

Community Development Program Citizens Developing Improving Their Churches

Iron Duff Program Leaders



(Photo by Ingram's Studio)
The residents of Iron Duff, first to organize for the Community Development Program, elected these men and women as principal officers. Left to right are Mrs. O. L. Yates, vice-chairman; Jarvis Caldwell, chairman; Lawson McElroy, treasurer; Mrs. Hardy Caldwell, secretary; and Mrs. Roy Medford, reporter.

Committees Named For Iron Duff C. D. Program

A special meeting of the steering committee of the Iron Duff Community Development program have named full committees for the work. Jarvis R. Caldwell is chairman of the group, and the meeting was held at his home.

The committee went right back to work and replaced the signs, while efforts were being made to locate the parties responsible for the destructive piece of work.

The incident banded the community together even more closely, and with more determination than ever to accomplish the things they started out to do.

This in brief, is what Iron Duff has already done on the Community Development program. What will be accomplished tomorrow is another chapter. All Iron Duff citizens are well pleased with the past, and look with keen anticipation to the future.

Those named to carry on the different phases of the work of the development program are as follows:

Food Foods and Nutrition, Mrs. Grady Davis; House Furnishing, Mrs. C. F. Medford; Home Beautification, Mrs. T. C. Davis; Clothing, Mrs. J. R. Caldwell; Health, Mrs. Ned Crawford.

Recreation, O. L. Yates, Chairman, Anne Caldwell, Helen June Bradshaw, Joan McElroy, Guylene Caldwell, Ray Milner, Jim Davis, Helen Ferguson, Mrs. Raymond Caldwell, J. R. Caldwell, Jr.

Poultry, Ralph Dotson, Mrs. Joe Medford, Mrs. Jarvis Chambers.

Forestry, Manson Medford, Gordon Sanford, Lawrence Brown.

Community Improvement, Norman Arrington, Mrs. Clinton McElroy.

Dairy, Andy Ferguson, chairman, Joe Medford, Joe Haynes, Raymond Caldwell, Mrs. Taylor Medford.

ford, Hardy Caldwell, Beef Cattle, Frank Bradshaw, chairman, Dennis Crawford, Grover Hogan, Cash Medford, Devoe McElroy.

Haywood Farms Being Studied By Specialists

Tobacco, T. C. Davis, Harley Bryson, Glen Tate, Weaver Chambers, Sam Crawford, Fruits and Vegetables, R. F. Davis, Mrs. Jesse Fulbright, Mrs. Jack Chambers, Mrs. Lee Williamson.

Pasture, Frank M. Davis, chairman, Roy B. Medford, Walter Wright, Grover Bryson, Larry Caldwell, Frank Bradshaw, G. B. Hogan, Horace Bryson.

Winter Legumes and Cover Crop, W. C. Welch, Kinsey Palmer, Homer Stevenson.

Alfalfa, Sebe Bryson, O. L. Yates, Jarvis Caldwell, Andy Ferguson.

Church Improvement, Lawson McElroy, Mrs. Harley Bryson, Mrs. Roy B. Medford, Mrs. Grady Davis, Mrs. Etta Crawford, Mrs. J. R.

Agricultural workers are studying Haywood County farms in an effort to obtain "blue prints" of the best possible combination of farming enterprises.

The study being made by a team of men from the North Carolina State College Extension Service, Tennessee Valley Authority, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture is the first of its kind ever launched in North Carolina.

State College Farm Management Specialist Moyle Williams explained.

"We are trying to find the combination of operations that will in the long run give the best return in income to the farmer and at the same time build up and conserve his soil."

"For example," he added, "we might find that livestock added to a small tobacco farm might prove to be this most profitable combination. But this is just an example."

The study started six months ago, when the team picked 150 farms at random.

"These farms," Mr. Williams explained, "represented a cross sec-

tion of the different kinds of soils, the different sizes of the farms, and the different types of farming the county has."

These 150 farms were then classified into major groups. And from each of these groups, one or more average farms were selected.

The detailed studies are being made on these average farms.

The workers, with the farm owners cooperating, study the soils of these average farms, and gather detailed information about their resources and their operations.

From the soil maps that are prepared, and the other information, the members of the team try to decide what system of farming, in the long run, will be the most profitable to this "average" farm— from the standpoint of income to the farmer, soil building and soil conservation.

"The results of this study," Mr. Williams said, "will be used by the various agricultural agencies to help further the agricultural program in this and other mountain counties."

Just what results the study has obtained so far, Mr. Williams could not reveal.

"Much of this work," he explained, "is being carried on on a confidential basis with the individual farmers."

He added, however, that this intensive study would be completed "in the near future."

Membership of the team has changed intermittently since the study was launched. But the bulk of the study to date has been made by S. W. Atkins of the USDA Bureau of Agricultural Economics, who heads the team; John Brown of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service; Lester Odum of the Federal Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering (USDA); Berger Ellertsen of TVA's Forestry Division; and Mr. Williams.

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Such examples of new and better ways of doing age-old jobs in the farmyard began to turn up in all parts of the country, as farmers awoke to the willing and tireless servant they had at the throw of a switch. Work specification, an old story in factory management, became the object of increased attention by farm leaders and educators in the schools of Agriculture. Here are a few examples:

Cooling milk is absolutely essential to Grade A dairy production. But hauling and storing of ice is difficult anywhere, nearly impossible in warm climates. Electrically-powered farm cooling chests are a sure protection against milk or cream spoilage. One farmer's electric bill for cooling averages \$4 a month. His ice bill before he got electricity was 50 cents a day, and he had to haul the ice 20 miles. Thousands of farmers would not be in the business of producing high-grade milk today were they not using electric coolers.

In highly competitive truck gardening, the man who can get his early plants out of hotbeds first has the lead on his neighbors. Someone conceived the idea that electricity, instead of the use of manure or other devices, would provide an even, steady, controllable heat for hotbeds. It worked—cable under the soil was highly successful.

Not a farmer in humid regions but who has lost hay because of rain, or who has had to delay cutting because of stormy weather. There's no need, with electricity available, to make hay only while the sun shines. For a farmer can now store his hay in the barn while it is still wet, and build his own electrically-powered hay-drying apparatus, which will force air up through the hay, curing it successfully and retaining vitamins and proteins that would be destroyed by the sun or lost if the hay dried in the field.

Probably more backs have been bent and shoulders stooped by pumping and carrying pails of water than by any other farm operation. Yet there's no reason for doing it, on an electrified farm. A pressure system can pump all the water needed on the average farm for a few cents a day. Farmers who have grown old pumping and hauling water for stock and poultry, not infrequently think of that use for an electric pump before piping the water into their houses.

Electric chick brooders, fireproof and time-saving; electric curing sheds for tobacco and sweet potatoes; electric milking machines and separators; electrically powered sprinkler and ditch irrigation; electric warmers for livestock water tanks; elevators of all kinds, electrically powered corn shellers, grinders, ensilage cutters, graders—these are but a few of the literally hundreds of ways in which farmers, helped by electrical specialists and by their own resourcefulness, put electricity to work, saving time and labor for them. No wonder that farmers were considered, when Uncle Sam divided the available supply of materials for wartime use!

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