## Farm News



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struction sites, through mud, Available with automatic tromes snow, sand, or rubble-you need 'Jeep' Gladiator.
Just pull the 4 -wheel drive over and you've joined the "Unchedule when youtre goes on with a Gladiator... because it's the truck with frioe the traction.
 ROBERTS CHEV. BUICK, INC. JEEP DIV. mission, power stoering anc
power brakes. GWW's up to s,000 power brakes. GWW's up fo s.ece ibs. Give this truck a roend wet... on or off the road. Swap your 2-wheel drive pick-ip for the ugged 'Jeep' Gladiator. m 'Psen' donere

Extension Office Destributes Strawberry Plants
The Yarcey County Extension office has distributed approximately 30,000 Tennessee Beauty strawberry plants to growers. Several hundred thorsand extra plants have been purchased individua Iy, also. This is one phase of how Yancey County farmers are starting to increase their income. This is also a part of the "successful '65 Prrgram" sponsored by the Extension Service.

Two thousand plants were given out to $4-\mathrm{H}$ Club members to start a Strawber:y Chain. The club members receiving 200 plants will each return three gallons of strawberries to the chain in 1966. These
will be sold at auction to buy

Main St. Burnsville, N. C.
will be sold at auction to
plants for other members.
plants for other members.

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## 1964 Wool Incentive Payment Set af 16.5 Percent

Shorn wool payments for the 1964 marketing yea. will amdollar to 16.5 percent of the received from the saie of shorn wool during the period from January through December J. T. Randolph, Office Manager of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, has announced. The rate of payment was determined recently by the Department of Agriculture as the percentIna 53.2 cents per wool price of by growe per pound received the previously announced incentive level of 62 cents per pound under the national ypol Projucers thus will receive an incentive payment of $\$ 16.50$ for every $\$ 100$ received frnm the sale of shorn wool during the tenth year of the program. This enmpares with a payment This enmpares with a payment
of $\$ 2780$ per $\$ 100$ of marketof $\$ 2780$ per $\$ 100$ of market-
ings for the 1963 marketing year when the average wool sales was 485 per pound. The payment rate on 198 sales of unshorn live lambs to compensate for the wool on them will be 35 cents per hundredweight. This payment on sa.es of live lambs that have never been shorn is based on the shorn wool payment and is designed to discourage unusual shearing of lambs before maketing. The payment fore maketing. The payment rate compares with 54 cents per hundredweight for the 1963 marketing year.
The wool incentive program was originally authorized by the National Wool Act of 1954, which has been extended twice as a means of encouraging the domestic production of wool. The program currently is autho dzed to cover marketing through the 1965 marketing year. The President has recom. mended another extension of the Act:

According to Randolph ASCS county office will begin making 1964 program payments within a few days.
the yancey record Garden Time

## BY M. E. GARDNER

 N. C. STATE"Please tell me how I can kill wild cherry trees. They are growing among other trees in the woods adioining my pasture which is useding the cattle Whe cattle for shade and rest" Wum polson gum, polson ivy, backberry and many other woody plants may be eradicated by using the ester form of $2,4,5-\mathrm{T}$. The material may be applied as a basal spray or to the foliage depending upon the season of the year. Instructions for use will pe printed on the containers, and should be followed very carefully fo- best results Be especially careful about spray drift to other plants that you do not wish to injure.
Soon after receiving the call met one of my forestry friends in the hall and told him about it He was surprised him about it. He was surprised kill wild cherry trees becausa the lumbe is bringing becauss the lumber is bringing in $\$ 30$ per thousand board feet in the mountains on the stump and scattered among other trees.
It seemed to me that I remembered somethtipg about wild cherry foliage and cattle so I called one of my friends in Animal science. He refreshed my memory and told me that wild cherry foliage couid poison cattle, espocially if they eat the wilted leaves on trees which have beeh blown down by storms of were clinging to broken branches.
My carissity not having been completely satisfied I went to my file and got Dr. Jim Hardin's 'Poisonous Plants of North Carolina" which I consider to be the last word on poisoinous plants of all kinds.
I imagine that most everyone is familiar with the wild cherry as it grows in all sactions of the state. Dr. Hardin states that the poisoinous principle is hydrocyanic (prussic) acid. Numerous factors cont-1bute to the formation of the acid but it is most commonly found when the leaves are in a pritan romition It is also sound in the twigs and bark. Dr. Hardin describes the symptoms as difficult breathing, vertigo, spasms, coma and sickness of short duration. An animal may die within an hour after eating unless à veterinarian is available for quick attention. Eating very small amounts, even of fresh leaves. is considered to have been the cause of some sickness and abortion in cattle.


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