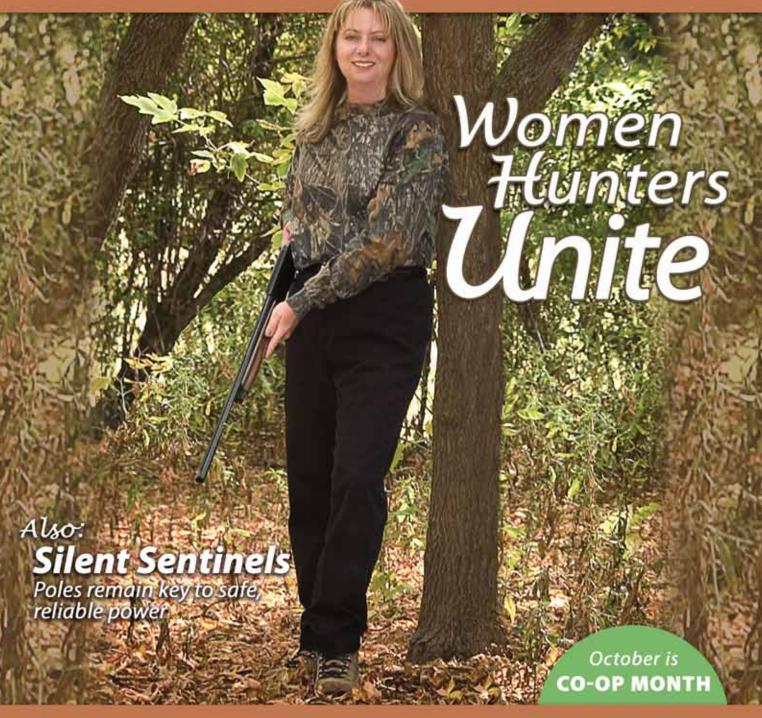
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- Ira Jones

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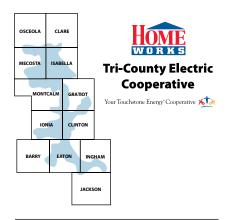
A good night's sleep



On the Cover

Lisa Snelling of Flint created a magazine and website for the many women who love hunting as much as she does.

Portrait by Paul T. D'Aigle, Imaginique Studios Photography/imaginique.net



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2012 is International Year of Cooperatives

Co-ops Build a Better World

Competition has been shown to be useful up to a certain point and no further, but cooperation, which is the thing we must strive for today, begins where competition leaves off. Franklin D. Roosevelt, 32nd U.S. President

here are two big celebrations coming up in 2012. One is our cooperative's 75th birthday, which we've been talking about at district membership meetings. The other is the International Year of Cooperatives, or IYC (see p. 9), as proclaimed by the United Nations.

It celebrates a different way of doing business, focused on human need, where the members (who own and govern the business) collectively enjoy the benefits instead of all profits going just to shareholders.

IYC has an official slogan, 'Cooperative enterprises build a better world', and an official logo, which features seven people working together to lift and support a cube.

The cube represents the various projects and goals of cooperatives. The figures represent the 'people factor' central to the cooperative model. They also represent the seven coop-

erative principles: voluntary and open membership, democratic member control, member economic participation, autonomy and independence, education, training and information,

cooperation among cooperatives, and concern for community.

As illustrated by the logo, these seven principles work together to allow cooperative members to achieve the goals and desires they would not have been able to attain through individual efforts.

Cooperatives are a major economic force in developed countries and a powerful business model in developing ones. Worldwide, over 800 million people are members of cooperatives. The economic activity of the largest 300 cooperatives in the world equals

the 10th largest national economy.

Cooperatives

Here in the U.S., more than 29,000 cooperatives operate in every sector of the economy and Americans hold over 350 million co-op memberships. U.S. cooperatives generate 2 million jobs and make a substantial contribution to the U.S. economy with annual sales of \$652 billion, possessing assets of \$3 trillion.

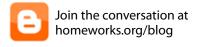
Cooperatives operate across all sectors of the U.S. economy and include agriculture, food distribution and retailing, child care, credit unions, purchasing, worker-owned, housing, health care, and energy and telecommunications cooperatives.

Of course, not everyone pays attention to the cooperative nature of their electric service, but we sure appreciate those who do. Hundreds of members come out every year to the district membership meetings to learn more about their cooperative, vote in elections, and take part in the democratic process that keeps us strong.

We hope you'll join us in celebrating both of these big events in 2012.



Mark Kappler General Manager



Meet your cooperative's board of directors

Laverne Hansen Knows Grassroots

averne Hansen grew up near Edmore and started working for local farmers to earn spending money while in school. He graduated from Edmore High School in 1956.

Although he always wanted to be a farmer, his father passed away when he was young, so there was no family land available for him to get started, and he worked in factories for four years before going into the Army. On his return to Edmore, he was able to start farming 10 acres of kidney beans with an 8N Ford tractor, and added land as he could. Since then he has grown kidney beans, corn and wheat on up to 1,800 acres, and now farms about 1,000 acres.

Laverne has been active in his community, with 35 years of service on his local church board, nine years on the county ag committee, eight years on the Michigan Bean Commission, and eight years on the Montcalm County Farm Bureau board, including four years as president. He was first elected to the Tri-County Electric Cooperative board in 1987, and then elected by the local board to represent HomeWorks on the Wolverine Power Cooperative board in 2001.

He married Joyce in 1959, and they have a son, daughter, and two grandchildren.

How did you become involved with HomeWorks?

In the spring of 1987, Keith Sackett, the director for District 4, came to me and said he planned to retire from Tri-County Electric's board. He asked if I was willing to allow my name on the ballot. I have enjoyed representing District 4 ever since.

What does it mean to you to be on the board?

I've been involved with Farm Bureau, another grass roots organization that is run by member-owners through policies that start at the local level, so Tri-County Electric is a perfect fit.

What are some highlights you recall?

I have to agree with others that buying the DIRECTV® franchise was a risk, but it turned out to be a big success. And, it enabled us to



Laverne Hansen and his 1949 8N Ford tractor purchased in 1959 when he began farming. "I bought it for \$875, and it cost me \$7,500 to restore it," he says.

get involved with propane service. They both have benefited our members.

What do you think of member regulation?

I think it has been a good thing for Tri-County Electric to move to member regulation. Since members can address the board directly on issues they may have, especially at our open meetings, it's better than trying to get their questions answered by the Michigan Public Service Commission. And it saves the co-op, and our members, some money in fees and other costs.

What challenges do you see ahead?

Tri-County is a distribution cooperative, so two-thirds of a member's bill is the cost of power and we have very little control over that. So, I think one of our biggest challenges is to keep upgrading our distribution system in order to keep outages to a minimum. The tree-trimming program that clears the power line rights-of-way is good, too.

Our mission is to provide reliable power at a reasonable cost to our members. The board keeps that mission in mind with every decision we make.

How can members get more involved?

Co-op members can get involved by attending their district meetings.

They can also voice their opinions on an issue by attending our open meetings. The dates for those are always published ahead of time in Country Lines magazine, and we rotate the meetings between Blanchard and Portland to make it convenient, since we have members as far north as Hersey and Farwell, and all the way south to Jackson County. And, members are always able to talk to a staff member at either office by calling a tollfree number: 1-800-562-8232.

On your board of directors, Laverne Hansen represents District 4, including most of Montcalm County. He was re-elected to the board earlier this year.



No Nukes

I'll get right to the point. Nuclear power plants. I sincerely hope that co-ops are not serious about building them (May "Comment"). We are trying to rid the world of nuclear bombs, but consideration is given to these potential time bombs? There aren't enough safeguards that can be put in place to assure that an accident won't happen. Mechanical failure and human error are also elements to consider. It's not just the power plants located in areas of natural disasters, but any and all. They are expensive to build, dangerous, and the radiation residue is expensive and dangerous to dispose of. Even states with miles of desert and mountains that are virtually uninhabitable don't want it. Transporting it all across our country is pretty scary, too. I guess we have forgotten 3-Mile Island, Chernobyl and Japan.

The idea of building small nuclear power plants to serve individual communities is absurd (400 homes, or so, to a plant)? Who wants them scattered all over our pristine Michigan, waiting for an accident to happen? What would people do if such a thing occurred and they had to leave their homes forever because they could no longer be used? Who is this person that says solar and wind or hydroelectric power cannot hold up their end of the power grid? He's wrong; we've made great strides toward using that very kind of green energy. Natural gas is a much more viable power source (coal is not a favorite—it's dirty and there are accidents—just ask the people of Tennessee who can no longer farm their

land or live in their homes after the accident there with coal residue. However, I would prefer that to nuclear power.

I'm also curious how tall this 72-year-old (F. Hartway letter, June) is that he has to "duck" under a windmill blade to go fishing. They are graceful to watch, quiet and clean.

We should follow the common sense of Italy, which voted down nuclear power plants, and Germany, who plans to abandon it in the next 11 years. Convincing India, Pakistan and Iran to do the same is one of the greatest challenges the world faces. I hope the U.S. will not be resistant to vacating nuclear power plants.

We have become so selfish with our "wants" to own every toy that technology produces that we are not seeing what it is doing to all of us. We can do without more and more energy, if everyone would be sensible. Talk about having kids and grandkids paying for something in the future! Perhaps since "they" insist on more power, then let the "little darlin's" pay.

Meanwhile, individuals should try to be more self-sufficient. Look for ways to provide water, heat and light without a power grid attached to it. If you don't do it voluntarily, you may be "forced" into it down the road. I say, 'no nuclear power plants!'

Jobs lost? Not. Green energy will provide jobs through building and maintaining the different systems. We've only just begun.

– Bonnie Kenzie, Jackson

Editor's Note: As Craig Borr, CEO of the Michigan Electric Co-op Assn., noted in the article, electric co-ops support a diversity of power supply sources, including renewables, coal, natural gas, and nuclear power under defined safety measures. He also noted the need to shut down outdated coal plants. But these baseload supply

sources will need to be replaced to meet current and ever-growing demand, and as service providers, co-ops know firsthand this will require more than renewables alone. Renewable energy cannot and will not replace coal and nuclear as viable forms of baseload generation (coal and nuclear already make up 80 percent of the U.S. power supply).

You are right that we all need to embrace energy efficiency. Also, since you and others are their owners, nonprofit electric co-ops work to keep electricity affordable.

Q & A About CFLs

I have been switching to CFL bulbs to supposedly save money, but the life span of these are terrible and I am only using them where recommended. The two fixtures I have problems with also have ceiling fans. I have used bulbs from the EO program, store brand (Meijer), and GE bulbs, but they do not last in these fixtures. They are not totally enclosed (open bottom), they hang upside down, and the switch is off when I replace them. Several have burned out, and the last one lasted only MINUTES! Is there an issue with the fan? The light and fan are on separate switches.

CFLs are costing me more \$ instead of saving since the CFLs cost more. Any ideas what may be going on? I never had issues with old-style bulbs.

– Jeff Cherwinski

Editor's Note: There are several possible answers, as described by Sandra Hall, an engineer at Cherryland Electric Co-op:

- Some CFLs are not designed for inverted use because heat can rise to the electronic ballast and cause an early burnout.
- CFLs are susceptible to vibrations-if the fan offers this, a CFL will not last its anticipated life.
- If the fixture has solid-state dimming components (even bulbs that specify dimming capability), the ballast and fixture may not

always jive, and burnout occurs.

• The type of voltage fluctuation, (either high or low) that can result from a storm or overloaded circuits can also deter the possibility of a long-lived bulb.

Recycling Refrigerators

I just bought a new fridge and need to get rid of the old. Please let me know what you may offer in this case. Thanks.

- Don Hollis, Grayling

Editor's Note: Call 877-296-4319 or see michigan-energy. org to check if your electric co-op currently offers this service. Also, recycling services vary by area and season, but many retailers (Best Buy, etc.) will pick up and recycle an old appliance when you buy a new one. See energystar.gov and click on "Recycling with Energystar" for details. Local utilities, scrap metal recyclers, waste management facilities and energy efficiency groups now offer appliance recycling, as well.

Mabel's "Ageless Art"

In 2008 [June], I read in Country Lines about 96-year-old Mabel [Pechta] and her art and life. Her story was fascinating, and I loved her lighthouse art.

I wrote to ask if she could do one of the lighthouses for me that I admired in the picture of her outside her home in Moran—a lighthouse on a stony cliff with waves crashing the rocks. She said yes, but had 10 works to do for other people first. True to her word, she completed my art in early 2009. It was very beautiful, and hangs in my front hall.

Recently, my husband and I went to the U.P. and were sad to find that she passed away in 2010. I wish I could have met her, but the best thing is that I have one of her artworks and the note she wrote about it.

We express our belated condolences to her family and hope memories of her great life are helpful to them.

Joyce Healy

The Proof is in the Pudding

Refrigerator standards have saved consumers billions.

hat's your favorite late night snack—that go-to treat that melts away the day's troubles as you curl up in front of the TV? Maybe it's a creamy bowl of Rocky Road or delicious, spicy Szechuan chicken left from a take-out feast. Refrigerator finds like these may make you feel guilty, but at least you don't have to feel bad about how high your energy bill will be to cure your cravings. That's because of new technologies and meaningful energy conservation standards put in place by the Building Technologies Program of the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE).

In recent decades, the DOE has led technological innovation that vastly improved the energy efficiency of refrigerators, freezers and thousands of other household appliances. As a result, it's a lot easier on your

pocket and the environment to keep ice cream at frosty perfection. In fact, today's refrigerators use only about 25 percent of the energy required to power models built in 1975. Even while continually improving to meet efficiency standards, refrigerator size has increased by about 20 percent, added energy-using features such as through-the-door ice, and provide more benefits than ever.

The dramatic rise in efficiency began in response to the 1970s oil and energy crises, when refrigerators cost about \$1,300—a hefty price for an energy waster. Refrigeration labels and standards have improved efficiency by 2 percent every year since 1975. Due to research, useful tools, partnerships with utilities and other organizations, and market initiatives that helped enable appliance standards,

the DOE helped avoid construction of up to 31 power plants (1 gigawatt size) with the energy saved since the first federal standards in

1987. That's the same amount of electricity used annually in Spain.

Manufacturers have responded with new innovations and products to meet, and often exceed, the new requirements. Refrigerators performing above and beyond the minimum standards qualified for the Energy Star® label, motivated consumers to save energy, and primed the market for continued efficiency improvements.

These progressive energyefficiency standards translate into big savings for consumers. Today's refrigerators save the



nation about \$20 billion per year in energy costs, or \$150 per year for the average American family.

The next proposed increase in refrigerator and freezer efficiency (2014) will save almost 4.5 quadrillion Btus over 30 years. That's

three times more than the total energy currently used by all refrigeration products in U.S. homes annually. It also equals energy savings that could be used to power one-third of Africa for an entire year.

The DOE continues to invest in future innovations for energy efficient products. So, go ahead and indulge with those late night treats. Your fridge has you covered.

Roland Risser directs the DOE Building Technologies Program. For more on appliance standards and how they save you money, see eere.energy.gov/buildings.

Leave the Pole Alone

Placing a sign on a utility pole could endanger a life.

hat do yard sale signs, basketball hoops, deer stands, satellite dishes and birdhouses have in common? They're often found illegally attached to utility poles. But this isn't only a crime of inconvenience. Safety issues caused by unapproved pole attachments place the lives of lineworkers and the public in peril.

It may seem innocent, but a small nail partially driven into a pole can have deadly results around high-voltage electricity.

Your local electric co-op line crews climb utility poles at all

hours of the day and night, in the worst of conditions. Anything attached to utility poles can create serious hazards for our line personnel. Sharp objects like nails, tacks, staples or barbed wire can puncture rubber gloves and other safety equipment, making lineworkers vulnerable to electrocution.

Lineworkers with electric co-ops have reported poles used as community bulletin boards, satellite mounts, and even support legs for deer stands, lights and carports. Not only do these attachments put line crews at risk,



anyone illegally placing these items on poles comes dangerously close to energized power lines with thousands of volts of energy pulsing overhead. It's always wise to keep any structure at least 10 feet away from utility poles.

Unauthorized pole attachments violate the National Electrical Safety Code, the accepted manual containing guidelines for safe electrical engineering standards. Utilities strictly follow this code, which includes a

section that reads, "Signs, posters, notices, and other attachments shall not be placed on supporting structures without concurrence of the owner (the utility is the owner of the pole). Supporting structures should be kept free from other climbing hazards such as tacks, nails, vines, and through bolts not properly trimmed."

Please help us keep our lineworkers—and our community—safe. Don't attach any of these unauthorized and dangerous items to utility poles. Fixtures not belonging to the co-op or another utility will be removed by co-op line personnel, and the co-op is not responsible for any losses if an item is damaged or destroyed during removal.

Measure Twice, Cut Once - A Golden Rule

nyone who has worked as a carpenter has heard the old proverb "measure twice, cut once." It means you should always double-check all of your measurements just to be safe.

But it applies to a lot more than carpentry. "Measure twice, cut once" is really telling us to plan ahead on any task we're about to take on.

Taking careful measurements not only

helps avoid waste with expensive materials, it can assure that you have the information you'll need to work safely.

Here at HomeWorks,

for instance, we expect our line crews to know just how far they are working from energized lines or other equipment. Guessing the distance isn't good enough, and it won't keep them safe.

If you're working on a home improvement or landscaping project, make sure you have identified the location of your utilities before you pick up the first tool.

Whether it's a power line, gas pipe or a telephone wire, take your utilities seriously! Locate them, then be aware of their locations, whether underground or overhead.

Beware of danger. Sure, cutting a telephone

Know what's below.

Call before you dig.

line may be an inconvenience, but slicing through a fiber optic line can also be expensive if you're required to pay for the repairs.

Cutting into a gas line or touching an energized electric wire can cost your health, or even your life!

Call Miss Dig (811) at least three business days before the work is to begin. The utilities will locate their services and mark their locations for you at no charge.

The next part of your planning should be where to place equipment and materials. Take input from others seriously and make the setup better and safer for everyone, including any "sidewalk supervisors."

Ladders, dumpsters, trash piles and heavy equipment such as trucks and excavators can be arranged safely while maintaining their efficient use.

Don't trivialize safety or leave it at the bottom of the list—'if there's time.' When it comes to safety, you may not get a second chance.

> Chris O'Neill is HomeWorks Tri-County Electric Cooperative's safety coordinator



Automated Metering Exceeds Goals So Far

hen HomeWorks Tri-County Electric staff members first started looking into an automated metering infrastructure (AMI) several years ago, we established several goals for the system. Now that the system has been in place for nearly two years, how is it performing compared to those goals?

Meter Reading: We can consistently read over 98 percent of our 25,000-plus electric meters through a power line carrier system. This means the signal is sent from your electronic meter back to the substation through the electric lines, not through a radio system. (From the substation the signal continues to the office using a wireless router, similar to the wireless technology your cell phone or computers use.)

Automated meters don't tell us how you are using your energy. Just like the old mechanical meters, they only tell us how much energy is being used.

Because of the way they're set up, we can gather the readings on more frequent intervals than once a month—but you are still the only one to know who used what energyconsuming device on your side of the meter.

One thing these interval readings do help with is identifying high-use issues. We can provide you with information from throughout the month, so you can compare it to household activities and pin down trouble areas.

Outage Restoration: The system does not notify the office of any power issue, including outages. Once we know there's a problem, we can 'ping' a meter, or several meters in an area to see if they are receiving power. This is particularly helpful when a line crew reports a completed repair—we can check that all meters are receiving power before the crew returns to the office.

Identifying Blinks: If a member calls in to report frequent 'blinks' of power—caused by the electrical system working to prevent full outages—we can use the AMI meter data to identify patterns and narrow down problem areas, so that we can remove a tree interfering with the lines or repair damaged equipment. The meter data can also be used to monitor voltage levels and evaluate transformer loads.

Load Management/Demand Response: The system we chose will allow us to continue this 20-year-old program that has saved both HomeWorks and thousands of its members money over the years. Load management helps us reduce power costs by interrupting energy use at peak times. In return, participating members receive a monthly water heating credit or heating and cooling discount.

So far, we are very pleased with the system's performance—it has saved the co-op and its members a significant amount of time and is paying for itself as we expected.

With new technologies such as home wind and solar generation coming along, we'll keep looking for ways to get the most out of this system.

Power outage?

Your meter can't call... so you should!

In case of an outage, you'll still need to check your breakers, see if your neighbors' lights are on, and call us to report any power outage.

To report an outage, call 800-848-9333

Don't forget to check our outage map at homeworks.org, and look for updates on Facebook at facebook.com/HomeWorks.org.

Building

A Better World

n today's uncertain economic times, the goal of building a better world can be a much larger task. We want our children and neighbors to succeed. We need strong, sustainable communities. But how *do* we build a better world?

History tells us when we band together we can do anything. Together, we can build a better world. That's where cooperatives come into play.

October is when we traditionally celebrate National Cooperative Month, but this time we kick-off a year-long celebration marking the

International Year of Cooperatives 2012. Our theme, "Cooperative Enterprises Build a Better World," resonates loud and clear in our turbulent national—and global—economy. The year offers a chance for us to showcase our legacy of innovation and achievement, and reminds us of what's important in business—putting people first.

As a member of an electric co-op, you know we're focused on providing safe, reliable and affordable power. But this community-driven business model doesn't stop at your light switch. There are 29,200 co-ops across America that take many forms, from farmers banding together to get a fair price on supplies to credit unions delivering low fees and reasonable interest rates on loans. Our business model works for dairy farmers and small business

owners, financial institutions, grocery stores, insurance, housing and child care.

One of every four Americans is a co-op member, and there are over 1 billion members around the world. Co-ops fill a community need, giving a voice to folks that profit-driven businesses often overlook. Co-ops share a common set of principles and values, including self-help

Craig Borr is the president and CEO of the Michigan Electric Cooperative Association.
His email is cborr@countrylines.com



"Co-ops fill a community need, giving a voice to folks that profit-driven businesses often overlook."

and—one of my favorites—democracy.

Electric cooperatives may only serve 12 percent of Americans, but our lines cover 75 percent of this great nation. By banding together, we deliver power to 42 million rural Americans in 47 states—and we're not finished.

Through international programs sponsored by the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECAFoundation.coop) co-op lineworkers are volunteering overseas to deliver electricity to 2 billion people living without power (see "Global Connections," p. 12). Over the last 50 years, these efforts have provided light and hope to 100 million people in over 40 countries. That's how electric cooperatives build a better world.

It's important to remember that co-ops put people first. We brought electricity to our communities to improve our quality of life and keep young people from leaving to seek opportunities in "electrified" cities. Nearly three-quarters of a century later we still want our children to succeed. That's why we support programs such as the Rural Electric Youth Tour and Michigan Electric Cooperative Teen Days. Last summer we sent 16 high

school students to our nation's capital to learn about leadership, teamwork and our nation's ideals. Thirty five students were sponsored by Michigan electric co-ops to Teen Days, and many also offer scholarships that help send local students to college. These budding leaders will help us build a better world.

We also want to celebrate our legacy of innovation. Co-ops adapt quickly to change, and we work together—cooperatively—to find solutions to improve service for our members. Can you imagine profit-driven utilities working together to keep bills affordable?

At your electric co-op, innovation takes many forms—from energy efficiency (visit Michigan-energy.org and TogetherWeSave. com) and renewable energy efforts to transforming the electric grid. Each innovative step forward builds a better community for all of us.

Whenever a community faces a need—a challenge to make life better—the cooperative business model comes into play. By putting people first, employing local people, helping businesses with economic development, and innovating to meet our members' needs, cooperative enterprises build a better world. To learn more, visit go.coop.



he path of power to your home is guarded by silent sentinels-utility poles—that are under constant attack by Mother Nature and, sometimes, by people.

"About 38,832 miles of line, supported by utility poles, keeps power flowing across Michigan," explains Joe McElroy, loss control specialist and safety consultant for the Michigan Electric Cooperative Association.

Nationwide, electric co-ops own and maintain 2.5 million miles of line stretching across three-quarters of the U.S. landmass. Some lines are buried, but over 2 million miles of line are above ground. Since there are generally 18 wood poles for every mile of distribution line, electric co-ops rely on more than 37 million poles to safely and reliably deliver affordable power to your home.

Pole Patterns

Utility poles take several forms: concrete, steel, ductile iron, composite fiberglass, and—overwhelmingly—wood. Why do utilities prefer treated timber?

Tried-and-true wood poles are more affordable—steel and composite fiberglass poles often cost at least twice as much, although these alternatives claim a longer lifespan (most have not been in service long enough to verify the claims). Combined with a proven service life that can span several decades, treated wood poles provide the most affordable choice for most electric co-ops.

"Generally, utilities turn to alternative poles when nothing else will work," explains McElroy. "If you've got a woodpecker problem, wood simply won't cut it. Utilities in storm-saturated parts of the country may turn to underground lines, but more often than not these utilities opt to 'harden' their lines by installing larger wood poles and shortening the span between poles to help the system weather storms more successfully."

For utilities battling copper crime, ductile iron poles offer an interesting option—they eliminate the need for copper grounding wires running up the side of a pole. But these poles aren't as easy to climb in a pinch, and could pose a problem if not easily accessible by bucket truck.

"Co-ops expect poles are going to last at least 40 years in the field, barring unpreventable storm damage and other accidents," stresses Jim Carter, executive vice president of Wood Quality Control, Inc. (WQC), a subsidiary of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. Carter estimates that co-ops are responsible for between onequarter and one-third of the nation's annual wood pole production.

Each year, electric co-ops spend roughly \$300 million to purchase close to 1 million wood poles and 2 million crossarms amounting to a whopping 20 percent to 33 percent of a co-op's annual materials budget. Created in 1982, WQC works closely with manufacturers and co-ops to monitor pole construction conditions and make sure coops invest in high-quality poles that meet strict federal Rural Utilities Service (RUS) standards.

Double Duty

Not only do poles support the nation's power system; telecommunication companies often rent space on poles to attach





Left: Raising utility poles before 1935 was a primitive task, but soon the Rural Electrification Administration developed assembly line methods and standardized electrical hardware that lowered costs and made rural electrification more feasible. Right: A Cloverland Electric Cooperative (Dafter, MI) crew shows how power equipment is used today to help raise utility poles.

telephone and cable wires.

Each pole, averaging a height of 40 feet, breaks down into three zones. The supply space, which shuttles electricity from generation plants and substations to homes and businesses, can be found at the top of every pole. In most cases, a crossarm—a beam fixed horizontally across the top-divides the supply space from the middle 'neutral' space, called a safe zone. The safe zone forms a barrier between lines carrying high-voltage electricity and the area rented to other utilities, known as the communications space.

Hazardous Mission

Affordable wood poles stand the test of time—each pole's lifespan ranges from 30 to 50 years, and in the right conditions can last much longer. To lengthen a pole's life, wood is pressure-treated with preservatives. But no matter how strong a pole may be, both nature and people threaten a pole's ability to serve.

Wood poles battle a wide array of adversaries: acidic soil in the Midwest, heavy moisture in the South, and woodpeckers in the Mid-Atlantic. Utilities generally inspect poles on a 10- to 12-year cycle to identify potential problems.

Poles age differently depending on region, so RUS divided the nation into five decay zones. Poles in Zone 1—Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and portions of Alaska, Nebraska, South Dakota, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas—face the lowest risk of decay, while Zone 5 poles in Louisiana, Florida, Hawaii, and the coastal regions of Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia sustain the highest risk. Utilities generally replace 2 to 3 percent of aging and decaying poles every year.

Natural decay, storm damage, and bird and bug attacks aren't the only concerns. People shorten a pole's lifespan, too.

The National American Wood Council estimates 5 percent of poles replaced annually were broken by car accidents. Attaching signs, basketball hoops, clothes lines, birdhouses, satellite dishes, or other items to wood poles with staples or nails can also shorten a pole's lifespan. Not only do these items create safety hazards when lineworkers need to climb a pole; even small holes speed a pole's decay.

Strong poles deliver reliable power.

Sources: NRECA, Wood Quality Control, Inc., American Wood Protection Association, Western Wood Preservers Institute

Why Keep Power Lines In Harm's Way?

igh winds and ice can cause tree limbs to fall on power lines and trigger outages. And while your electric co-op's lineworkers are on-call 24/7 and respond quickly to problems, some folks ask the question: "Why keep power lines in harm's way?"

There are two ways electricity can be delivered to a home: through overhead or underground power lines. Underground lines may seem preferable since the lines are not exposed to extreme weather, but the technology doesn't always make sense for electric co-ops focused on affordability.

In Michigan, the cost of installing power lines underground is 50 to 60 percent higher than overhead lines, says Terry Rubenthaler, vice-president of engineering for Midwest Energy Cooperative in Cassopolis. Overhead installation costs can range from \$40,000-\$90,000 per mile of line, and from \$70,000 to \$150,000 per mile for underground lines, he says.

By comparison, in Iowa, underground lines average \$85,000 to \$100,000 per mile, while overhead line construction runs about \$60,000 per mile. In Georgia, in mountainous or rocky areas, where lineworkers sometimes use dynamite to install utility poles, the price tag may be even higher.



Most underground lines nationally are found in subdivisions where developers pay for the option for aesthetic reasons or to comply with local statutes. A high concentration of homes in these areas helps spread out the expense. According to Hi-Line Engineering, a Georgia-based utility consulting firm, nine out of 10 new subdivisions are served by underground cable.

But the bulk of co-op energy (including that provided to subdivisions) continues to be delivered through overhead linesonly 16 percent of the 2.5 million miles of distribution lines owned by electric coops nationwide are found underground (although the amount grows by about 1 percent annually). Co-ops are nonprofit, selecting methods that keep electricity affordable and reliable for consumers.

There are pros and cons to both forms of power distribution. Underground facilities are more reliable during storms and generally require less right-of-way maintenance because there are no trees, brush and other vegetation to clear away.

However, faults in underground power lines are not easy to track and fix. A North Carolina study found that outage restoration times averaged 92 minutes for overhead versus 145 minutes for underground lines. In 2005, Hi-Line Engineering compared the larger cost of underground lines against their benefits in Virginia, and found that underground savings did not outweigh the heavy installation cost. In Michigan, Rubenthaler says underground outage restoration can take significantly longer—four to five times, but there are not as many outages, either.

"If a tree falls on a line, you can normally drive down the line, see the problem, and get to work restoring power," adds Rubenthaler. The same holds for fixing broken insulators and crossarms—if you see it, you can fix it, but experts agree that underground lines are tough to troubleshoot. If you can't find the problem with your eyes, you have to search harder—tracking it down based on where the power flow stops. Then, a line crew has to dig a hole to reach the spot before repairs can be made.

For most co-op consumers, affordable overhead lines will remain the norm, at least for now.



Global Connection

Electric co-ops and their employees make an impact at home and abroad.

uilding a better world can happen by changing one life at a time. Driven by this premise, electric cooperatives brought power and light to millions of consumers across the United States, forever altering the economic fortunes of rural America. Now, with the designation of 2012 as the International Year of Cooperatives (see page 9), 900-plus electric cooperatives around the country are celebrating the impact they have made in Michigan and overseas.

Farming Revolution

As late as 1935, nearly 90 percent of rural residents were living in the dark—forced to rely on iceboxes or spring houses to cool food, kerosene lamps for lighting, wood stoves for cooking, and fetching water from wells. The reason: the big investor-owned utilities had decided that there was no profit to be made extending power lines into the countryside to hook up farms and small towns.

That's where the co-op business model came into play.

Farmers and other leaders realized central station electric service would end the drudgery of rural life. After clamoring for relief for decades, they received a big shot in the arm in May 1935 when President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed an executive order creating the federal Rural Electrification Administration (REA)—now called the Rural Utilities Service (RUS). The agency's mission: provide low-cost loans as well as engineering and administrative support to help electrify rural regions.

"Electricity is a modern necessity of life and ought to be in every village, every home, and every farm in every part of the United States," Roosevelt announced.

REA financing initially was meant to entice big power companies to begin rural line construction. When they balked, it soon became clear rural electrification would only be accomplished by farmers and their rural neighbors doing it themselves by joining forces to form electric cooperatives (see Silent

Fifty years ago President John F. Kennedy asked NRECA to join forces with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) to share electric co-op expertise and export the democratic, self-help cooperative model to undeveloped countries.

Volunteer lineman Phil Hogan from Habersham EMC in Georgia takes a break from wiring new utility poles to spend time with local children in Yei, Sudan.

Sentinels, p. 10).

Work progressed quickly. By October 1940, electric co-ops nationwide were serving 1 million members. Innovations in line building pioneered by REA engineers and the competitive pressure co-ops placed on investor-owned utilities to serve rural areas slashed the cost of providing rural electric service by 50 percent or more.

Three-quarters of a century later, electric co-ops are still building a better future by delivering affordable service to 42 million members spread across 75 percent of the nation. But electric co-ops didn't stop there.

Lighting the World

The year 2012 will also mark the 50th anniversary of NRECA International Programs, a division of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA). And, the "building a better world" theme shines in the work NRECA International Programs performs every day.

Working together, over 300 U.S. electric cooperatives have delivered the benefits of safe and reliable electric service to more than 100 million people in 40-plus countries since November 1962.

After the massive earthquake in Haiti in 2010, a lineworker from Cherryland Electric Cooperative (Grawn, MI), Lane Wildfong, traveled to the ravaged country with his church group and spent time helping build a 16x24-foot clinic. Before the clinic was built, patients were seen under tarps to cover them from the harsh temperatures. "It was in the 90s during the day and in the 80s at night," he explains.

Wildfong also spent time helping the Haitian people in any other way he could. "With my electrical background at Cherryland, I did the wiring for the clinic," he says. "But they didn't have electricity yet. I just got it ready to be hooked up when electricity becomes available."

"In just the week we were there, you could see how hard the Haitian people were trying to keep going, trying to forge

Lane Wildfong, a Michigan lineworker, helped build a clinic in Haiti and helped this mother deliver her baby.

ahead," he said. "Markets were going back up and people appreciated the little things that we brought over with us, like flashlights, toys and candy.

"I think what we did—and what the relief effort is doing—is offering a glimmer of hope to these people again. And they are responding with kindness and smiles. That's what kept us going."

"Building a better world takes experience, and no group has more experience in bringing low-cost power to remote communities than electric co-ops," explains Glenn English, CEO of NRECA.

At the invitation of President John F. Kennedy, NRECA joined forces with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) to share electric co-op expertise and export the democratic, self-help cooperative model to undeveloped countries. In many cases, teams of volunteer American electric co-op linemen head to foreign lands for a few weeks to teach local lineworkers safe work practices. Then NRECA staff instructs locals how to maintain simple power grids and run their own utilities.

"We're not only providing a service, we share knowledge and best construction practice skills on a lineman-to-lineman basis," explains Ixcan, Guatemala volunteer Chris Stephens, manager of engineering for Palmetto, GA-based Coweta-Fayette Electric Membership Corporation. "Those we help may speak a different language, but they speak the same work."

Funding for this goodwill effort comes in part from the NRECA International Foundation, a registered charitable organization. NRECA International Programs projects are currently under way in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, the Philippines, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Yemen.

Much More to Be Done

In America, electricity has evolved from a luxury to an essential part of daily life, yet more than 2 billion people around the globe still live without power—64 million in Latin America, 500 million in Africa, and more than 1 billion in Asia.

According to NRECA International Programs, reliable electricity strengthens communities by providing better educational opportunities and increasing safety. Access



to power also paves the way for progress, giving small business a much-needed boost.

"It made me realize how blessed we are here and how we take the great lives we have for granted," Wildfong recalls. "When I got home, I hugged my wife and kids so hard. My wife and I cried together for a half-hour when I got home."

"It made me feel good to know that we helped in a small way," Widlfong adds. "And little by little, their conditions are improving [in Haiti]. That's what keeps them going. That's what gives them hope."

"It was a humbling experience, to see the way people lived compared to what we have," agrees Craig Carlan, a lineman for a Georgia electric cooperative, who worked in Guatemala. "In the village we electrified, kids will have the opportunity to get a better education. They have dreams, too, just like we

have dreams. Maybe they can set higher goals now."

To assist NRECA International Programs efforts, visit NRECAFoundation.coop.

Source: NRECA International Programs, U.S. Department of Energy



Women Hunters Unite

orthern Michigan is chock full of hunters, and there is no problem finding all the hunting gear, accessories, tools or publications to learn about the sport...unless you're a woman," says Mary Dugas, a member of Presque Isle Electric & Gas Co-op.

Herself a woman who likes to hunt, Dugas sent in Woman Hunter magazine, "the first and only hunting magazine for and by women," as her favorite Michigan-made product.

"It was started by my friend, Lisa [Snelling], who had never hunted before and just couldn't kill anything," Mary explains. "Well, she wanted her husband, an avid hunter, to take ballroom dancing lessons with her so they could have an activity they could share." What really happened, she adds, is that he convinced Lisa to go hunting with him, and she fell in love with the sport.

"Like most good women, she felt the need to accessorize for her hunting trips," Dugas adds, "but alas, there was not much available for women."

While admitting that Field and Stream and American Hunter are very good magazines, there was no publication about women and



Lisa Snelling

their hunting experiences. That's why Snelling, of Flint, decided to start one herself, with the first issue going online in September 2007, and into print two years later.

Today, Snelling says it's both a hunting magazine

and a networking website that offers women a number of ways to participate and communicate with each other. Included is a free forum for veteran and novice hunters to submit written articles and chat about hunting experiences ("good, bad, ugly and glorious"), exchange wild game recipes, contribute to product reviews, and find information about outdoor events.

Snelling operates the small business with only four freelance employees, while working full-time herself as an IT consultant. But she has high hopes for expanding the magazine's current circulation of 1,500, and plans to have a toll-free number in place soon (for now, write to Woman Hunter Magazine, 4225 Miller Rd., #255, Bldg. 9, Flint, MI 48507 or visit thewomanhunter.com). She also sells



Woman Hunter logowear and says they haven't been able to find another women's hunting magazine like it in the world. "We'd like to see the magazine right next to People and Time magazine," she says.

Whether you're after small game, big game, waterfowl, dangerous game, or are just a curious onlooker, "Veteran women hunters can provide invaluable tips to newer women hunters," Snelling explains.

"And by the way," Dugas adds playfully, "her husband never took those [dance] lessons."

Hang'Em High

couple hunting seasons ago, Ron McGhan had an unfortunate surprise. Four wrist operations had robbed the Muskegon resident of the strength he needed to pull back his recurve bow. Frustrated, but not to be deterred, he bought a crossbow instead.

"I found out while sitting in my treestand the crossbow and rifle were hard to hold onto and that is when I came up with the idea of a crossbow and rifle hanger," explains McGhan, a member of Great Lakes Energy Cooperative. Again taking matters into his own hands, he invented a unit he calls "Hang It High." "It enables a hunter to sit hands-free with either a rifle, crossbow or compound bow," McGhan says.

The hanger is designed to extend up to 32 inches straight out from a tree, can be adjusted to the forward or backward lean of the trunk, and is secured with two ratchet straps. McGhan's product has been on the



Ron McGhan

market since 2009 and he's added options such as an adapter for an umbrella and video camera.

Found in a number of local sporting goods stores in Hesperia, Montague, Muskegon, Cadillac and Allendale, it's also available

now at Jay's Sporting Goods and Schupbachs Sporting Goods in Jackson. Visit crossbowhanger.com or call 231-557-7185 for more

McGhan is proud that his product is "made entirely in the USA."

Right: The crossbow and compound utility hanger invented by Ron McGhan holds different types of guns or a crossbow, and has interchangeable hangers. See a video demonstration at crossbowhanger.com



Tell us about your favorite, or a unique, Michigan-made product. Send an email to czuker@meca.coop or mail to: C. Zuker, Country Lines, 2859 W. Jolly Rd. Okemos, MI 48864. Thanks!





fter a 12-year hiatus, the resumption of a sharp-tail grouse season in the U.P. last year proved two things.

First, that habitat and breeding ground management efforts have paid off in stabilizing and increasing the numbers of this "prairie" grouse in the eastern U.P. Secondly, hunters seem happy to add this grouse to their stalks for ruffed grouse and woodcock.

"In fact, the 398 hunters who actually hunted for this true grouse family member spent 1,425 hunter days and collected 217 sharp-tails for their efforts," said Al Stewart, who oversees forest game bird management for the DNR wildlife division. "Of the hunters who pursued this grouse, 62 percent hunted over a bird dog while making this first sharp-tail hunt in a dozen years in Michigan."

Biologists were able to track hunter success thanks to a required sharp-tail stamp (free when you buy a small game license) that allows them to follow up with post-season surveys of those who actually hunted and those who just get the stamp to help support restoration efforts.

Information derived from the survey is interesting beyond just the number of birds collected. For instance, the results showed that the hunters were mostly male, averaged 44 years in age, and most encouraging was that 6 percent were under the age of 17—a sign that younger members are coming into the upland game hunting ranks.

A total of 2,571 sharp-tail stamps were given, even though the actual number of hunters specifically afield for the sharp-tails was 398.

Sharp-tails, common to tall-grass prairies, moved into the U.P. from the west after sweeping fires that followed after logging of the original pine forests created good habitat. Later, they were found in both peninsulas brought below the Straights by what was then called the Conservation Department—to northern lower areas where conditions were good for release.

But aging and encroachment of the forests, recovery of burnt-over lands, and man-made land changes began a slide into extinction for the bird in the lower state by the mid-60s, and a decline in the U.P. that called for a halt to hunting there.

Sharp-tails were able to hang-on in the lower peninsula for a while, but the last sites went silent in the mid-90s when their cooing, shrieking, foot-stamping dances and the frenetic challenges of males making their courtship rites that were so interesting when viewed from a blind located close to a lek (breeding ground), came to a halt.

The last-known area of sharp-tail grouse in the lower state was on Camp Grayling National Guard lands. Unfortunately, this was also on their bombing grounds, and with unexploded shells in the area the public is prohibited from entering these grounds, Stewart said. "It's a bit like that area near

Roswell, NM, where the UFOs were supposed to have landed. If there are any sharptails there, they might as well be from Mars as far as the public is concerned," he quipped.

Today, the sharp-tail hunting area is primarily within U.P. land east of I-75, the core of the sharp-tail habitat restoration, and will remain the same for this season, from Oct. 10 through Oct. 31. The daily bag limit will be two birds in possession the first day, four in possession after that, and six birds maximum for the entire season.

Habitat management efforts continue to keep state lands in a favorable high-brush and tall-grass state for the grouse.

"We're working with two universities on lek sites in the U.P. sharp-tail area," Stewart noted. "We monitor all leks we find, and are working to establish a protocol for maintaining these important sites. We're working with the U.S. Forest Service in this study."

For now, those wanting to hunt a sharptail grouse in Michigan will wisely head up to the eastern U.P. where the chances to find—or even collect one—is a much more 'down-to-earth' opportunity.

> Don Ingle is an avid outdoorsman and awardwinning outdoors writer that submits regularly for Country Lines.



Science Matters

room when her 6-year-old son Max ran in, asking for two balloons. "The next thing I knew, he had filled one with water and one with air, and was standing in the kitchen determining which would pop with greater ease when he jumped on them," Bassett said.

ate Bassett was sitting in her living

And while she appreciates science experiments that don't end up on the kitchen cabinets, the Harbor Springs mother of three said there's nothing like seeing her children have an "a-ha" moment.

"Watching them light up when they really get a concept, even a gross one like how bacteria forms on a half-eaten sandwich wedged under a booster seat, is so very cool," she said.

And while the Bassett family is having fun exploring science, children Noah, Max and Elizabeth are making important connections up-top.

Jill Osborne, fifth grade teacher at Sheldon Woods Elementary School in Holland, MI, explains the science behind these experiments:

Neurons in our bodies send messages to each other across synapses," Osorne explained. "We're all born with most of our neurons already there, but we don't have many synapses, or connections, yet. As we grow and develop, our brains continue to form new synapses between the neurons. These connections, or paths, are crucial to everything we do. The more experiences we have when we're young, the more synapses develop."

Human brains have a "use it or lose it" approach, she said. "The synapses we use are kept, and the synapses we don't use are eliminated. So the experiences we give our children early in their lives affect the development of their brains and greatly influence what they'll be able to do—or not do—when they're older."

Science Report

It's a concept that's hard for some parents to act on. A 2010 survey by the National Science Teachers Association and Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals, Inc., found that science is among the subjects parents are least comfortable discussing with their kids—even though 98 percent of teachers agree that parental involvement is important for kids to be interested in science.

And like those synapses, if kids don't work on developing a love for science, they may lose it altogether. National Assessment of Educational Progress figures show only 18 percent of American high school seniors per-

form at or above the proficient level in science, and international test scores show that U.S. students lag significantly behind their peers in the subject. According to teachers, parents are key to upping those scores, by engaging in experiments and "how things work" conversations at home, and by making science part of daily life.

The Science-friendly Home

Kids are naturally curious, so kitchen counter science doesn't have to be difficult. The Bassett family picks up on the science around them—mom and dad simply have to point it out, and the kids, with their innate love for investigating, run with the concepts.

"Anything that can be done in the kitchen, from exploring the combinations of oil and water to graham cracker earthquakes can serve as fun learning for the whole family," Kate said. "Pulley systems or levels and wedges get used all the time when the boys are building forts, and whenever they can, they find reasons to combine baking soda and vinegar.

"One experiment my kids never tire of is the two-liter diet cola and roll of Mentos trick. It creates a chemical reaction that causes the soda to shoot, geyser-style, from the bottle."

These simple, hands-on projects are what young kids need most to foster a passion for science, Osborne said.

"Flash cards and quizzes aren't important at a young age," she said. "Synapses are formed when kids go to the beach and feel the sand



"The experiences we give our children early in their lives affect the development of their brains and greatly influence what they'll be able to do—or not do—when they're older."

- Jill Osborne, Sheldon Woods Elementary School Teacher

and waves, when they jump in puddles after the rain and watch the water flow in downward streams and wonder where the water goes as it dries; when they measure and mix and watch the muffins rise in the oven, when they hike through the woods and differentiate between leaf shapes and listen for bird songs and turn logs over to look for bugs."

The more experiences kids have at a young age, she said, the more background knowledge they have as they get older. "And, the easier it is for them to learn more difficult concepts as they progress through school."

Try This!

- Ask your kids questions like "I wonder why that happened?" or "Can you find another way to ...?" and "I wonder what will happen if...?"
- Accept and try out your child's ideas.
- Use all five senses when you can. Touch, poke, prod and explore things you come across in your day, from dust bunnies to icicles.
- Take tours in your area—many are free! Try your local chocolate shop, factory, zoo or college.

Lisa Doublestein is a regular Country Lines freelance writer, educator and mom.



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Most will agree, pudding is a simple comfort food. Delicious served warm, but many require time to set up fully. To prevent a skin from forming on the top, cover the bowl or dish with plastic wrap or waxed paper. Find hundreds of recipes at **countrylines.com**.

Party Meringue Pudding

5 egg whites (2/3 c.)

1 c. sugar

2 t. baking powder

pinch salt

1 t. vanilla

1 lb. dates, finely chopped

1 c. pecans

2 T. flour

Beat egg whites until stiff. Slowly add sugar, baking powder, salt and vanilla. Mix dates, pecans and flour, fold into egg white mixture. Pour into 11x7x2-inch baking pan. Set in larger pan of hot water. Bake 1½ hours at 325°. Cool to room temperature and scoop into dessert cups. Serve with whipped cream or ice cream and sprinkle with cinnamon. Makes 12 servings.

Emma Jean Bowerman, Lake Isabella

Delightful Tomato Pudding

1 10-oz. can tomato puree 1/4 c. boiling water 6 T. light brown sugar 1/4 t. salt

1 c. fresh white bread cut in 1-inch cubes (no

1/4 c. unsalted sweet butter, melted Stir water and puree together in small saucepan and add sugar and salt, boil 5 minutes. Place bread cubes in casserole (or fancy 2-inch high round, fluted pie dish) and pour melted butter over them. Add the tomato mixture. Bake covered for 30 minutes at 375°. Great accompanying any meat dish.

Patricia Coyle, Watervliet

Easy-To-Make Custard

6 eggs

1/2 c. sugar

1/2 t. salt

1/2 t. vanilla

4 c. milk

nutmeg

Beat eggs, sugar, salt and vanilla. Heat milk to the boiling point and stir into egg mixture. Pour into a 2-quart Pyrex® baking bowl. Sprinkle with nutmeg. Set the bowl into a pan with about 1 inch of water. Bake at 325° for 60 to 75 minutes. To test for doneness, insert a knife into the center of the custard. If it comes out clean, it's done. Cool and store in refrigerator.

Mary Ellen Wynes, Mt. Pleasant

Fruit Trifle

23.5-oz. pkgs. vanilla pudding

1 angel food cake

1 generous T. rum (optional)

1 20-oz. can cherry pie filling

1 15-oz. can peaches, drained

1 small can mandarin orange segments, drained

2 bananas

1 pint whipped cream

fresh kiwi, strawberries, blueberries,

raspberries, as desired

Make pudding according to box directions. Cut angel food cake into 1-inch pieces. In a glass bowl, layer cake, pudding, sprinkle with rum, alternate fruits. Repeat cake, pudding, fruit until gone. Top with whipped cream and fresh fruit.

Doreen Lawrence, St. Clair Shores

Grandma's Rice Pudding

1/2 c. uncooked rice

2 c. milk

1/2 c. sugar

2 eggs, beaten

1 t. vanilla

1/2 c. raisins

Cook rice with 1½ cups water in a double boiler until the water is almost absorbed. Add milk and sugar and continue to cook in double boiler for 20 more minutes. Add eggs, vanilla and raisins (if desired). Continue cooking until almost as thick as you want the pudding to be. It will thicken slightly as it cools.

Mary Ellen Wynes, Mt. Pleasant

Tapioca Pudding

3 T. tapioca pearls (not instant)

5 T. sugar, divided

1 egg, divided

½ t. salt

2 c. 2% milk

3/4 t. vanilla

Soak tapioca pearls overnight, or 2-4 hours, in 3 cups water. Drain. In large pot, add

Send in your recipes! If published, you'll receive a kitchen gadget. Send in: **UNDER \$10 MEALS recipes by Nov.** 10 and SLOW COOKER recipes by Dec. 10. Mail to: Country Lines Recipes, 2859 W. Jolly Rd., Okemos, MI 48864; or email recipes@countrylines.com.

pearls to 3 tablespoons sugar, egg yolk, salt and milk and heat to full boil, stirring constantly until pearls are clear and soft, about 30 minutes. In mixing bowl, mix egg white and 2 tablespoons sugar until foamy and soft peaks form. Mix this into the tapioca mixture with vanilla. Serve warm or chilled. For an extra-creamy pudding, add 8 ounces Cool Whip[®]. Serve with strawberries, if desired.

Laura Erickson, Calumet

Grape Nuts Custard

1/4 c. butter, melted 11/4 c. Grape Nuts® 3 eggs 1/2 c. sugar 3 c. milk 1/2 t. nutmeg 1/2 t. salt 1 t. vanilla 1 c. raisins

Mix melted butter and Grape Nuts. Beat eggs and add sugar; add to butter and Grape Nuts mixture. Stir in remaining ingredients and blend well. Pour into a 2-quart baking dish and set in oven in a pan of hot water. Bake for about 1 hour at 375°, or until knife inserted in center comes out clean. Stir cus-

tard several times during first 30 minutes of baking. Makes about 6 servings.

Paula Brousseau, Bellaire

Rhubarb Custard Pie

4 c. rhubarb, cut in ½-inch slices 1½ c. sugar 3 T. flour 1/2 t. nutmeg 1 T. butter at room temperature

2 eggs, well beaten

1 9-inch pie crust, unbaked

Mix butter and sugar until creamy; blend in flour and nutmeg, then eggs. Set aside. Place rhubarb into pie crust. Pour mixture evenly over rhubarb. Bake for 10 minutes at 450° then drop temperature to 350° and continue baking for 30 minutes or until lightly browned. Serve cold or at room temperature. Enjoy plain or with whipped topping or ice cream.

Karen Richards, Wayland

Lemon Pudding Dessert

1 c. cold butter or margarine 3 c. cold milk

2 c. all-purpose flour

2 3.4-oz. pkgs. instant lemon pudding mix

1 8-oz. pkg. cream cheese, softened

1 c. confectioner's sugar

1 8-oz, carton frozen whipped topping, thawed, divided

In a bowl, cut butter into flour until crumbly; press into an ungreased 13x9x2-inch baking pan. Bake at 350° for 18-22 minutes, or until set; cool on a wire rack. Beat cream cheese and sugar in a mixing bowl until smooth; fold in 1 cup whipped topping and spread over crust. Beat milk and pudding mix in a mixing bowl on low speed for 2 minutes; carefully spread over the cream cheese layer. Top with remaining whipped topping. Refrigerate for at least 1 hour. Makes 12-16 servings.

Kathryn Snell, Montague

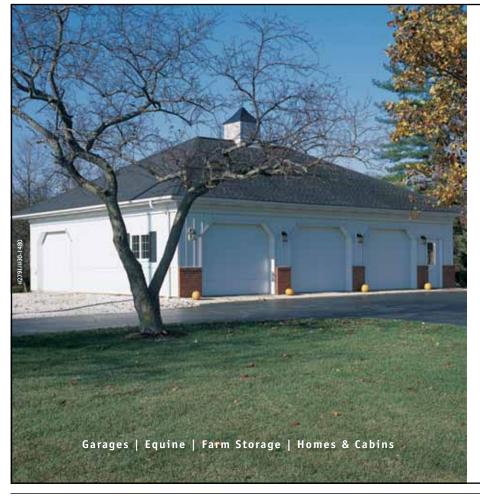
Just Like Orange Push-Up Salad

1 3-oz. pkg. vanilla pudding, (not instant) 1 3-oz. pkg. tapioca pudding, (not instant) 1 3-oz. pkg. orange Jell-O°

1 11-oz. can mandarin oranges, drained 10 oz. Cool Whip®

Mix the dry pudding and Jell-O mixes with 3 cups water and cook until thick. Remove from heat; stir in oranges and Cool Whip. Refrigerate.

Barbara Palzewicz, Daggett



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Eating Healthy

o many of us in Michigan are tightening our belts, trying to save money. Sticker shock is a common feeling, as most of our favorite foods have risen as much as 12 percent in the last year. But the good news is you don't have to live on just beans and rice. With a little planning and effort, you can save on your grocery bill and not sacrifice taste or nutrition.

A Feast for the Eyes

October is the perfect time to savor Michigan's bountiful harvest without emptying your wallet. "Buy fruit that is in season, like apples, right now. You can buy in bulk since they don't go bad," says Silvia Veri, RD, nutrition supervisor at Beaumont Weight Control Center in Royal Oak. Northern spy, winesap, Rome and Granny Smith can be stored up to four or five months." Seasonal vegetables are less expensive, like squash for the fall and winter months," adds Veri.

Try roasting veggies such as potatoes, beets, sweet potatoes and squash for a hearty side dish. Cook cauliflower to make "mashed potatoes" or try sweet potato baked fries for an alternative to standard potato dishes. Visit localharvest.org to find a farmer's market or CSA (Community Shared Agriculture) farm near you.

on the cheap

Supermarket Sweep

Shopping the perimeter of your grocery store is your best bet, provided you can close your eyes while cruising by the bakery. In the fruit section, Connie Metcalf, RD CDE, at Munson Diabetes Education in Traverse

> City, recommends stocking up on bananas. "Add bananas

gests Veri. Place yogurt and cottage cheese in individual containers for brown bag lunches and enjoy even more savings. Don't forget the always-budget-friendly egg. Veri recommends enjoying them in omelets, hard-boiled, scrambled or poached.

The cost of meat adds up fast on your grocery tab, so embrace a "Meatless Monday"! Metcalf suggests beans, which have protein and are rich in fiber. Cozy up with a hearty bowl of bean soup with in-season veggies.

Whole grain pasta and brown rice are inexpensive too, with significant sources of fiber. Fiber is a bonus because it fills you up and takes longer for your body to process, and is excellent for colon health. Whole-grain varieties have more fiber and the pasta is another nice source of protein. Add some veggies and/ or chicken to create a one-dish meal.

It's Hip To Clip

To save even more, try couponing. The sluggish economy has made it "hip to clip" again. Coupons can be found in the Sunday paper and online at mycoupons.com or KrazyKouponlady.com. Simply print-andclip to save! While healthier food options aren't as plentiful from the newspaper coupons, there are still ways to save on healthy food. Visit your favorite brand or health food store website-most have printable coupons available when you sign up for their newsletter (set up a separate email account so your regular email doesn't get flooded with junk mail). And, if you have a texting package on your cell phone, consider signing

Whole grain pasta and brown rice are inexpensive too, with significant sources of fiber.

to any whole grain cereal. Freeze in chunks and add to smoothies." Buy grapes on sale and freeze them for a refreshing treat. Pre-packaged, cut-up fruits and veggies are almost always more expensive. Buy whole fruits and veggies, spend a little time cutting and slicing, and you'll have fast and accessible snacks at the ready.

The dairy case is filled with high protein, low-budget options. "Buy low-fat varieties of cottage cheese, yogurt and cheese in large tubs versus individual packs. Also, a block of cheese versus individually wrapped," sugup for text alerts for special savings from your favorite store.

"Read the food ads for sales. Choose local, in-season foods, and look for generics. Use coupons and shop from a list and stick to it," adds Metcalf.

Lisa Marie Metzler is a freelance writer and certified personal trainer. She is a monthly contributor for Healthy and Fit Magazine and her other credits include Women's Health and



Fitness, Positive Thinking, and MetroParent.

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Glass-Block Windows Are Safe, **Efficient Option**

f you're concerned about security and energy efficiency at your home, you might consider replacing some of your old, inefficient windows with glass- and plastic-block units. Today's options offer a stylish alternative that any home improvement do-it-yourselfer can install.

Security

Safety and security is of particular concern on first-floor and basement windows where a would-be thief could quietly pry open or break a standard window. While it is possible for an intruder to break through a glass-block window, it would be very difficult, take quite a bit of time, and create a lot of noise. Most glass-block windows are hollow and a single block could be broken through, but the opening would not be big enough to crawl through. Solid, high-security glass blocks are also available, but they are very heavy and more difficult to install yourself.

In addition to security against break-ins from thieves, protection from severe weather is also a concern. Some standard pane-glass windows can withstand the force of the wind during a violent storm, but damage from flying debris often does much of the damage and can easily break through most pane glass. Block windows can withstand much more force.

Plastic-block windows are also available and look identical to true glass blocks. Most are molded from acrylic plastic, which is much more impact-resistant than standard double-pane glass windows. Acrylic plastics are often used for windows, such as block and storm windows, because sun exposure does not cause them to yellow, as may happen with other plastics.

Efficiency

Glass-block windows are an excellent, energyefficienct alternative because there is an insulating air gap sealed inside each block. This is particularly effective because the two glass halves are fused together under heat. When the glass blocks cool, the insulating vacuum is created inside the block.

Special coatings can be used to increase

efficiency. Most glass- and plastic-block windows use a low-E (low-emissivity) coating. Some Hy-Lite® acrylic plastic blocks have an efficient low-emissivity coating on a third pane inside the block, providing an R-3 insulating value. This can be combined with a tinted block for summer heat rejection of solar heat gain coefficient (SHGC) of 0.27, plus winter heat savings.

Another reason block windows are efficient is they are very airtight and remain that way throughout their life. There is very little, if any, air infiltration when the blocks are assembled properly in mortar or clear silicone. When installing a completed block panel, make sure to caulk well around the frame perimeter.

Do It Yourself

It's not difficult to install block windows yourself, but there is quite a learning curve to installing individ-

ual blocks. If you are a less-experienced doit-yourselfer, select preassembled panels that can be installed similarly to any replacement window. Some of the strongest glass block panels, which meet International Building Code and hurricane impact tests, are framed by 2x6 pressure-treated lumber.

Glass block panels, such as from Pittsburgh Corning®, are available in 60 sizes and three patterns. Some minor framing of the rough opening is required to fit the panel. Plastic blocks, such as from Hy-Lite, can be customsized to fit your existing window opening.

Do-it-yourself kits for installing individual blocks are also available. Corner spacers are used to properly position the blocks. When



Glass- and Plastic-block Window Resources

- Builders Accessories, 888-921-7086, acrylicblock.com
- Circle Redmont, 800-358-3888, circleredmont.com
- Glashaus, 815-356-8440, glashaus.com
- Hy-Lite Products, 888-256-2599, hy-lite.com
- Pacific Accent, 888-522-4527, pacificaccent.com
- Pittsburgh Corning, 800-624-2120, pittsburghcorning.com

the mortar sets up, the spacer ends are broken off and covered with more mortar. Kits for using clear silicone instead of mortar are also available for a more seamless appearance.

Send inquiries to James Dulley, Michigan Country Lines magazine, 6906 Royalgreen Dr., Cincinnati, OH 45244 or visit dulley.com.

James Dulley is a nationally recognized mechanical engineer writing about home energy issues for the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.







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Transmission Improvements Help Wolverine Meet Its Mission

olverine Power Cooperative has a straight-forward mission statement—provide outstanding service to members by delivering reliable power at a competitive price. The cooperative depends on its transmission system to meet the "reliable delivery" portion of its mission. Wolverine members served by the transmission system include:

- Cherryland Electric Cooperative, Grawn
- **Great Lakes Energy, Boyne City**
- HomeWorks Tri-County Electric Cooperative, Portland
- Presque Isle Electric & Gas Co-op, Onaway

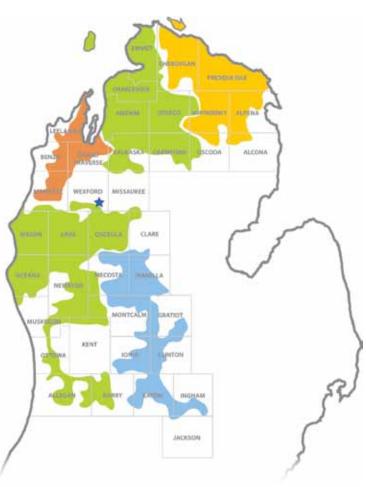
"In addition to 1,600 miles of line in more than 35 counties in the Lower Peninsula, we own and operate the substations on our transmission system," says Patrick Clark, Wolverine's senior engineer of transmission line design.

The transmission system has served Wolverine and its members well for decades. It's a valuable asset that Wolverine employees work hard to maintain and improve. The system is continuously monitored in Wolverine's state-of-the-art Energy Control Center.

"This summer, in addition to completing routine maintenance



Rebuilding a transmission line near Shelby took extra effort this summer. A special pole measuring 110 feet and set 28 feet deep was needed to reconstruct a line segment located in a wetland area. The typical transmission pole is 85 feet. Lineworkers laid a track for equipment needed to complete the task.



work throughout our transmission system, we replaced poles near Muskegon, Hart and Copemish," Clark says. "We also rebuilt 23 miles of line near Petoskey, Shelby and Hart."

Another 18 miles of line running from Alba to Boyne City will be rebuilt this year, and construction of a transmission substation near Branch in Lake County and a distribution substation near Traverse City will be completed in spring 2012.

The co-op is also looking further ahead. Wolverine's engineering department works closely with engineers at Cherryland, Great Lakes, HomeWorks and Presque Isle to plan for the next five years.

"Projects identified in the plan reflect areas on the system with aging equipment or growth," Pat says. "Looking ahead allows us to line up materials and equipment, some of which have 24-month lead times."

From planning to building to operating its transmission system, the goal at Wolverine is simple—deliver reliable, competitively priced power to members.

Education, Service Milestones Recognized



KYLE BALDERSON, left, a lineworker in the co-op's Portland office, has completed his apprentice training after 7,000 hours of on-the-job education plus regular classroom work. He was congratulated at the August board meeting by Matt Miller, center, and board chairman Carl Morton. Now that Kyle is a journeyman lineman, we have two apprentices still going through the program: Calvin Foster at Blanchard and Ryan Smith at Portland.



CARA EVANS was first elected to the HomeWorks board of directors in 1986, and was recently recognized by the board on reaching the 25-year milestone. Pictured here, she shares a laugh with board chairman Carl Morton.

Your Board In Action

Meeting at Portland Aug. 22, your board of directors:

- Reviewed information known about a public contact with electricity on Aug. 13.
- Discussed the annual meeting, held Aug. 20 in Mt. Pleasant.
- Congratulated lineman Kyle Balderson for completing his apprentice training to be certified a journeyman lineman.
- Recognized director Cara Evans for 25 years of service as a board member.
- Reappointed four directors of the Tri-County Electric People Fund to three-year terms, including Jerry Supina for District 2, Lisa Johnson for District 4, Peggy Pirhonen for District 5, and Dick Donley for District 6.
- Read and approved "Board Policy 311 Employee Travel and Expense Reimbursement" and "Board Policy 312 - Discount and Purchase Program."
- Reviewed July 2011 preliminary financial statements and learned there were 115 new members for the month.
- Acknowledged the July safety report, with three safety training sessions held.



HomeWorks Tri-County members have used Co-op **Connections Card pharmacy** benefits 3,363 times, saving \$83,689.60

(an average of 47.36%!)

If your local business can offer HomeWorks members a Co-op Connections discount on your products or services, call Jayne Graham at 517-647-1252, or email jayne@ homeworks.org.

People Fund Helps Red Cross Prepare

eeting Aug. 17, the Tri-County Electric People Fund board made three grants totaling \$4,333.90, including:

▼ \$1,198.90 to the American Red Cross in Big Rapids to purchase disaster readiness supplies.

▼ \$2,500 to the Grand Ledge Emergency Assistance program.

\$635 to Edmore Recreation for a dugout at the Little League field.

How to Apply For a Grant:

Write to 7973 E. Grand River Avenue, Portland, MI 48875. We'll send you an application form, grant guidelines, and other helpful information. You'll also find information and application forms on our website at homeworks.org.

Note: Applications must be received by Nov. 1 to be considered at the Nov. 9 board meeting.

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GRAYLING ADULT FOSTER CARE HOME - Six private rooms. 231-649-6842.

BREVOORT LAKE, UPPER PENINSULA -3-bedroom, 1-bath cottage. Stone fireplace, deck, storage shed, on 100'x 740' lot. 906-293-8770.

159 ACRES, MARQUETTE COUNTY – Very private, large cabin, great deer area, trout stream runs through property. Watch video under real estate at carvingsbyellen.com. 231-730-5053.

FOR RENT: TWO-BEDROOM HOUSE - Lots of closets, large utility room and gameroom. Walking distance to park and fishing. Atlanta, the elk capital of Michigan. 989-785-4110.

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BUYING GUN RELOADING EQUIPMENT – Gun smithing, gun parts and related items. 517-623-0416.

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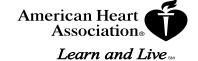


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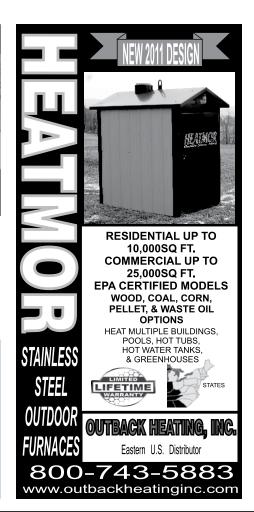




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Source: U.S. Department of Energy



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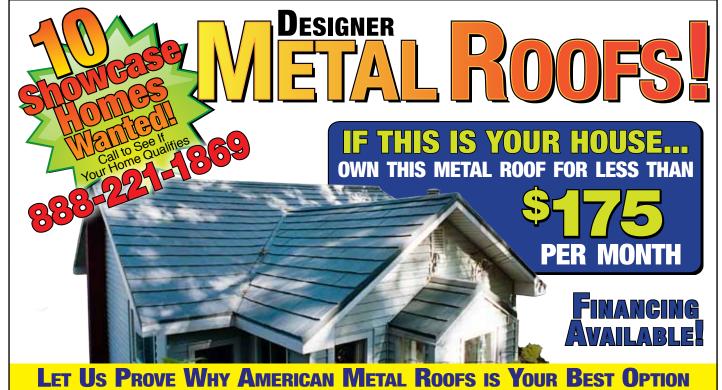
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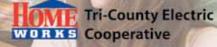
As part of HomeWorks Tri-County Propane's continuous emphasis on outstanding customer service and safety, the entire propane field crew recently attended a Michigan Propane Gas Association seminar covering safety checks for new tank installations.

HomeWorks Tri-County Propane is one of the few propane companies that requires its entire crew to be certified on safety topics such as this one.

Shown from left are Randy Spayd, Trevor Wood, Lanny Withey, Randy Halstead, Neal Swain, Marc Rusnell, and Mike Fender.

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Save With Air-source Heat Pump

lthough the cooling season is over, it may be the perfect time to replace your air conditioner. An air-source heat pump, sometimes called an air-to-air heat pump, lets you take advantage of increased efficiency during part of the heating season.

According to the U.S. Department of Energy, a properly installed air-source heat pump can deliver one-and-a-half to three times more heat energy to a home than the electrical energy it consumes.

Air-source heat pumps are very similar to central air conditioners, and are actually

identical in appearance. They consist of an outdoor compressor and an indoor evaporator that can provide for both summer air conditioning and supply a portion of your winter heating needs.

Why buy an air conditioner that only operates two or three months a year when, for just a little more, you can upgrade to an air-source heat pump that can save you money and operate nine or 10 months a year?

Simply put, a heat pump uses a small amount of energy to move heat from one location to another. Heat pumps typically

> pull heat out of the air or ground to heat a home or office building, and they can be reversed to cool a building.

> In a way, if you know how an air conditioner works, then you already know a lot about how a heat pump works. This is because heat pumps and air conditioners operate in a very similar way.

> Heat pumps also work extremely efficiently, because they simply trans

fer heat, rather than burn fuel to create it.

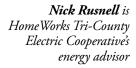
In regions with sub-freezing winter temperatures, it may not be cost effective to meet all your heating needs with a standard air-source heat pump.

That's why they make a great add-on to your current gas furnace. In the very coldest Michigan weather, your propane or natural gas furnace will kick on to carry the heating load for your home. As soon as the weather warms, generally to over 30 degrees, your air-source system takes over again, saving you money while you stay comfortable.

For more information about air-source or geothermal heat pumps, visit the U.S. Department of Energy's website, energysavers.gov, or attend one of our free heat pump seminars

At these seminars, we invite area contractors in to answer questions and help you learn more about these energy-saving technologies.

We can also help with the initial investment with a \$100 Energy Optimization rebate, and our discounted dual-fuel rate helps keep your operating costs even lower.









A heat pump heats your home in the winter (left) and cools your home in the summer.

Image courtesy Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative

Two Gratiot County Farm Families Recognized

he Historical Society of Michigan recently certified two Centennial farms in Gratiot County.

To be recognized, farms must be a minimum of 10 acres, still active, and owned by members of the same family for at least 100 years.

Ronald Peiffer of Stanton is the current owner of a North Shade Township farm founded in September 1879 by his grandfather, August Peiffer, a native of Alsace, France.

The original 40 acres and homestead are now 318 acres producing corn, beans and hav.

In Elba Township, the Andersen farm produces cash crops such as corn, beans and wheat over 160 acres.

It was originally purchased by Charles and Olga Kerr in February 1904, and is currently owned by their great grandsons Lars Peter Andersen, with wife Kathryn, and Bruce Andersen, with wife Connie.



The Andersen siblings show their Centennial Farm sign, provided by HomeWorks Tri-County Electric Cooperative. From left are Nancy (Andersen) Arnst, Lars Andersen, Bruce Andersen, and Janice (Andersen) Robinson. (Courtesy photo)

A Good Night's Sleep

person who should know tells So, I bought a special pillow that looks like the rolling hills of Appalachia. It gently forces your head

and body into a position that lessens the likelihood of snoring. It seems to work.

Then I told my doctor during my annual physical that I sometimes felt tired during the day, so he scheduled me for a sleep study to see if I'm getting enough deep, uninterrupted sleep.

The day after my physical I noticed that my heartbeat was irregular. I was getting dizzy while I was working in the yard, carrying and laying bricks.

Barbara drove me to the local urgent care facility in Mason, where the nurses confirmed my heart beat was irregular and hooked me up to a heart monitor. They called an ambulance to carry me to Sparrow Hospital in Lansing. (Remember my column about the bad shape of our roads? That ambulance ride confirmed it.)

I had recognized the symptoms of atrial fibrillation because I had them twice before, the last time 11 years ago. For some people the problem, also called Afib, is more persistent. Afib is characterized by rapid, erratic beating of the heart's upper chambers. Roughly 1 percent of the population has the condition, which affects all ages but becomes more common and dangerous as we grow older.

After I was assigned a room, I told my story to the aide who wheeled me to my room, the nurse on duty, and the technician who hooked me up to an IV drip. The next morning, very early and after not sleeping, I repeated my story to the resident physician and an intern, a team of doctors from the MSU Health Clinic where my personal doctor practices, the new shift nurse, the chief of staff and her assistant, and finally to a heart specialist on atrial fibrillation. That's another nine

Hospitals should give patients one of those recordable greeting cards so they can record their answers to the common question: What brought you here? Then everyone would get the same answer



Self-portrait: A sleep study requires a lot of wires and sticky connections.

while the patient rests.

I was given medication to bring down my heart rate. My heart converted to a normal rhythm during the second night of my stay. I know this because I was still awake at 4 a.m. when the nurse told me. After I passed a heart stress test, I was released to my wife's care.

(I thought about the old joke about the wife who finds out from the doctor that her husband's going to need a lot of ten-

Symptoms of atrial fibrillation

Afib is just a nuisance for some people, but for others it is a significant risk. Not everyone who develops Afib experiences symptoms, and for those who do, the following symptoms can range from mild to severe:

- Fatigue
- Palpitations (irregular, rapid or pounding sensation in the neck or chest)
- Shortness of breath
- Lightheadedness
- Dizziness
- Chest pain/discomfort
- Inability to concentrate Source: John Hopkins Hospital Health Alerts

der, loving care from her if he is going to survive. When the husband asks her what the doctor said, she says, "You're going to die." It's one of my favorite jokes, but it's not fair to Barbara, who is always watching out for me.)

I was lucky. Treatment for me is simply one full-strength aspirin daily, to prevent the possibility of stroke resulting from blood clots traveling from the heart to the brain, which is the biggest danger with this condition. The new treatment for cases of long-standing, persistent atrial fibrillation involves using small bursts of electricity to destroy the patches of heart tissue that generate the erratic 'beat now'

After two nights in a hospital I was more tired than ever.

The next week, I kept my appointment for the sleep study, during which I hardly slept. Just look at the picture and you'll see why.

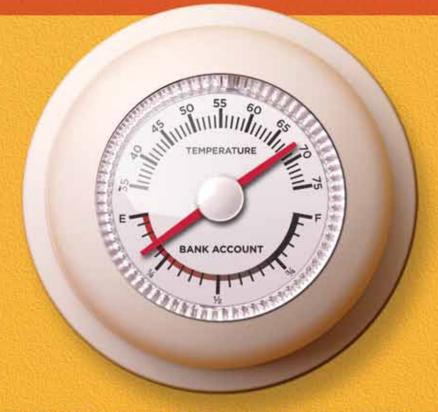
We're said to be a nation of sleepdeprived zombies, and these studies do help people. They identify problems with snoring, sleep apnea and lack of oxygen. If you have a severe problem, there are solutions that work, including devices that help you breathe more freely at night, reducing the number of times you wake up gasping for breath.

And bad sleep can trigger Afib, which is why it was important for me to go through the study. Still, I'm not looking forward to repeating it, which is what the doctor wants me to do since my first try didn't involve any real sleep.

Everyone I met during these episodes are incredibly caring people. I was impressed with the level of care and professionalism of everyone from doctors to nurses to staff. I don't want to seem ungrateful, but as much as I appreciate what they do, I don't want to see them again anytime soon. I can only afford to lose so much sleep, and hospitals and sleep study 'bedrooms' are not the places to catch up.

Mike Buda is editor emeritus of Country Lines. Email Mike at mbuda@ countrylines.com or comment on his columns at countrylines.com/column/ ramblings





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