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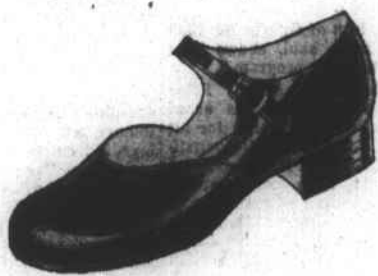
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Substation at Havelock



Photo by Dan Wade

The Carteret-Craven Electric Membership Corp. has six substations. Pictured at the largest one (1500 KVA) at Havelock are W. C. Carlton, REA manager, and Phil Thomas, chief lineman. Other substations in order of size are at Newport (1000 KVA), Otway (100 KVA), Salter Path (75 KVA), Atlantic (37 1/2 KVA) and Maysville (37 1/2 KVA). When the REA first started there was only one substation at Newport with 50 KVA capacity.

Is Your Wiring Approved?

What does the word "approved" really mean, as applied to a wiring installation? The definition, in the simplest terms, is this: Acceptable to the authority enforcing the National Electrical Code.

This authority, of course, is the official inspector. In Carteret County he is Robert L. Garner, Morehead City. And the National Electrical Code is the standard of the National Board of Fire Underwriters for electric wiring and apparatus.

The Rural Electrification Administration recommends basically that all wiring installations conform to the rules and regulations of the National Electrical Code. REA also recommends that all equipment and materials used in electrical installations be labeled or listed by Underwriters' Laboratories. This is a nonprofit testing organization sponsored by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

Its approval is signified by the initials "UL" appearing on labels attached to electric appliances and materials, to assure that they comply with minimum safety standards. It is important that the purchaser get full value for every dollar spent for electrical equipment and supplies.

Meter Service Control equipment also is recommended by REA. This equipment permits the disconnecting at one point of all wiring in all farm buildings. Another great advantage is that by its automatic disconnection it protects the transformer from overloading or short-circuiting. It is not enough, however, mere

ly to meet the minimum UL standards for materials and service. Co-ops are urged to specify that materials of more substantial quality be used, designed to give longer service. This is particularly important when installing equipment that receives hard use — and in a time of national emergency, when a breakdown could mean real disaster.

A majority of cooperatives and public power districts have adopted the specifications recommended by REA. Some have added regulations of their own, with the purpose of getting better installations. Those which have not done this generally operate under local or state laws which provide very similar requirements, plus inspection.

Remember that evidence of a label, or listing by UL, does not always guarantee such approval. Sometimes the original connections or arrangements of devices have been altered. The label means nothing if equipment which was approved as a unit is not installed that way. All inspectors should acquaint themselves with the basic requirements, so that they can recognize improper and unsafe applications of electricity.

Unquestionably, damaged insulations and materials, improper wiring methods and wrongly applied wiring devices present a real hazard to life and property. A poor installation job will nullify all the advantages of high quality material.

The ABC's of wiring might well be expressed in the phrase — Always Be Careful. Certainly they

REA Began Telephone Loan Program in 1949

The Rural Electrification Administration was established May 11, 1935.

The rural telephone loan program administered by REA was authorized by Congress in 1949 to meet the need of rural people for adequate telephone service. Under the telephone amendment, REA is empowered to make loans to business firms for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. As in the electrification program, the loans bear two per cent interest and must be repaid over a maximum period of 25 years. According to U. S. census figures, only 38.2 per cent of all U. S. farms had telephones in 1950. The percentage of farms with telephones in that year ranged from 6.5 per cent in Mississippi to 83.9 per cent in Connecticut.

REA itself operates no rural electric or telephone facilities. REA serves principally as a banker. Its main functions are to lend money and to give technical advice and counsel where needed in the construction and operation of the borrowers' facilities. REA borrowers repay loans from their operating revenues.

The Rural Electrification Act requires that all loans be self-liquidating, and that the loans be repaid within the time agreed. REA telephone proposals to maintain the fine repayment record achieved by its electrification borrowers. In fact the law requires that no loans shall be approved unless the REA administrator certifies that in his belief it is reasonably well secured. One requirement is that borrowers put up sufficient equity to assure that owners and subscribers will have an interest in competent management of the telephone system.

Another major feature of the telephone program is its objective of area coverage. In the law authorizing telephone loans, Congress directed that the program be conducted to "assure the availability of adequate telephone service to the widest practicable number of rural users of such service."

REA urges rural people who do not have dependable telephone service but want it to apply to the nearest telephone company. If an established company is willing to provide modern area-wide service

at fair rates, REA feels that the best interest of the community will be served by helping the company to provide it.

If there is no nearby telephone company or the local company is not able or willing to provide service on an area-wide basis under reasonable conditions, a new telephone organization in the area may be necessary.

The demand of rural people for telephones in 1950 corresponds to their demand 15 years earlier for electric service. Operators of small existing telephone systems realized the need for a low-cost credit program.

Expansion or improvement of their systems was limited because this type of financial assistance was not available from private sources. The establishment of the rural telephone loan program gave farmers and other rural people fresh hope for full rural telephone coverage and satisfactory service.

Since the telephone loan program was authorized, rural people have been eager to obtain its benefits. Funds for the first telephone loan were allocated to the Florida Telephone Company of Florida, Ala., Feb. 24, 1950. The Fredericksburg and Wilderness Telephone Company of Chancellor, Va., placed the first REA-financed facilities in service in September 1950, and made the first repayment due the government under the rural telephone loan program two years later.

As of Jan. 1, 1954, 110 commercial companies and 130 cooperatives had loans approved, totaling over \$151 million. More than \$48 million had actually been advanced to 161 borrowers. When these borrowers' facilities are completed, over 343,000 rural families will be getting telephone service from them. A total of 1,145 applications for loans had been received up to that time, and they continue to come in at a steady rate.

Up to Jan. 1, 1954, 64 firms had new REA-financed telephone facilities in actual service, and REA borrowers reported completion of more than 16,000 miles of pole line. During the calendar year 1953, 43 borrowers cut over their new dial facilities.

Farmers Accept New Weed Drug

Negro farmers in Forsyth County are readily accepting the use of methyl bromide, a relatively new treatment for control of weeds, nematodes and some plant diseases in their tobacco plant beds.

W. N. Knight, Negro county agent for the Agricultural Extension Service, has set up result demonstration in nine areas of the county this winter and says all have been well attended so far.

Methyl bromide is a liquid under pressure in a can and sells for about 75 cents. When released the liquid vaporizes and penetrates loose soil, destroying weed seeds, weeds, some species of nematodes and later acts as a deterrent to some plant diseases. The entire treatment can be completed in a maximum of 48 hours.

This latter advantage is most important to the farmer, says Knight, and has helped bring about rapid farmer-acceptance of the material. Other materials, although they contain fertilizers, require considerable time to take effect. And they have no effect on nematodes and diseases, killing only weeds.

The materials needed for applying methyl bromide, according to Knight, cost less than \$50 and excluding the fumigant, may be used several times.

Using either methyl bromide or one of the older materials, says Knight, helps the farmer produce healthy tobacco plants. And a set of healthy plants is the first step in producing a good crop of tobacco.

REA Lines Swing In Four Counties

Although the electrical co-op in this area goes by the name Carteret-Craven, its power lines are located in four counties.

They swing from pole to pole throughout rural Carteret, at Cherry Point in Craven, reach over into Onslow at Stella and into Maysville in Jones County.

Consumers number 1,050 from Newport to Swansboro, along highway 24, the Nine-Foot Road, and at Stella and Maysville; 750 at Havelock; 350 at Merrimon, Harlowe, North Harlowe and Bachelor; 330 along Beaufort RFD, Straits and Otway; 300 from Newport to Cherry Point; 86 at Salter Path and 84 at Cedar Island.

Research conducted in Oregon showed that night lighting increased the farmer's profit on a 400-hen flock by \$61 a year above the cost of wiring and electricity.

Farm yard lights and building lights make evening chores easier and safer—give the farmer more hours for productive work in the fields.

THERE'S A NEW SIGN IN TOWN

Advertisement for G. T. SPIVEY featuring a checkered border, a pig, a dog, and a cat. Text includes: 'THIS SIGN STANDS FOR SERVICE ON ALL YOUR POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK PROBLEMS.', 'THIS SIGN STANDS FOR QUALITY PRODUCTS BACKED BY THE WORLD'S LARGEST COMMERCIAL RESEARCH FARM.', 'THIS IS RURAL AMERICA'S MOST FAMOUS TRADEMARK', 'G. T. SPIVEY Turner Street Beaufort, N. C.', 'WE'RE PROUD TO BRING THESE FAMOUS CHECKERBOARD PRODUCTS AND SERVICES TO OUR COMMUNITY', 'PURINA CHOWS', 'DELIVERY SERVICE—on regular routes. Just call us for your food and farm supply needs.', 'FEEDING ADVICE—Let us help you with your poultry and livestock feeding and management problems.', 'CHECK THESE OTHER SERVICES: BABY CHICKS, CUSTOM GRINDING AND MIXING SERVICE, POULTRY AND BARN EQUIPMENT, FERTILIZERS, SEEDS—GARDEN SUPPLIES.'

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Donald Danforth, President

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