

The Yancey Record

Established July, 1936

TRENA P. FOX, Editor & Publisher

THURMAN L. BROWN, Shop Manager

ARCHIE BALLEW, Photographer & Pressman

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
YANCEY PUBLISHING Company

Second Class Postage Paid at Burnsville, N. C.

THURSDAY, JAN. 13, 1966 NUMBER TWENTY

SUBSCRIPTION RATES \$2.50 PER YEAR

The Great Society

For those who like it, the Great Society may be worth every penny it is costing. For those who oppose it, any price is too high. The trouble is that both sides of the argument usually have no idea just what the tab will come to. The facts are interesting, no matter how you look at it.

This year's administrative budget—and this is considerably smaller than the sum total of the Treasury's total expenditures—was announced at under \$100 billion by President Johnson. However, the best estimates as of now are that by the end of the fiscal year, on July 1, 1966, the Administration will have gone at least \$10 billion over what was budgeted. This will give the Treasury one of the biggest peacetime deficits in history.

Only part of this can be dumped in the Great Society's lap. After all, close to \$50 billion will go for defense alone—and there are such

expenditures as foreign aid, a solid \$3.3 billion, and other programs begun by previous Administrations.

Great Society programs, for which the American taxpayer will be paying in the next five years, add up to some \$111 billion in new authorizations. Of that \$1 billion will go to the Appalachia relief project, \$7 billion for a Federal aid-to-education step-up, and a conservatively estimated \$5 billion for the poverty war. A \$20 billion measure, for various Federal subsidies, sits on President Johnson's desk, awaiting his signature. The International Monetary Fund is scheduled to get \$1 billion, and Social Security will cost the Treasury \$33 billion more than it did before this year.

This is one reason why the Administration is talking of increasing taxes. The Great Society may be great—but it's expensive, and to all of us.

Extension Narrative 1965

The Extension Office has gotten out a very comprehensive report, entitled, "YANCEY COUNTY EXTENSION NARRATIVE, 1965". This narrative is in four parts under the following headings: AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS, 4-H PROGRAM, and HOME ECONOMICS. The RECORD feels that this is such an important report, and should be of so much interest to its readers, that it is publishing it in its entirety, the first of which, "AGRICULTURE — DAIRYING", is coming out in this issue, the balance of the narrative to follow in succeeding issues. If you would like to read this report at one "sitting" we suggest that you save your papers for that purpose. We assure you that it is all well worth reading.

The personnel of the Yancey County Extension Office in 1965 was composed of E. L. Dillingham, County Extension Chairman; Mrs. Alice B. Hopson, Home Economics Extension Agent; Waightstill Avery, Assistant Agricultural Extension Agent; Kenneth Sanchagrin, Assistant Extension Agent, Community Development (who came to work in October); M. P. Zuver, Agricultural Extension Agent, working on the Unit Test Demonstration Program; Mrs. Shirley Anne McAllister, Secretary; and

Mrs. Patricia Anders, Secretary, who came to work in November.

Agriculture Dairying

Yancey County farmers are well on their way to reaching their goal of \$5,750,000 farm income by 1966.

The dairy business is one industry in Yancey in which the trend continues toward virtual mechanization. Dairymen are even considering electronic computers as a means of keeping records.

One distributor paid Yancey County dairymen some \$504,000 for milk produced. There are 45 dairies in the county and record keeping is important not only for expenses and receipts, but for individual and herd production as well.

One section of the county — the Brush Creek Community — traces its development to a railroad milk run in which cream from a small route was shipped by train.

From the early beginning, there are now six Grade A dairies and five commercial milk producers in the Brush Creek Community alone.

The Mark McIntosh family of Jacks Creek has done an outstanding job of improving its herd of dairy cattle through artificial breeding. The McIntosh farm contains 70 acres and is well-managed from the standpoint of soil conservation and high productivity.

START GOOD HEART AND HEALTH HABITS EARLY!

THESE SAFEGUARDS, BEGUN IN CHILDHOOD, MAY REDUCE RISK OF HEART ATTACK



Mr. McIntosh said that they started selling class C milk in 1939. The change to grade A was made in 1948. The replacements are home-grown and the herd is 100 per cent artificial breeding. The farm was valued at \$20,000 in 1939 and a conservative estimate now would be \$50,000 or over.

The 13 cows in milk produced 21,345 pounds of milk during the last 30 days. McIntosh said that his cows had increased so much in milk production that he just couldn't understand why all the Yancey County dairymen didn't breed artificially.

Bis Ray, UTD farmer of the Cane River section, is demonstrating that a small farmer can stay in the dairy business. The Ray family believes that it is more important to be good than just to be big.

The Rays have increased their production of milk from 300 pounds per day to 500 pounds. They must be living right because 13 out of 14 of their last calves, resulting from artificial breeding, have been heifers.

A yield of silage of 180 tons was produced on 7.5 acres. This is an average of 24 tons per acre. Burley tobacco yielded 1408 pounds on .88 of an acre; pastures have been improved until the Rays were able to keep 18 head of cows and heifers on 25 acres.

Major changes on the farm, since becoming a demonstration farm, have been starting the herd on a production testing program, keeping an approved farm record system, building a pole-type barn, adding a diesel tractor and tobacco setter.

Robinson's Dairy, a local distributor of milk in Mitchell and Yancey Counties for 35 years, has taken over the distribution of milk for Pet dairies.

Regina Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Robinson of the Double Island Community, was winner in the June Dairy Month Princess Contest sponsored by the Yancey County dairymen.

Walter Edwards, dairy farmer of Cane River Community, was Master Farm Family for Yancey County in 1965.

ACP Practices For 1966

The basic purpose of the Agricultural Conservation Program is to aid in achieving necessary conservation of our soil and water resources. The future prosperity of this Nation necessitates the protection and maintenance of our land and water resources.

Conservation of these resources is urgent and it pays.

The Agricultural Conservation Program is entirely voluntary. Any farmer who

The following practices have been selected for the 1966 program:

- A-2 Permanent pasture for hay.
- A-3 Additional vegetative cover in crop rotation.
- A-4 Liming material on farmland.
- A-7 Establishment of stand of trees on farmland.
- B-1 Permanent pasture or hay improvement.
- D-1 Winter cover crops.

Farm Income Up

It has been quite a year for agriculture. Farm income stands the highest in over a decade; farmers are harvesting the largest crop on record; and a significant new farm bill has been enacted.

Realized net farm income this year, an estimated \$14 billion, is up more than \$1 billion from 1964 and is the highest since 1952. This results mainly from price and income gains for livestock and livestock products.

believes he can do the needed conservation job on his farm without the aid of the limited funds available under the program is urged to do so.

You will be given an opportunity to request the Federal Government to share the cost if needed, to aid you in carrying out eligible practices on your farm.

We will start issuing purchase orders for the 1966 program year Monday, January 17, 1966. The form on which the request for cost-sharing must be made, if cost-sharing is desired, may be obtained at the Yancey ASCS Office.

Ramblings

By: Helton Carmichael

A forest is a good sized tract of land covered with trees. Now that sounds all right, doesn't it — or does it? Wait a moment. Let us look at that definition.

Maybe it should be changed a little. What of other plants besides trees in the forest and do we think of streams and lakes as part of the forest? When we think of trees, do we think of birds in the branches, squirrels playing on the limbs, or raccoons in hollow trunks?

It looks as if we shall have to be more careful when we think and talk about forests, for all these things are an important part of the forest and should be included in the definition of a forest.

Foresters think of the forest as a combination of soil, water, plants, and animals closely associated and more or less dependent on one another. The very kind and nature of the plants and animals depend to a great extent upon the kind and amount of soil available. The continued existence of the soil and its fertility depend to a large extent upon the kinds and numbers of plants it continues to grow.

Plants and animals can't live without water. Streams and lakes dry up when the plant cover isn't heavy enough to preserve the snow and rainfall.

Some trees and plants depend upon certain animals for distribution of their seed. The well being of some animals depends upon a particular kind of plant. In short, no living thing of the forest can get along without the help of other living things found there.

In the management of the National forests, the Forest Service takes into consideration the essential findings concerning the habits and requirements of the wild creatures. Areas are sometimes cleared in the forest so that lower growing food plants can thrive and also be nearby larger trees which furnish the cover for refuge and rest.

When the timber producing trees become mature and are ready for harvesting the needs of wildlife are not forgotten. Hollow trees that serve as dens for raccoons or special trees which furnish nesting sites for birds may be left standing. Clear-cutting timber in small blocks leaves wooded patches and openings close together, making an excellent wildlife habitat. Tree plantings are arranged to provide openings for wildlife and species valuable as food and cover are frequently planted.

Three and one third million big game animals, thousands of predators and furbearers and untold millions of smaller animals and birds live on the National Forests.

There are over 80,000 miles of good fishing streams and within the National Forests also there are over 2 1/4 million acres of natural and artificial lakes that are used for fishing. It is easy to see, if we stop and think about it, that there are many things in the forest besides the trees — are there not? Also that the youth of the Nation has an incomparable heritage in its National Forest wildlife.