

### Group of Central and South American Engineers To Spend Year With REA

The Department of Agriculture today announced that a group of outstanding young Central and South American engineers will spend a year studying the methods and techniques of the Rural Electrification Administration. One of these engineers, Manuel Lopez Jimenez, of Peru, is on his way by sea to the United States, and another, Luis Adolfo Cigno Rossi, of Uruguay, is due to sail from Montevideo on May 30. Both engineers are expected to reach Washington around the middle of June. About half a dozen others are expected to leave their respective countries within the next few weeks.

The plan of having a group of engineers from the other American republics spend a year as student members of the REA staff is a cooperative effort by the various American Governments concerned to facilitate and expand mutual understanding of technical electrification problems.

The Rural Electrification Administration has been assisted in arranging this program for receiving Latin American students by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the Department of Agriculture, the Division of Cultural Relations of the State Department, and the Office of the Coordinator for Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics.

The last-named office has made available funds to pay the traveling expenses of the engineers from the Southern republics and to provide each of them a monthly allowance of \$135 for training period with the REA. That allowance is equal to the amount paid to the United States engineering trainees whom the REA takes in each year.

When these details had been worked out, the Department of State conveyed invitations to several other American republics. Each Government was asked to select a candidate. It was requested that the candidates be between 20 and 30 years old, preferably single, and graduates of a high-ranking engineering school with some work in electrical engineering. The trainees so far selected have a working knowledge of English, and many REA employees are learning Spanish.

In addition to Uruguay and Peru, Argentina and Mexico have already suggested candidates, both highly skilled engineers.

During the early part of their stay in Washington, the Central and South American engineers will work with the trainees from United States engineering schools.

After a short period of orientation, the Central and South Americans will be given training and practical duties in keeping with their experience and ability.

During their year in North America, the REA will make arrangements for their housing, for their training, and for inspection trips which they will take. These will include assignments with leading manufactur-

ers of electrical supplies and equipment. Toward the close of their stay, they will be assigned to visit REA systems throughout the United States in company with REA construction and operations engineers.

Each of the two engineers named has won considerable distinction in his own country. Sr. Lopez Jimenez, who is 30 years old, was graduated from the Peruvian National School of Engineers in 1937. After graduation, he went to Ayacucho to start an electric power system. Upon his return to Peru after his year with the REA, he expects to engage in rural electrification engineering in the central Andean region on a rather ambitious scale.

Sr. Rossi, who is 29 years old, was graduated in 1937 from the Faculty of Engineering of the University of the Republic at Montevideo, Uruguay. He has had eight years of practical experience, including three years subsequent to obtaining his degree, in the Government-owned power station at Montevideo.

### "FIRE! FIRE!"

Nearly every farm family lives in fear of the dreadful cry of "fire." It means the frantic gathering together of every available person, carrying buckets, pails, pots and pans, any utensils that hold water. It means a bitter, too often, a losing fight, without the reassuring clang of fire engines or the hiss of water streams against the buildings.

And a rural building burns every fifteen minutes. A lantern frequently is the cause.

It has been estimated that fire takes an annual toll of three thousand and five hundred lives on farms in the United States, or about ten lives each day. Property damage by fire in rural America amounts to two hundred and fifty million dollars annually.

Lightning, defective flues and chimneys, spontaneous combustion of hay and grains, and accidents in the handling of lanterns, candles, and kerosene lamps are among the leading causes.

As electricity goes far toward preventing farm fires, so it is invaluable in fighting them when they occur. It makes possible adequate water supplies, and the pumping of water pressure.

Buckets of water can only be effective in fighting very small fires. Any pressure water system is much more effective. Their effectiveness is increased if, when water systems are being installed on farms, outside faucets are placed at vantage points on the house and barn.

Seldom can a protective stream of water to be provided by a gravity system. The great majority of farms must resort to pumping water from wells, springs, or streams. The most dependable and economical way of pumping water is by the use of electric pumps.

### Farm and Home Week Registration Begins

Miss Ruth Current, State home demonstration agent, announces that registration for the annual Farm and Home Week at N. C. State College has begun. She invites Home Demonstration Club women to make their room reservations at once to insure desirable quarters.

Farm and Home Week will be held this year from August 4 to 8. Three thousand or more farm men and women are expected to attend and enjoy an "educational vacation."

Registration may be made by sending a \$1 fee to Mrs. Nello Moscham, State College Station, Raleigh. The rooms will be assigned in the order that requests are received. Miss Current said that money will be refunded if reservations are cancelled before July 26.

The plans for Farm and Home Week are being made by committees, and Miss Current said that suggestions for the programs will be welcomed by the chairmen of the various committees. They are as follows: Registration: C. M. Brickhouse, chairman; O. F. McCrary and F. S. Sloan, all district farm agents of State College.

Evening Programs: F. H. Jeter, chairman; J. F. Criswell and Roy H. Park.

Program for Men, Morning Programs and Tours: J. A. Arroy, Extension dairy specialist of State College, chairman; E. Y. Floyd, L. B. Altman, R. W. Graber, C. F. Parrish, E. B. Garrett, D. S. Coltrane and H. B. Niswonger.

Exhibits: D. S. Weaver, head of the State College Department of Agricultural Engineering, chairman; B. T. Ferguson, and Miss Pauline Gordon.

### 16 Counties To Have Co-Op Lamb Markets

L. J. Case, Extension animal husbandman of N. C. State College, says lamb grading and co-operative marketing will be conducted this year in 16 North Carolina counties. He invites farmers who are interested in this improved method of selling livestock to contact their county agents.

The counties where the co-op sales will originate are: Camden, Chowan, Pasquotank, Washington, Hyde, Tyrrell, Martin, Edgecombe, Pitt, Wilson, and Onslow in the East; and Alleghany, Ashe, Watauga, Mitchell, and Buncombe in the West.

Case suggests that farmers in these and nearby counties avail themselves of the opportunity to market their lambs at higher prices, and on a graded basis, whereby they may learn from others how they rate as producers of quality sheep.

The Extension specialist strongly urges that lambs be trimmed when they are one to two weeks old. "The trimmed lamb," he says, "carries a better covering of flesh, a higher percentage of hindquarter, and is more highly desired by packer, retailer, and consumer."

"In fact," he continued, "the pack-

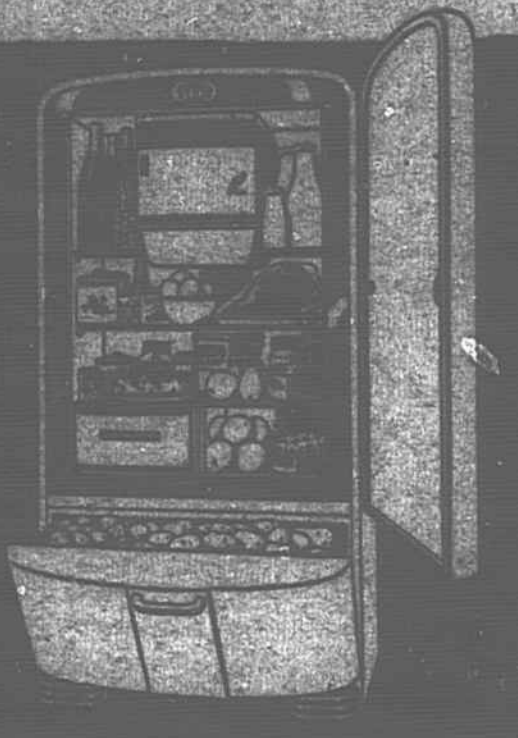
ers usually pay \$1 more per hundred weight for trimmed lambs than for rams. This is sufficient justification for offering only wether and ewe lambs on the market."

Another suggestion by the animal husbandman is that the ewes be in a strong condition at lambing time, which is in progress in the State.

"At this time give the ewes all the green feed, legume hay and water they want," he said. "The lamb crop is the sheepman's harvest, and it pays to save as high a percentage as possible and to grow and fatten them rapidly up to marketing time."

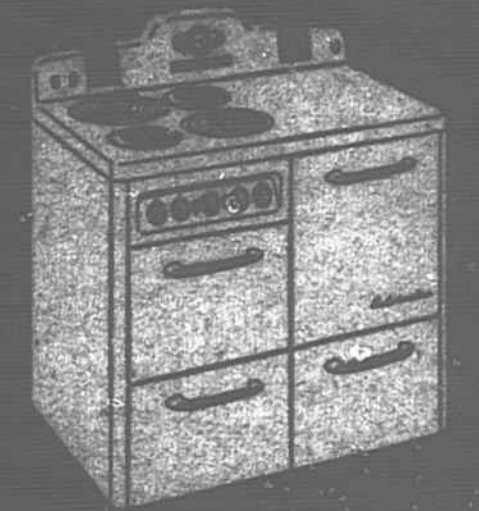
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### PROVING RANGE

The Army has opened the new \$11,000,000 Jefferson proving range, near Madison, Indiana, where artillery shells and airplane bombs will be tested. The range is 17 miles long and from three to five miles wide.

### TREBLED

The start of the seventh year of the Federal rural electrification program finds nearly three times as many farm families with central station power as in 1935.

### REFRIGERATORS

The REA has announced a program of financing electric refrigerator purchases by farm families getting current from REA-financed power lines.

### WOOL

Farmers now marketing their 1941 wool clips are receiving higher prices, generally, than at any time since the early months of 1935, reports the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

### GUESS WRONG, LOSE \$950

Newark, N. J.—Seeking a \$700 payroll, two armed thugs held up Mr. and Mrs. Edward Roth as they were returning from the bank. Believing the money to be in Mrs. Roth's pocketbook, one of the bandits seized it and fled, after Mr. Roth had kicked one of the men in the abdomen and caused him to drop his gun. They got the \$50 in the pocketbook but missed the \$700 Mr. Roth had in his pocket.

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