High School



Registration at 5 p.m.
Free pork chop dinner at 5 p.m.
Business meeting begins at 7

Entertainment by The Phelps Brothers quartet

Grand prize — Deluxe electric barbecue grill

'Early bird' drawing 6:50 p.m.

Door prizes for every family

Attendance prizes



Officers and directors seated from left: Jerry Carter, Richard Rubenacker, James T. Walsh, Jack Kelsey and Bill Endicott, manager. Stand from left: Robert D. Glover, Larry Hosselton, Vernon Gwaltney, Robert Drake, Stanley Greathouse and Jay Fyie, attorney.

A Special Invitation

Dear Member:

Your Board of Directors join me in extending to you an invitation to our 51st Annual Meeting to be held the 8th of April at the Fairfield Community High School gym, Fairfield, Illinois with registration and pork chop dinner starting at 5:00 P.M.

The Phelps Brothers quartet will provide a variety of gospel music for your entertainment.

We hope you will find the time to come to your annual meeting this year. This is one way that we can become better acquainted with each other, and by your interest your cooperative will prosper. It will be a chance to meet old friends and acquaintances and in general, have a good time.

Around March 27, you will receive the program of the meeting. Bring this program with you. Tear out the card for aid in speeding up the registration and later on to be used for drawing of the prizes.

Hope to see you April 8 at the Fairfield School gym.

Jerry Carter, President
Board of Directors

Farmers Union goal: Save family farm

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Dodd



Campbell

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

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

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

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 Griggsville, Alan Heaton of Murrayville, Merton Pond of Bluffs and Francis Toppmeyer of Golden Eagle.

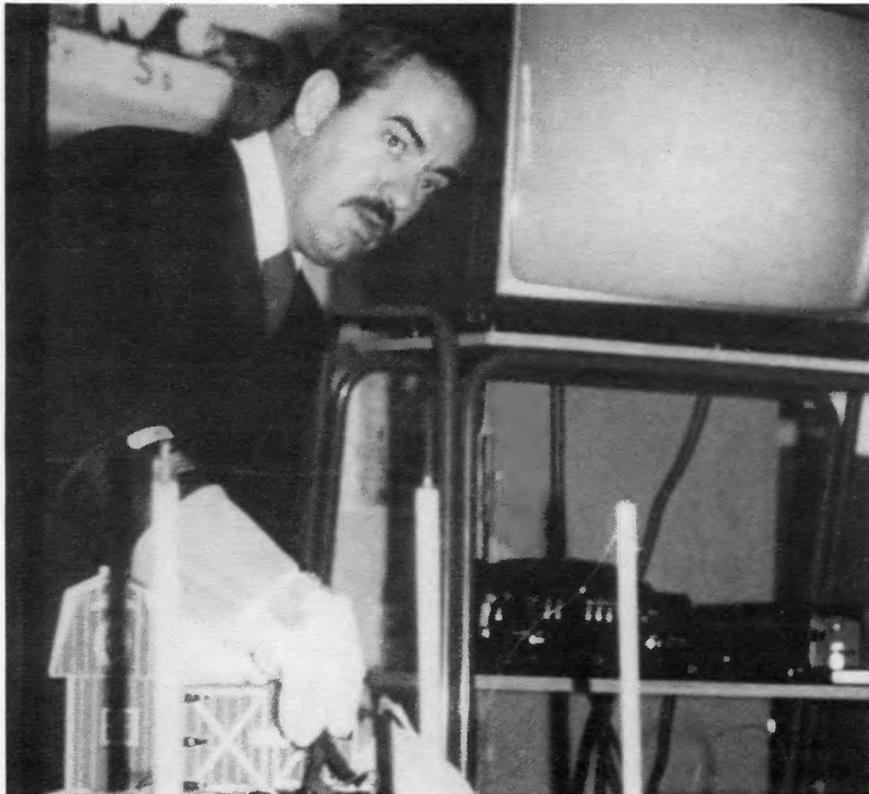




618-842-2196

WAYNE-WHITE COUNTIES ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE FAIRFIELD, ILLINOIS

Wayne-White News



Carter demonstrates the dangers of working around electrical wires.

Teaching safety

Royce Carter, Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative's power use/member relations representative, goes to schools all over the co-op's service area, causing disasters. Actually, they're mini-disasters, and are for a good cause: safety.

He shows kids how *not* to behave around electricity, so they'll know how to treat this powerful servant.

"I decided to build a model farm a few years ago," Carter says, "and the idea was to load it with potentially disastrous situations, to show kids why they should stay away from power lines, substations and the

like."

The little farm, four feet square, went into service about four years ago, and Carter gives 15-20 demonstrations a year on how to avoid death or injury by electrocution.

"I go into a school" he says, "and it usually takes me 10-15 minutes to set up the display, and I have a 10-minute video tape that I show before my presentation. It's called 'Uncle Roger's Friends,' and it tells why people should stay out of substations and why they shouldn't play around — or get into — pad-mounted transformers, or climb

trees that have wires running through them.

"It also points out the dangers of flying kites near wires and of trying to retrieve a kite that has gotten into them. It deals with the dangers of flying wire-controlled model airplanes near power lines, too."

After the students have watched the tape, Carter gets a discussion going about the situations it portrays and urges the kids to stay away from any electrical facilities. "I try to emphasize that electricity is very powerful," he says, "and that it can do a lot of good things, if you respect it. But the power that enables it to do work for you also makes it dangerous, if you misuse it."

After a good once-over of the dangers involved in the misuse of electricity, Carter dons lineman's gloves, powers up his little "safety farm," and shows what out-of-control electricity can do.

"I make it a point to tell the students that the gloves I use are special ones," he notes, "and that it's not safe to put on a pair of household rubber gloves and try to play with electricity."

The setup uses 15,000 volts of DC electricity at .05 milliamps, which would inflict a mild jolt to anyone touching it. "It sounds impressive to have 15,000 volts," Carter notes, "but the amperage is so low that it won't hurt anybody. I wear my gloves, make sure the kids stay well back, and I'm careful to stand between them and the 'farm,' just to be sure."

Then he moves a toy tractor and its auger, backing them toward the power lines in his model. A loud sputtering noise and a fat blue arc warn the kids what could happen if

the lines and equipment were real. "I emphasize that the overhead wires are not insulated, and that it's dangerous to get anything into them," he says.

There are several scenarios Carter uses to warn kids of the hazards of uncontrolled electricity. "I have a model boy touch the energized auger," he says, "and another touches a downed wire, another climbs a tree, one flies a kite into a line, and another climbs onto the roof of a building and gets into wires. All get 'zapped' by the arc when they get too close. The kite is a fairly new addition to the program and it worked better than I



Gloves used in line work are far heavier than those used in the kitchen.

expected. Not only did it arc, but it caught fire, too. It was impressive."

Carter teaches other subjects too, usually about how electricity is generated. "I take a video tape to the schools," he remarks, "and it features a guy called 'Izzard the Wizard,' and he goes through the steps in a way that makes it interesting and understandable. I try to gear all my presentations to groups of kids up to the sixth grade level. "I presented the program to all the fifth grade classes in Cumberland County a year or so ago," he adds.

Present plans include a gradual improvement of his homemade safety farm, "And as many safety presentations as I can give," he notes.

Farm show draws 5,000

The Southern Illinois Farm Show held March 10-12 at Rend Lake College near Ina was one of the better ones in the show's 28-year history, notes Royce Carter, power use/member relations representative for Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative, which helped sponsor the show.

"We had about 5,000 people at the show at one time or another, Carter said, "and there were 94 exhibits in 124 spaces, about a 25 percent increase over last year. There were 70 exhibitors."

The show's time frame was changed from a Tuesday-Thursday format to Thursday-Saturday to include part of a weekend. A couple of at-

tractions were added this year to increase attendance, and a free pancake and sausage breakfast on Saturday proved to be a good drawing card, with some 700 breakfasts served.

"The seminars were quite well attended, especially the ones on making combines last longer and those dealing with animal health," Carter noted. Animal health exhibitors, new at the show this year, drew a good crowd, and most of the exhibitors reported that those attending the show were out to do business. "It looks good to a casual observer to see hundreds of people milling around," Carter said, "but the exhibitors would rather see a smaller number of people who are in a position to buy their products, and that's what the show delivered."

Ivan E. Holler returns to Bangladesh

Ivan E. Holler of Fairfield, who spent 13 years with Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative as a member service and power use advisor, left April 1 for his second overseas assignment through the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association's International Program. Holler worked for WVEC from 1966 until 1979, when he accepted an assignment to assist the government of Bangladesh in beginning a rural electrification program.

He worked for five years with the Rural Electrification Board (REB) of

that Asian country, providing technical assistance for the newly organized electric cooperative during Phase 1 of the program. Holler returned to Illinois in 1984 and has worked for Ronk Electrical Industries, Inc.

He returned to Bangladesh to begin work on Phase 3 of the program. He will train REB personnel in member service and communications techniques so they can assist local cooperative staff and members of the estimated 30 rural electric cooperatives now operating in Bangladesh.

Holler's wife, Bonnie, will join him in Bangladesh soon. She taught in the American International School during their first tour there, and hopes to find similar employment during this stint.

Rural insurance???

Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative has learned from several members that they have received information about medical insurance through the mail, from a firm identifying themselves as "A National Association of Rural Cooperative Members."

The information seems to imply that this insurance is available through, or sponsored by Wayne-White.

We want you to know that Wayne-White has not made any such insurance available to members through the cooperative or through any other organization.

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.

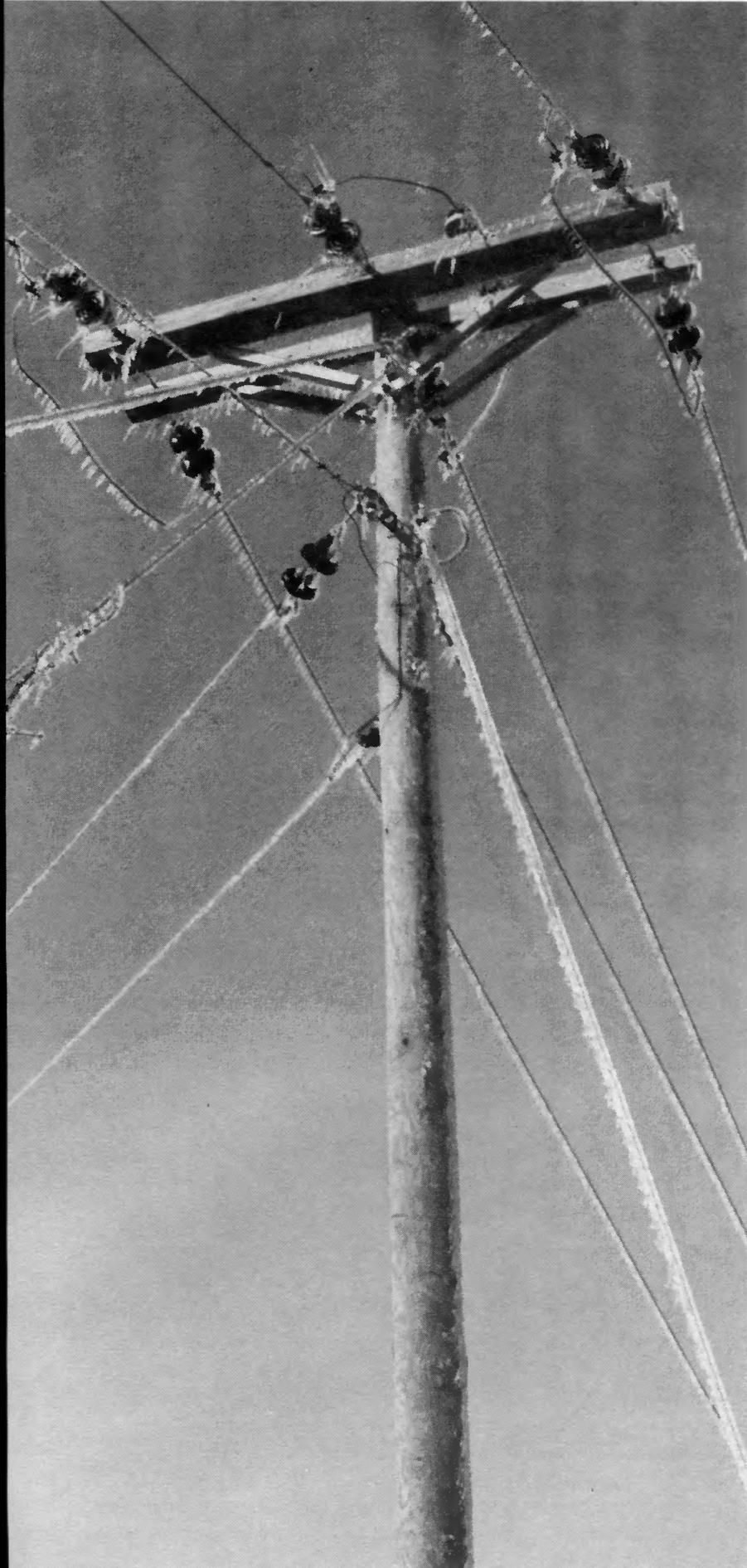
It was, in a way, a scaled-down version of the unforgettable Easter ice storm of 1978. Then again, it was different. It was every bit as vicious as the ice storm that virtually flattened parts of 24 counties almost exactly 10 years ago. It just wasn't as big.

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



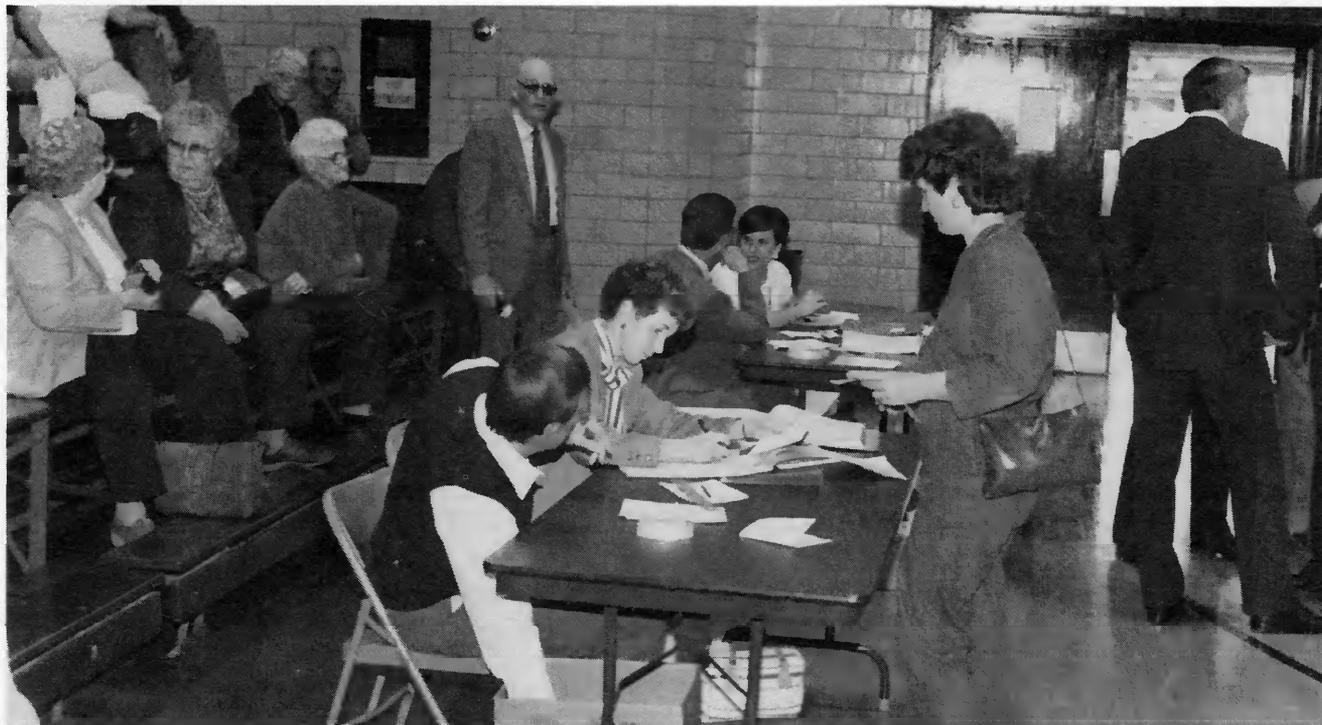
Above: Soyland manager E. H. Williams, left, introduces the featured speaker, Llewellyn King, owner and publisher of Energy Daily, an authoritative utility publication. Opposite page: Representatives of Soyland's 14 member-cooperatives turned out for the annual meeting.



Wayne-White News

618-842-2196

WAYNE-WHITE COUNTIES ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE FAIRFIELD, ILLINOIS



Workers at the registration table enjoy a brief lull.

Endicott announces retirement at co-op's 51st annual meeting

Bill Endicott, the long-time manager of Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative, plans to retire this year. He made the announcement April 8 at the co-op's 51st annual meeting at Fairfield High School. Endicott started work for WVEC in 1949 and was promoted to general manager on July 1, 1977.

Looking back on his 39 years with Wayne-White Counties Electric, Endicott said, "This is one of the best causes we could have. Bringing electricity to rural areas has done more to raise the standard of living in the Illinois countryside than anything else."

More than 1,300 members and guests attended the annual meeting of members of Wayne-White to hear reports of officers and elect three directors to the cooperative's governing board.

Board President Jerry Carter of Mill Shoals said this has been a good year for Wayne-White Counties Electric but he sounded a note of caution. "We felt confident that we had rates stabilized until the mid-1990s," he said. "However, earlier this year we did receive another letdown when the Wheeler Creek Coal Mine in McLeansboro was closed."

Carter said the mine accounted for 12 to 13 percent of the cooperative's total kilowatt-hour sales and the revenue contributed between \$35,000 and \$40,000 to the cost of operations each month over the cost of power. "As you can see this loss will affect our operations," Carter said, "and we certainly hope that this closing is only a short-term thing. If not, we may be forced to raise rates within the next year."

Cooperative Treasurer Jack Kelsey of Albion said the cooperative had had electrical sales of approximately \$20 million in 1987, down slightly from 1986. He

said the cost of wholesale power takes 80 cents of every dollar received from cooperative members. "In other words, out of every dollar you pay for electricity, the cooperative pays 80 cents of this to buy the electricity that it sells to you," Kelsey said. "This leaves 20 cents out of this dollar to operate and maintain our system."

Even so, Kelsey said the cooperative managed to have margins of \$682,000 and still meet all of the obligations of the cooperative. "The financial structure of the cooperative is sound and all financial commitments are being met," he said.

Endicott said that with power supply assured and rates basically stabilized, the goal of the cooperative is to maintain a sound physical plant and be a good neighbor in its service area. "The past few years the cooperative has budgeted between \$1.5 and \$2 million to maintain the system to meet the load requirements of members," Endicott said.

Endicott said the cooperative launched two new programs during 1987 to increase services to members. In the Crime Watch program, cooperative employees are trained by county sheriff departments to be on the lookout for telltale signs of rural crime. As employees travel the rural roads of the cooperative's 11-county service area, employees are prepared to use their two-way radio equipment to contact law enforcement agencies if something appears suspicious.

Endicott said the second program the cooperative launched last year is the Gatekeeper program in which cooperative employees are trained to be aware of the special problems of the elderly. Employees watch for signs of disability and are prepared to contact the Illinois Department on Aging which has local representatives in each county to work with the elderly.

Another cooperative program new to Wayne-White members this year was the Rural Energy Conservation program. "This program, enacted by the Illinois General Assembly last year, provides grant

money to members of Illinois electric cooperatives for the purpose of improvements to home heating and cooling efficiency. Wayne-White Counties has processed approximately \$100,000 in grants to its consumer-members," Endicott said.

During the official business meeting, members reelected three members of the cooperative's board of directors. They are Larry

Hosselton of Clay City, Carter and Robert Drake of McLeansboro.

In a reorganizational meeting of the board of directors, Carter was reelected president. Other officers for 1988 are: Richard Rubenacker of Dahlgren, vice president; Kelsey, treasurer; James T. Walsh of Carmi, secretary; Drake, assistant secretary; and Hosselton, assistant treasurer.



Bill Endicott



Jerry Carter



Directors reelected to the board are, from left, Robert Drake, Larry Hosselton and Jerry Carter. Manager Bill Endicott, right, has been employed with Wayne-White since 1949 and has served as manager since 1977.



The Phelps Brother quartet provided entertainment.

Spring variety

BROCCOLI CASSEROLE

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

FRIED PIES

1 (8 oz.) pkg. dried fruit
 2 cups all-purpose flour
 1 teaspoon salt
 1/2 teaspoons baking powder
 4 tablespoons shortening
 2/3 cup milk
 Deep HOT shortening
 Soak fruit in water to cover for several hours or overnight. Cook in same water until fruit is tender, stirring occasionally. Remove from heat; mash until smooth and add sugar to taste. Set aside to cool. Combine dry ingredients. Cut in shortening. Add milk and mix well. Put onto floured board and knead slightly. Roll as for pie crust. Cut circles; put fruit filling on one half the crust; fold other side over and crimp edges. Prick finished pies in 2 or 3 places. Fry in hot shortening until browned. Remove from heat and serve hot. Yield: 12 pies.

BELGIAN MOCHA CAKE

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

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

Mocha Frosting:

1 cup butter, softened
 2 to 2 1/4 cups powdered sugar, divided
 1 tablespoon instant coffee powder
 3/4 teaspoon cocoa
 3/4 teaspoon hot water
 2 egg yolks
 1 to 1 1/2 tablespoons almond extract
 2 tablespoons rum
 Cream butter and 1 1/2 cups powdered sugar until light and fluffy. Combine coffee powder, cocoa and water; stir into creamed mixture. Add egg yolks; beat 5 minutes. Stir in almond extract and rum. Add enough of remaining sugar to make spreading consistency (frosting gets firm when chilled). Yield: enough for one 9-inch layer cake.

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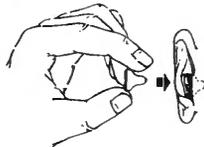
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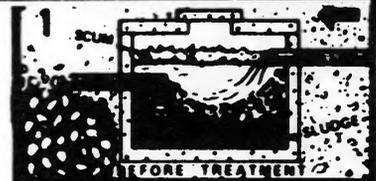
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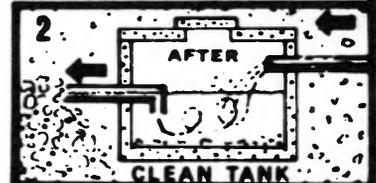
WHY SEPTIC TANKS BACK UP Septic tanks Clog, Backup and Smell because of household cleaners, which are great for dishes, laundry and floors, but kill good bacteria in your tank and cesspool that normally digest solid wastes, fats, greases and starches. Without this bacterial action solid waste builds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

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WAYNE-WHITE COUNTIES ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE FAIRFIELD, ILLINOIS

Wayne-White News

Pilot program for food safety

Secretary of Agriculture Richard E. Lyng and Secretary of Health and Human Services Otis R. Bowen, M.D., have announced a pilot program for a Food Safety Hotline to serve consumers in three states. The program will have a toll-free number — 1-800-426-3758 — that residents in Florida, Illinois and Massachusetts can call in June, July and August, to ask professional home economists questions on food safety.

“Americans today are very conscious about good health, and the

role of food in a balanced health regimen,” Lyng said. “An important part of good health is food safety, both in food as it is bought and as it is prepared in the home kitchen. We want consumers to know how to keep food safe.”

“Food-borne illness is a major public health concern in the United States,” Bowen said. “Food and Drug Administration scientists estimate that millions of Americans are afflicted with food-borne illnesses each year, often misinterpreted as the flu. The economic

costs of food poisoning incidents are enormous, mounting into many billions of dollars in medical bills and much suffering and lost wages each year. Anything we can do to help teach Americans about safer and more sanitary ways of handling and preparing foods will more than make up for the small investment in tax dollars for this new trial program.”

Results of the program will determine whether the two departments set up a nationwide toll-free food safety hotline, Lyng said.

‘But I’ve been away. Why isn’t my bill less?’

Here is a typical case: A family decides to take a vacation and one thing they plan on is a lower electric bill when they return. But they find out it isn’t any or much lower. Why?

It could be any number of reasons:

- Major appliances. If you did not adjust your electric water heater before you left, it would have continued to run, even with no one at home. The same with your refrigerator and freezer.

- Split billing periods. The time

that you were away may have been split between two billing periods. So even if there would be some decrease in electrical usage, it probably would not be noticeable on either bill.

- Extra before and after the trip. This might be laundry or air conditioning.

What can you do while you are away to help control electricity usage in your home? You might start by turning the thermostat down on your electric water heater. Unless you completely empty the

refrigerator and freezer, you will probably need to leave them running.

If you like to leave a light on for security, an automatic timer might be useful. One of these timers will periodically turn a light on and off, giving the “lived in” look. And it wouldn’t be necessary to burn a light all the time.

We want you to enjoy your vacation this summer, but remember: the electricity is working even while you are away.

Office closing

The office of Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative will be closed Monday, July 4, in observance of Independence Day.



Several area youths were finalists in WWEC's Youth to Washington essay contest, and traveled to Springfield on April 8 to tour points of interest there and visit with area legislators. In the top photo, the group visits the Lincoln neighborhood. Front row from left are: Stephanie Bradley, Charlotte Thomas, Sara Boyd, Shawnda Morris, Kristy Biggerstaff and Tracy Rapp. Back row from left: Matt Healy, Mark Cozart, Brian Hankins, Terry Anselment and D. Royce Carter, WWEC power use/member services representative. In the middle photo, the youths are pictured with Rep. Larry W. Hicks, D-Mt. Vernon, back row, center. Rep. David Phelps, D-Eldorado, is fourth from left back row, in the bottom left photo. The students also met with Sen. William O'Daniel, D-Mt. Vernon. In the bottom right photo, Eric Young, a 1987 Youth Tour winner and member of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Youth Consulting Board, speaks to the group.

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.

GENERAL MANAGER

Shelby Electric Cooperative

Shelbyville, Illinois

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

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

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

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

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

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WAYNE-WHITE COUNTIES ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE FAIRFIELD, ILLINOIS

Wayne-White News

Area native to replace retiring Endicott



Endicott



Bennett

A Fairfield-area native has been named to succeed retiring Bill Endicott as manager of Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative. Chris L. Bennett of Camp Point will join the cooperative on August 15 and will become manager on October 1 when Endicott's retirement becomes effective.

The announcement was made June 27 by Jerry Carter, president of the WVEC board.

Bennett, 34, has been employed by Adams Electrical Co-Operative, Camp Point, since May 1975. He joined the cooperative as an accountant and was promoted to office manager in May 1979.

He attended Fairfield schools and holds a bachelor's degree in business administration from University of Evansville, Evansville, Indiana.

"We're very pleased to have found a new manager with the credentials, training and profes-

sionalism that Chris Bennett will bring to the cooperative," Carter said. "In addition to his experience and management ability, the board is delighted to have hired someone who is familiar with the area — someone who knows our cooperative and our members."

The new manager's father, William, retired as system engineer last year after more than 40 years of service with Wayne-White. He joined the cooperative as a groundman in 1947 and worked in a number of line crew and foreman positions before becoming system engineer in 1966. William and Velma still reside in the Fairfield area.

Chris Bennett and his wife, Barbara, will return to the area with their children Gayla, 11; Katie, 6, and Andy 4.

Endicott has served as the cooperative's manager since July 1977, when he succeeded S.J. Miller. Endicott first joined Wayne-White

Counties Electric in 1949 as accountant and served many years as office manager. He is a native of McLeansboro, a veteran of World War II and is active in local church and community affairs. Bill and his wife, the former Wilma Duke of Cisne, live in Fairfield.

"We're going to miss Bill's experience, knowledge of our cooperative and our members and particularly his leadership abilities," Carter noted. "But at the same time, the board is confident in its decision to hire Chris Bennett and we're pleased to welcome him to our operation."

Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative provides electricity and services to more than 13,000 consumer-members in Wayne, White, Edwards, Wabash, Hamilton, Jefferson, Gallatin, Richland, Clay, Franklin and Marion counties. The cooperative maintains more than 3,224 miles of power lines.



Sara E. Boyd and Mark C. Cozart, both of Norris City, were among the 31 outstanding high school students from Illinois touring Washington, D.C., June 10-17 as a part of the annual "Youth to Washington" tour sponsored by the Electric Cooperatives of Illinois. Sara and Mark represented WWEC as winners of the essay contest sponsored annually by the cooperative. The students left the Springfield headquarters of the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives (AIEC) on June 10 and returned June 17. They are shown near the White House with Robert W. Patton, Tour Director for the AIEC.

Check EER before buying air conditioner

When it comes to summertime electricity use, no appliance has more impact than your home air conditioner. Air conditioning in a typical home uses an estimated 50 percent of all the electricity consumed during the summer months.

That is why it makes sense to have the most efficient air conditioning system possible in your home. If your system is already in place, you can improve efficiency by maintaining adequate insulation, keeping heat-producing appliances from operating during the hottest part of the day and keeping your thermostat set at 78 degrees or higher.

If, however, you are planning to purchase a new air conditioning unit or system, then you have much greater control over how efficiently it operates.

Because of federal regulations, air conditioning manufacturers are required to assign an EER, or Energy Efficiency Ratio, to each

unit or system they sell.

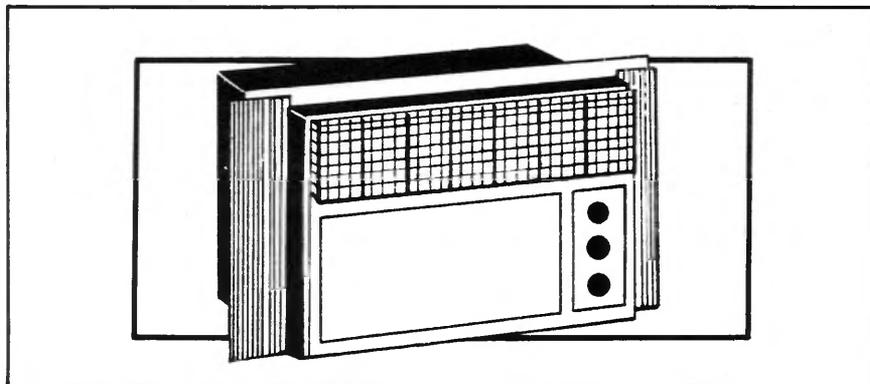
We recommend that when you purchase an air conditioner, you purchase one with an EER of 8.0 or higher.

The EER is actually determined by dividing the BTU output of an air conditioner by the wattage or

watts would have an EER of 9.

In the latter example, the unit is producing the same amount of cooling but is requiring less electricity. This means you would get more cooling for your money.

We urge you to think about efficiency when purchasing an air con-



power demand of the unit. For example, a 36,000 BTU unit with a demand rating of 6,000 watts would have an EER of 6. But a 36,000 BTU unit with a demand rating of 4,000

ditioner or any other appliance. It might cost you a little more to start with but the energy savings will far outweigh the higher initial cost.

CHERRY SALAD

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

Mix all together.

- 2 cup pineapple tidbits, drained
- 1 cup chopped nuts
- 1 large non-dairy whipped topping

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

SOUR CREAM CHICKEN

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

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

HERSHEY'S CHOCOLATE PIE

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

COCONUT PIE

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

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

CHICKEN CASSEROLE

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

Mix all together. Put in casserole and cover with 1 cup crushed cornflakes mixed with $\frac{1}{4}$ stick oleo. Bake at 350 degrees for 45 minutes.

BUFFALO CHIPS

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

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

CHEESE SQUARES 6 servings (2 squares each)

- 10 slices bread or toast
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter, soft
- $\frac{1}{4}$ pound ham, very thinly sliced
- 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ cups sharp process American cheese, diced
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cheddar cheese, diced
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup Monterey Jack cheese, diced
- 4 eggs, slightly beaten
- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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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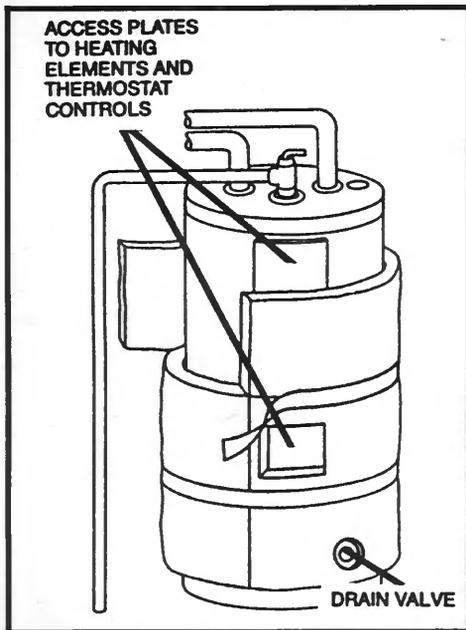
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family of four with two bathrooms and an automatic clothes washer.

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.

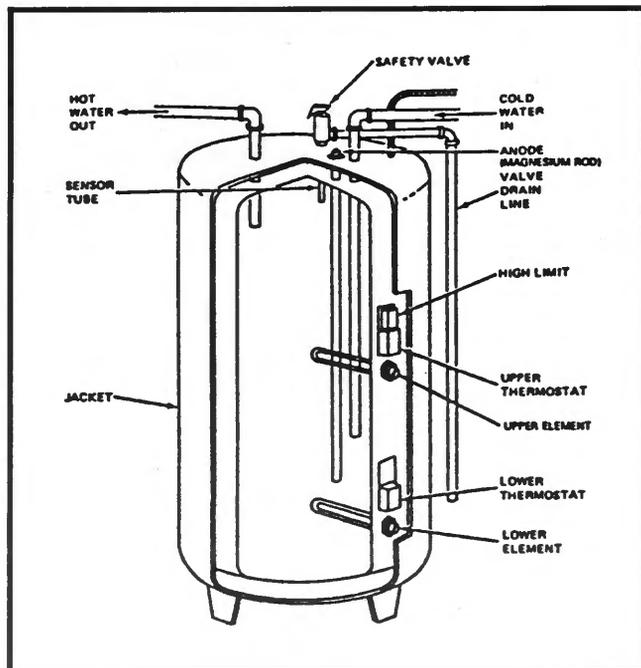
To reduce the standby loss, the heater should be wrapped with insulation. Insulation kits are available at many hardware and builder supply stores. The kits contain a vinyl-faced insulation wrapper, fastening tape and detailed instructions. The wiring and thermostat access panels should *not* be covered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





618-842-2196

WAYNE-WHITE COUNTIES ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE FAIRFIELD, ILLINOIS

Wayne-White News

Weldon Galiher Retires — David Cunningham takes over Albion Territory

David Cunningham of Ellery is the new service area representative for Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative. He succeeds Weldon Galiher, who retired after nearly 40 years of service with the cooperative.

Cunningham is the service area representative for the Albion, West Salem and Grayville area, serving some 2,000 customers.

He was hired as an apprentice-lineman in January of this year, after 11 years experience as an electrician.

He had worked for Eldon Mann Electric at Grayville for 10 years, and had been employed by Blount, Ltd. of Terre Haute, Indiana prior to joining Wayne-White.

Blount, a utility contractor, had employed Cunningham on highline and transformer work.

Cunningham and his wife, the former Leah Kuykendall, have two

children, Their daughter, Vanessa, is five years old and their son, Kane, is 22 months old.

Mrs. Cunningham said she would



Cunningham

take calls if persons needing service for power outages were not able to reach her husband by calling Wayne

White.

"We'll have an FM radio so I can reach David in an emergency," she said.

Galiher retiring

Galiher had been named a foreman in 1966 and assigned the duties as service representative for the cooperative's Albion's area north of Albion and north of Albion to the Parkersburg vicinity and south including the Grayville area.

He began his duties with Wayne-White in August of 1948, working as a journeyman-lineman until his promotion.

Galiher has been assisted in his duties by his wife, Frances, who has relayed messages from consumers who call on the telephone, to him via FM radio.

Members are now asked to call Cunningham at 445-3773, instead of Galiher, to report power outages; or the Fairfield office at 842-2196.

How to protect your electronics from electrical disturbances

You can protect your home computers and other sophisticated, electronic equipment from the kind of routine electrical interruptions you wouldn't have even noticed a few years ago.

There are two main kinds of protection: power enhancement and

power synthesis devices.

Power enhancement equipment simply improves the incoming power. Power synthesis equipment uses incoming utility power to create an isolated supply of electricity.

Power enhancement systems

reduce or eliminate the effects of electrical "noise," transient surges or spikes and voltage variations.

Surge or spike suppressors are the least costly enhancement devices that can be used, ranging from \$20 to \$40. They protect equipment from high-voltage im-

pulses. However, they do not provide protection from long-term "overvoltage."

Another enhancement device is a power conditioner, which consists of a voltage regulator, an isolation transformer and a spike suppressor combined into one unit. A power conditioner can also regulate voltage levels and control noise. These units range in price from \$200 to \$1,000.

Power synthesis devices can pro-

vide complete protection against all types of power disturbances.

A motor generator is a synthesis device that uses an electric motor powered by the utility that in turn operates a generator to provide power for electronic equipment. These devices provide effective protection from noise and voltage transients but do not protect against power outages.

Uninterruptible power supply systems are synthesis devices design-

ed to provide continuous protection from all types of power line disturbances and interruptions.

Critical equipment is protected by a system of batteries, inverters and rectifiers that directly provide power to the computer's power supply. Although uninterruptible systems offer the ultimate in electronic system protection, they can be expensive.

Power surges and home hi-tech

Ever notice all of your digital clocks suddenly flashing "12:00" and it's not lunch time? You probably had a power interruption.

Normal power interruptions we would never even have noticed before can now disrupt our use of computers, video recorders and the other sophisticated, electronic devices we have in our homes.

There is a variety of devices available for protecting your equipment. Knowing something about the power interruptions that are a normal part of any utility's operation can help you choose the right protection.

A routine power fluctuation of less than 30 milliseconds can cause computer memory loss and even costly equipment damage. Your eyes, on the other hand, wouldn't even notice a power outage unless it was longer than 500 milliseconds, which is one-half of a second.

Transients are brief power impulses called spikes or surges. Sensitive electronic recording equipment is often needed to identify these problems because they don't last long enough for you to see them. These brief spikes can push voltage levels five to 10 times above normal.

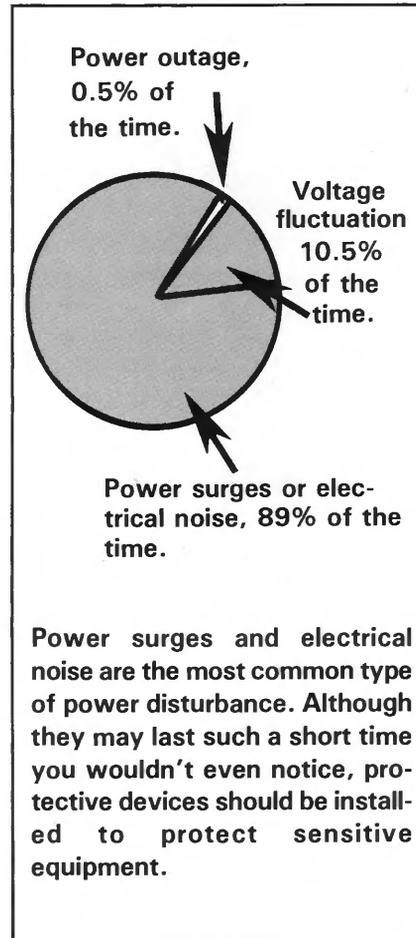
There are four main kinds of power disturbances that can affect electronic equipment — transient disturbances, noise, voltage fluctuation and power outages. Transients and noise account for nearly 90 percent of all power disturbances.

Transients can cause computer

programs to stop running, erase data stored in memory and damage computer hardware.

The most common cause of low-level transients is the switching on and off of electric motors, such as air conditioners and fans. Very large transients are generally caused by lightning.

Electrical noise can be created by radio transmissions, fluorescent lights and light-dimming systems.



Noise can cause unexplained "glitches" in computer programs.

Voltage fluctuations are usually indicated by flickering or dimming lights, or a shrinking computer display screen. Low or high voltage can result from overloaded circuits or the starting of large electric motors. Continued fluctuations can cause early failure of internal electronic parts and errors in data storage and retrieval.

Power outages involve the total interruption of electricity and generally result from damage to the utility lines or from circuit overloads in the home. Although power outages are the least common type of system disturbance, the effects on computer operations can be devastating. When power is unexpectedly interrupted, computer programs stop working. System "crashes" can occur, resulting in irretrievable losses of data and time-consuming reprogramming.

And remember, with ever more electrical equipment being installed in our homes, you may be suffering from "low house power." That's the condition that exists when your home's electrical service and wiring are not adequate to handle all the load of the modern home.

If you have questions on power interruptions or want more information on how to protect electronic equipment in your home or business, contact the member services department at your electric cooperative.

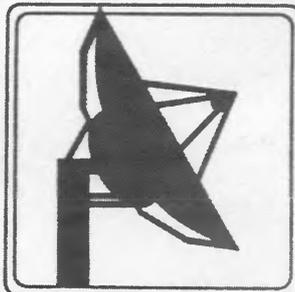
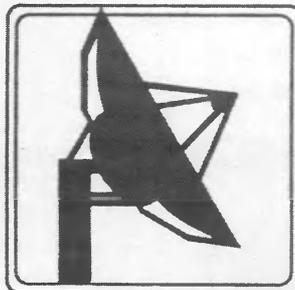
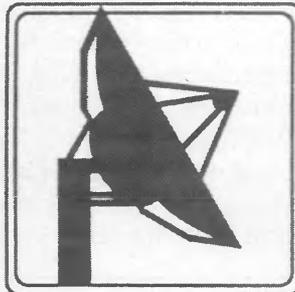
Rural TV signs major programmers

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

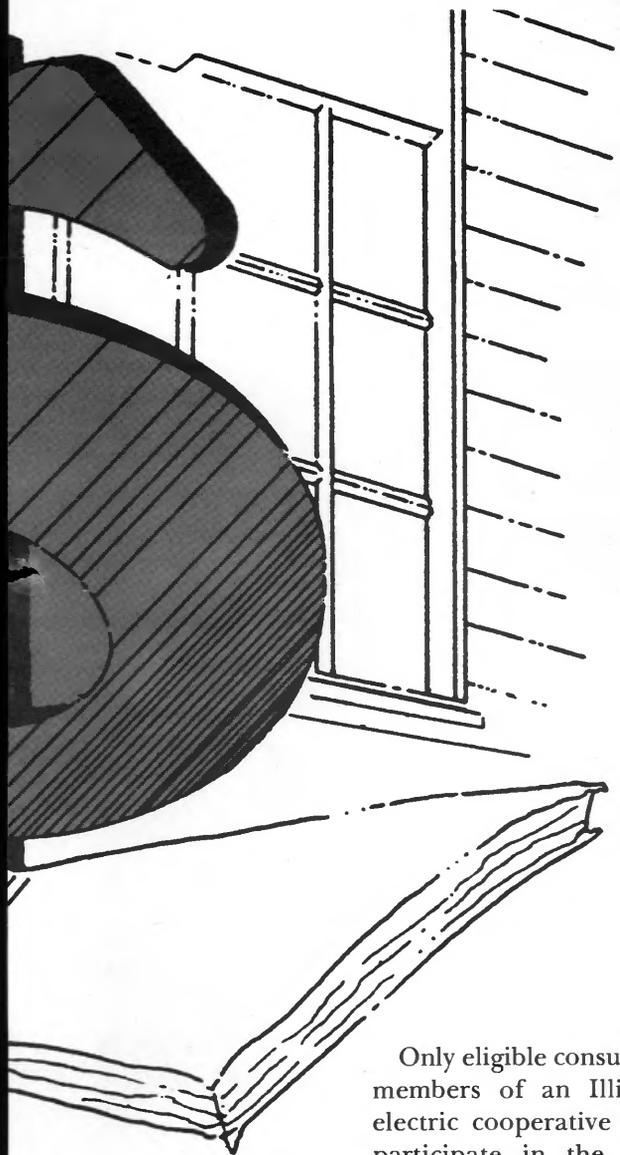


(NRECA) and the National Rural Utilities Cooperative Finance Corp. (CFC), two Washington, D.C. groups representing the nation's 1,000 consumer-owned rural electric systems, decided that rural consumers should be able to get the same cable programs as city dwellers. The new co-op was formed to bring affordable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

gram. 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.



Wayne-White News

618-842-2196

WAYNE-WHITE COUNTIES ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE FAIRFIELD, ILLINOIS



The Gwaltneys with Shiho. Kayla and Katy are seated with her, while Mary Lou and Vern stand behind them, as they go over Shiho's scrapbook, which she brought with her.

Gwaltneys host student

The Vernon Gwaltneys were the proud "parents" of a new girl this summer, but Vern wasn't passing out cigars. The new "daughter" was 12 years old and was visiting from Japan. While she was here, the Gwaltneys' son, Kiley, was enjoying a similar dose of Japanese hospitality. Vern is a director of Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative.

The guest at the Gwaltney home

was Shiho Nagata, who lives on the northern end of the main Japanese island of Honshu, in the city of Fujisaki-Machi. Her father, Keiichi, is a high school chemistry teacher, while her mother, Etsuko, teaches high school English.

The student exchange, arranged through the LABO International Exchange Foundation, was the second for the Gwaltneys, who hosted a 12-year-old boy four years ago.

The boy, Hiroshi Nakazawa, celebrated his 13th birthday while living with the Gwaltneys.

"There were 12 Japanese kids staying with Wayne County families during the time we had Shiho with us," Vern says, "and we had a lot of social gatherings with the other Japanese kids and their host families, to help keep the kids from getting homesick."

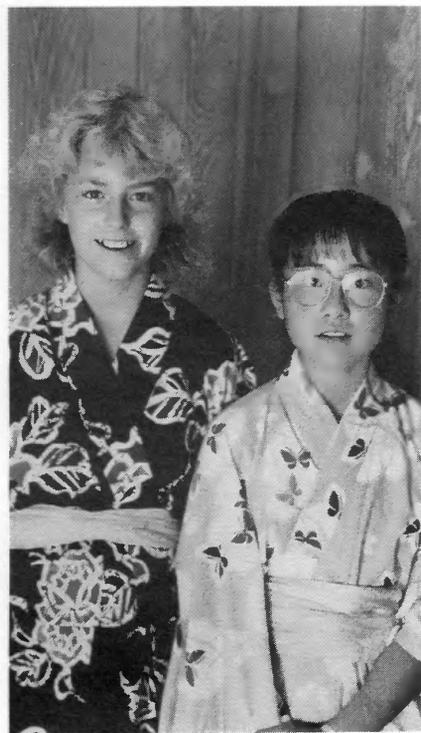
"In fact," Mary Lou says, "we try



From left, Katy Gwaltney, Shiho Nakata and Kayla Gwaltney at the piano. The girls play the piano well.



From left, Kayla, Shiho and Katy enjoy a couple of the Gwaltney kittens.



Kayla and Shiho model their kimonos.

to keep them pretty well occupied, for a couple of reasons. We want to keep their minds off their homesickness, and we want them to see a good part of the American lifestyle, too."

Vern notes that the Gwaltneys, including daughters Kayla, 12, and Katy, 8, have done their best.

"We've been swimming," Kayla says, "and skating, too. We've taken

Shiho for a ride on the tractor, and things like that. She didn't like the tractor very much. She didn't enjoy the heat wave we were having very much, either, but neither did we."

Mary Lou notes that Shiho had a good time here, and that the Gwaltneys enjoyed having her. "It was fun to watch her and Kayla play the piano," she says, "and they were really good together. Shiho was a little more reserved than the average American 12-year-old, I guess, but I think she enjoyed it here and learned a lot."

An American tradition, the cookout, was an early experience for the newcomers. "They got in on a Thursday," Vern says, "and we had a picnic here at our place for all 12 kids and their host families that Saturday. We took Shiho to the Gateway Arch, and saw a Cardinals game that evening."

Horseback riding was a highlight of Shiho's trip, and she went on a shopping trip to Evansville.

"We had a formal Japanese tea ceremony at a local bank," Vern says, "and the mayor of Fairfield gave the kids an "Honorary Citizenship" of the City of Fairfield, and they received honorary State of Illinois citizenships, too."

The Gwaltneys note that Shiho arrived with a fairly lengthy letter outlining her likes and dislikes and so on, and that, as might be expected, the families corresponded

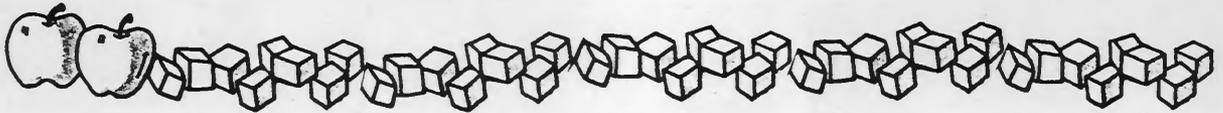
regularly. "Her mother phoned once," Mary Lou says, "and she talked for about 20 minutes. I'll bet their phone bill will be something!"

With an even dozen Japanese students in the county, the local telephone system got a workout, too, as the students, most of whom have a minimal grasp of English, took advantage of the opportunity to communicate without having to resort to pantomime and pidgin.

While communicating here is a mixture of fun, luck and frustration, the same is undoubtedly true of the American students in Japan. Just before Shiho was set to leave, and as Kiley was about to come home, the Gwaltneys got a letter from him, outlining in anxious anticipation the "big test" he was about to undertake. "I'm going to ride my bike three or four miles to the Shin Yokohama subway station, buy a ticket to the Kannai station, get on the subway and go there, eat lunch and maybe go shopping, then come back. I'll check in with my host family by phone at each stop."

He "passed" the test, and arrived home Saturday, August 18, just in time to register for high school. Shiho, has gone back, too.

But that's not the end of the story, at least as far as Kayla is concerned. "I'm going next year," she says enthusiastically, and her parents respond, less enthusiastically, "We'll see about funding."



PEANUT BRITTLE

- 1 cup sugar
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 1 cup raw peanuts
- 1/2 cup white corn syrup
- 1 teaspoon butter
- 1 teaspoon baking soda

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

SWEET POTATO PIE

- 2 cups mashed sweet potatoes
- 2 tablespoons melted butter
- 1 cup sugar
- 1/2 cup dark corn syrup
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1/4 teaspoon cloves
- 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg
- 1/2 teaspoon ginger
- 1/2 teaspoon allspice
- 1 or 1 1/2 cups milk
- 2 eggs

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

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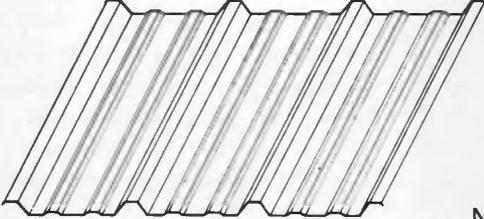
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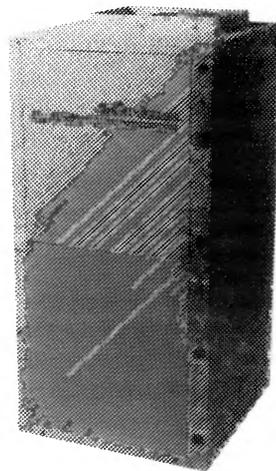
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Wayne-White News

618-842-2196

WAYNE-WHITE COUNTIES ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE FAIRFIELD, ILLINOIS

They say you reap what you sow. If in fact actions lead to the resulting consequences, many accidents could be avoided if time is taken to think safety first.

All year round, on the farm, in the home, or driving down the road, safety must be a conscious priority. Specifically during harvest time, many avoidable accidents occur in rural areas.

Modern farming requires the use of large complex machinery. Each year, a tragic number of accidents are caused by careless handling of farm equipment around electric power lines. Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative urges you to use caution at all times — to watch

for overhead power lines and utility poles to avoid any contact with this potentially lethal power equipment.

Insist that hired hands and family members learn to survey their working area carefully before operating farm equipment. Have every worker made sure the equipment he is using will not come into contact with power lines, poles or power-support equipment.

Although you may have no power lines in your fields, they are usually present in equipment storage areas and grain storage areas.

Be sure paths from equipment storage areas to fields and from fields to grain storage areas are safe

routes. There should be ample clearance for combines, pickers, balers, front-end loaders, stackers or any other equipment you're moving about your farm.

If there is any question about whether equipment will clear a power conductor, assume it won't and take a different route.

More often than not, power lines follow property lines. When you reach the end of a field and turn your equipment, there's a very good chance power lines will be nearby. Always be alert to power lines along your property lines. They may even be hidden by trees or brush, so take precautions to ensure your equipment doesn't make contact.

Grain augers and bins are often used along property lines, too, since such placement makes the best use of the land. Again, be sure the augers don't contact power lines.

Crop-storage equipment such as augers, balers and stackers can be extended in height to exceed electric code clearances for power lines. Take precautions to be sure the stacking equipment won't contact the lines. It only takes one mistake to bring tragedy.

If contact is made while you are on the equipment, remain on the machine and call for help. Have a family member or neighbor call the cooperative and a crew will be sent to disconnect power.

If no one is around to help, jump free of the equipment to the ground. Be sure that at no time you or anyone touches the equipment and the ground at the same time.

Make it a safe autumn season. Think "safety first."

Play it safe during harvest



Energy conservation grants again available

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

The Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources (ENR) is making available grants of up to \$1,500 for qualifying members.

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

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

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- Water-saving shower heads are eligible.
- New, energy-efficient water heaters (must meet ASHRAE 90 Standards as required by Illinois law) are eligible.
- Water heater jackets (blankets) are eligible.
- Set-back thermostats are eligible.
- Central air-conditioners with a SEER greater than 10.0 (or room air conditioners with an EER greater than 8.6) are eligible only for medical reasons. A medical doctor's certification is required.
- Water and ground source heat pumps with a SEER rating of

greater than 8.6 are eligible. NOTE: Maximum grant is \$1,000 for these types of systems.

- Electric heat pumps with SEER ratings of greater than 8.6 are eligible.
- Furnace load management systems and furnace efficiency modifications are eligible.
- Furnace flue modifications and electronic ignition systems are eligible.
- Furnaces with an AFUE rating of 90 or better are eligible. Under certain circumstances, and with prior approval from ENR, other heating systems with lower ratings may be eligible. Call ENR for details.
- Storm doors and thermal doors are eligible for a grant of up to \$150 maximum per entrance.
- Storm windows and thermal replacement windows are eligible for a grant of up to \$150 maximum per entire window unit.
- Caulking and weatherstripping are eligible.
- Energy saving fluorescent lighting is eligible.

Residential improvements not eligible for a subsidy under the Rural Home Energy Program:

- Any improvements which are not deemed by an energy auditor or ENR calculations to meet the required 10-year energy savings payback period are ineligible for a subsidy. This applies to all requested measures.
- Installation charges from relatives or for self-installed projects are not eligible for a subsidy.
- Any improvements to a house or mobile home built or constructed after 1981 are not eligible.
- Any projects which can be considered new construction or home beautification projects are not eligible.
- Sliding glass an atrium doors are not eligible.

- Painting projects and mobile home roof coatings are not eligible.
- Siding is not eligible.
- LP gas tanks, tank installation charges and tank rental fees are not eligible.
- Appliances and decorative lighting are not eligible.
- Window shutter, louvers and shades are not eligible.
- Fireplaces, fireplace modifications and fireplace accessories are not eligible.
- Air-conditioners (except for medical reasons) are not eligible.
- Ceiling fans and whole-house ventilating fans are not eligible.

Contact Wayne-White Counties Electric or ENR if you are interested in applying for a rural home energy grant. Before being considered for the grant, applicants must have an energy audit completed on their home and have a written bid from at least two contractors for proposed projects. These bids must contain model numbers and efficiency ratings for heating system, and cost estimates.

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

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

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

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 far 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 an 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.

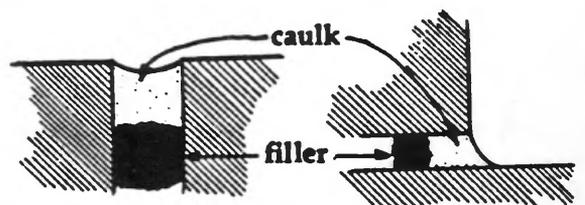


Figure 2. Filling and wide cracks.



618-842-2196

WAYNE-WHITE COUNTIES ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE FAIRFIELD, ILLINOIS

Wayne-White News

Bill Endicott closes out 39-year career at Wayne-White Oct. 30

Bill Endicott of Fairfield, an employee of Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative since 1949 and manager since 1977, retired October 30 after nearly 40 years of ser-



Endicott

vice. He first joined WWEC as an accountant, and served many years as office manager.

He was a director of Soyland Power Cooperative from 1977 until he retired, and served as chairman of its finance committee. Soyland is the generation and transmission cooperative that supplies WWEC with power.

Bill was also vice president of the Illinois Electric Cooperative Managers' Association from 1983-84, and served as president the following year. He served as chairman on several manager's association committees and was a member of the National Rural Electric

Cooperative Finance Corporation, or CFC, in Washington, D.C.

Bill was honored by the Illinois Cooperative Coordinating Committee last month, being selected "Cooperative Manager of the Year."

He is a native of McLeansboro, a veteran of World War II and is active in church and community affairs. He is married to the former Wilma Duke of Cisne.

Jerry Carter, president, noted that WWEC will miss Bill, but that the managership is in good hands with

Chris Bennett, a Fairfield native who has worked for Adams Electrical Co-Operative, Camp Point, where he served as office manager.

Carter said, "We're going to miss Bill's experience, knowledge of our cooperative and our members and, particularly, his leadership abilities, but at the same time, the board is confident in its decision to hire Chris Bennett and we're pleased to welcome him to our operation."

We wish the Endicotts well in their retirement years.

Fire prevention



The death rate from fires is higher in rural America than anywhere else in the world. But you can help change those grim statistics.

According to the Fire Administration, factors contributing to the fire danger in rural areas include the fact that fewer rural homes have smoke detectors; there is a greater

share of woodburning stoves; homes are farther from the fire department; there tends to be less enforcement of building and fire codes, and rural fire departments have less time and fewer resources to spend on fire prevention.

Rural fire deaths are the fastest growing of all fire fatalities.

If you think there is a fire on the other side of a closed door, you should first feel the door.

In escaping from a room filled with smoke, the safest breathing air is located near the floor.

The best immediate treatment for burns is to apply cool water.

The best way to put out a small grease fire in a pan is to cover the pan with a lid.

A home should have a smoke detector on each floor, especially outside the bedrooms.

A fire escape plan should be planned and reiterated frequently.

Never smoke in bed.

If your clothes catch fire, stop, drop and roll.

Capital Credits refunds to be mailed next month

The board of directors has decided to refund capital credits to those members of Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative who received service during the second half of 1962.

The amount to be disbursed comes to \$224,893.72, and should be out in time to give a boost to the Christmas time budget, which is often strained. The proclamation is reproduced below.



The meter thief

The meter thief steals from his neighbors. Everyone agrees that stealing is wrong. But, when the victim of theft is a large corporation, often it seems to be a little less wrong.

Unfortunately, the consumer is the real victim of theft from any business. This is especially true of meter tampering and theft of electricity from your electric cooperative. When someone steals electricity, your electric cooperative is denied revenue that will have to be made up in the future through higher rates paid by all consumers.

Theft of electricity is a violation of Illinois state law. All utilities are prosecuting persons found tampering with their electric meters. In fairness to the thousands of other consumers who would otherwise have to make up the lost revenue, we have to do whatever we can to stop the few who would steal from their neighbors.

After all, as a cooperative, we are owned by those we serve.

Capital credit resolution

BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED That the Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative refund capital credits earned the second half of 1962 in accordance with the bylaws which provide that capital credit refunds be made on a first in-first out basis. Said refund shall be made the month of December, 1988, and shall total \$224,893.72. Said refund will include all unretired patronage capital earned in 1962.

Certificate of Secretary

I, James T. Walsh, do hereby certify that I am the duly elected, qualified, and acting Secretary of the Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative and that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the resolution adopted at the meeting of the Board of Directors held September 20, 1988.

James T. Walsh Secretary

Approved:
Jerry Carter Chairman

Electric heat rebate available for heating season of 1988-1989

The one-cent per kilowatt-hour electric heat rebate program is for residential members whose primary home heat source is electricity. The program applies for December 1988 and January and February 1989. Rebates for these months will show up on the January, February, and March bills.

If you have electric heat, please fill out the form below and return it to us as soon as possible.

The rebate program applies to any kilowatt-hours used over a base of 1,500 kilowatt-hours. All kilowatt-hours used per month over 1,500 kilowatt-hours will be at 5½ cents per kilowatt-hour.

1988-1989 application for electric heat rebate

Name _____ Account Number _____

Address _____ Phone Number _____

I have whole house, permanently installed electric heat. The type of electric heat in our home is .

Date _____ Signed: _____

(Member's Signature)

Mail to:

Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative

Route 15 & 45 West, P.O. Drawer E, Fairfield, Illinois 62837

Telephone 842-2196

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
- 1/2 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
- 1/2 cup 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)

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 I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.

/s/ Larry F. Elledge, Editor

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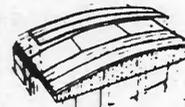
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Coleman succeeds LeCrone at Shelby



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.

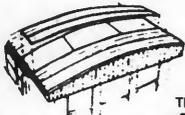
Coleman began his work in rural electrification at Clay Electric Cooperative in 1978. After several promotions, he was named operations superintendent

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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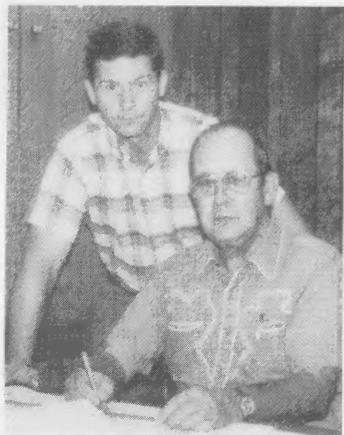
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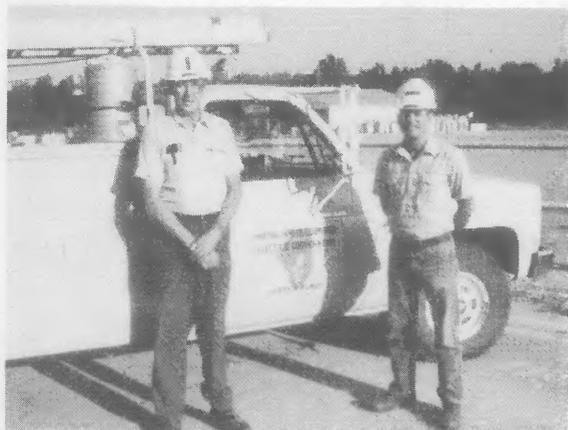


Mel Maricle



Royce

The directors and employees of
 Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative
 wish you a Hearty Merry Christmas and
 Happy New Year!



Leo Elliott, Jim Meritt



Richard Windland, Gene Pilcher



Stan Gerner, Howard



Joe Molt, Voris Thomason



Joe Philips



Richard Hubele



Bill Richards



Leon



Pat Gammon, Dale Kanady



Glen Stull



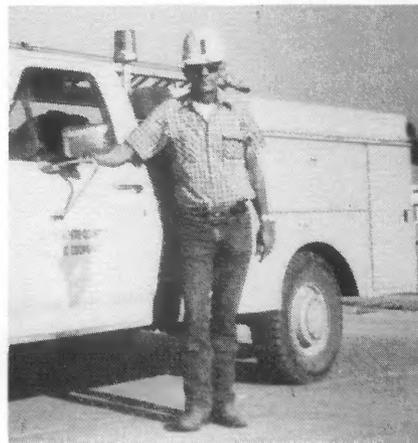
Donna Jordan, Kathy Tracy



Chris Bennett



L.L. Dunn, Gene Obrecht, Carl McKibben



Don Jones



Ken Nordmann



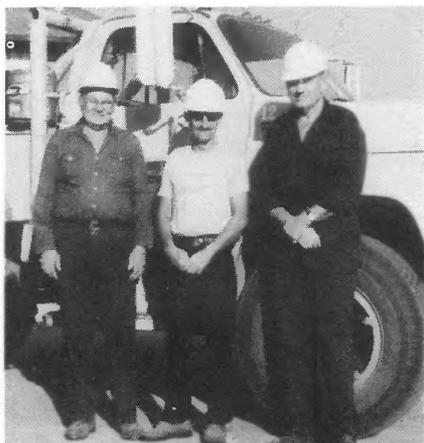
Dale Harris, Tamara Ruhl, Dale Warren, Bob Mitchell



Virginia Wilkerson, Joyce Vaughan, Doris Stull, Alkie Mugrage



Bill Simpson, Steve Spicer



Don Wheat, Keith Baxter, Lloyd Clements

Not pictured:
Dave Cunningham
Clarence Reid
Mike Richardson
Keith Ellis

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

- 1 1/3 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.