

# Hurricane Hunters Score In Most Destructive Year

Despite a year of record devastation, hurricane hunting is paying off.

Last year was the most damaging hurricane season in United States history, though far from the most deadly. But man may be close to easing the hurricane's menace.

Property damage soared to \$1.421 billion in 1969. All of it was the work of the only storm to hit the United States, Camille, which lashed the Gulf Coast of Mississippi and Alabama with 200-mile-an-hour winds, then ripped north to flood Virginia Hill country.

Camille, though far from the worst killer hurricane to rage the United States, claimed 285 lives, the National Geographic Society says.

The toll might have been a thousand higher without the warnings that alerted 75,000 persons to flee the coast, according to Robert H. Simpson, director of the National Hurricane Center in Miami.

"People have never been warned so well or so often," he says.

Hurricane hunters spotted Camille soon after it was spawned as a mere tropical storm off the coast of West Africa. They tracked it by plane, radar, and satellite tele-swirling across the Atlantic, the Caribbean, and into the Gulf of Mexico.

The Gulf Coast received 12 hours warning. In 1900 a hurricane slammed into Galveston, Texas, with little notice, taking 6,000 lives.

Besides providing better warning, hurricane hunters of Project Stormfury have been flying their planes into the teeth of these most dreaded storms to learn how to tame them. After the 1969 experiments, they believe they now know how to blunt a hurricane's bite.

Dr. Cecil Gentry, head of the National Hurricane Research Laboratory in Miami, says the planes dropped silver

iodide crystals near the center or "eye" of hurricane Debbie, causing the wind to drop briefly from 113 to 78 miles an hour.

After years of semi-successes, this was considered a great breakthrough. Dr. Simpson speculated that "in five years time we'll probably set up operations for regular seeding of all hurricanes threatening the continent."

Seeding will never kill a hurricane, but it helps to distribute heat throughout the storm, weakening the uprush of hot air that causes a powerful chimney effect near the center.

This power is enormous. Hurricane winds are produced by only about 4 percent of the storm's heat energy. And the heat energy produced in one day by a mature hurricane equal to all the electrical energy generated in the world for three years.

When it comes to keeping the hurricane's might from the

coast, the scientists may never be the match--despite all their planes, instruments, and knowledge--of the islanders on Saipan.

Early last year the island was threatened by a typhoon, the Pacific Ocean version of a hurricane. The island legislature promptly voted a resolution forbidding the typhoon to come closer, and it stopped abruptly 240 miles at sea.

## Charitable Contributions Can Be Tax Deductible

Greensboro—Gifts to approved charities may be deducted on 1969 Federal income tax returns by persons who list deductions.

In addition to cash, gifts of new or used clothing, furniture or other property can be deducted, explained J. E. Wall, District Director of Internal Revenue for North Carolina. For these items, the amount to deduct is the fair market value, he said.

A new IRS publication, "Valuation of Donated Property," explains the rules and methods for determining fair market value. The booklet, Publication 561, discusses problems and pitfalls in making the valuation, particularly for the more common types of donated property. The booklet is available free of charge. Just drop a post card to the IRS District Office in Greensboro.

Taxpayers who claim charitable contributions should be sure to keep the records needed to substantiate the gifts, Wall said.

Deduction should be supported by cancelled checks, receipts and other evidence showing the amount of the gift, date made and the organization involved Wall said.

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Epicurus, the Greek philosopher, estimated about 300 B. C. that the sun "is just as great as it appears" -- or, in his view, about two feet in diameter. Actually, the sun measures 864,000 miles, compared with earth's 8,000 National Geographic says.

# Foot Rot Among Ailments

Beef cattle producers and dairymen must include foot rot among their animal health concerns. This ailment is common and can produce severe lameness.

Foot rot is caused by a bacterial organism that is widespread in nature, according to Dr. Robert F. Behlow, extension veterinarian at North Carolina State University.

Even though the disease is common, farmers whose herds have a high incidence of cases probably will find a predisposing cause if they look around the barnlot. It may be due to a wet, muddy barnyard with coarse gravel or sharp stones, a mud hole at the watering tank, a bad spot in the lane where the cattle walk frequently or a rocky creek bed.

Lameness is the first indication of foot rot, Behlow said. A close examination probably will show that the skin between the claws or at the bulb of the heel is red and swollen. If the infection is not stopped, it undermines the sole and walls of the affected foot. In advanced cases, the infection spreads deeper and affects tendons and joints.

Foot rot seldom causes death loss, but it does cut down severely on milk production and gain, Dr. Behlow said.

Early treatment is the most effective. Where foot rot is suspected, examine the foot first for nail or wire punctures, cuts, wire wrapped around the foot or foreign objects between the claws.

Many of the cases suspected of being foot rot are quickly treated by removal of the foreign objects and routine treatment of the wound. In more severe cases, it may be necessary to bandage the foot.

Dr. Behlow suggested that farmers dealing with an early case of foot rot may get the best results from using the sulfa drugs -- penicillin or streptomycin -- intravenously. A combination of these type drugs can be used.

By William Friday, President  
University of North Carolina

The significant contributions of North Carolina Memorial Hospital in Chapel Hill to the healing of the sick are well known in this state.

A dedication ceremony at the hospital last week marked a development that will greatly expand and accelerate those contributions.

The Ambulatory Patient Care Center was dedicated as a major addition to the hospital.

This Center will treat the sick while they are still on their feet, keeping them out of expensive hospital beds and permitting them to continue on their jobs.

"A referral hub in the regional wheel of medical resources" is one description of the new facility.

## AN INNOVATOR

The Center will be both an innovator and a demonstrator of new ways to deliver better health care to North Carolinians.

When it is fully staffed and outfitted, the Center will increase Memorial Hospital's out-patient capacity to more than 250,000 patient visits per year.

The center of the operation is the J. Spencer Love Clinic complex, named for the founder and president of Burlington Industries who was such a staunch friend of the University until his death.

The complex contains 181 out-patient examinations and treatment rooms in which 57 out-patient clinics are conducted 28 each day.

The new building provides a new entrance to the hospital and includes in-patient admissions offices and out-patient registration.

## OTHER FEATURES

Other features of the struc-



ture include a 1,022 square foot emergency service area, 40 radiology diagnostic and treatment rooms, pharmacy, clinical laboratories, immunology, bacteriology, teaching and conference rooms.

There is an ultra-modern surgical suite, as well as facilities for occupational and physical therapy.

An entire floor will house a clinical research unit.

The Center contains nearly six acres of floor space.

Built at a cost of \$10.4 million, the Center is the largest

single state-funded project in this state.

So you can see why Memorial Hospital lays claim to "the newest and finest facility in the entire South for the treatment of out-patients."

Incidentally, the day after the dedicatory exercises, some nationally-known educators met in an all-day session to discuss "The Vertical Patient."

All of us are expecting great things from the Ambulatory Patient Care Center. It is a most important addition to your University's resources in the healing arts.

# Corn Silage Needs Booster Feeding

## Sales Tax Deductions Listed in IRS Tables

Greensboro—The amount North Carolina taxpayers can deduct for sales tax on Federal tax returns can be found in tables printed in the 1040 tax instructions.

J. E. Wall, District Director of Internal Revenue for North Carolina, said the tables show the sales tax deduction by family size and income.

The table is based on consumer spending patterns and shows the average sales tax paid by North Carolina residents, he said.

The sales tax on automobiles purchased is not included in the table. Taxpayers who bought cars in 1969 may add deductible sales taxes paid on them to the amount shown in the table.

The table is furnished as a guide for the convenience of taxpayers who do not keep detailed records of payments. Taxpayers who prefer to deduct the actual amount of state sales taxes paid during the year should have records as proof of payment, Wall said.

Corn silage makes an excellent feed for cattle but results may be disappointing unless certain precautions are taken, warns North Carolina State University extension specialists.

"Corn silage does have a few weaknesses," according to Guy S. Parsons, dairy specialist. "The greatest deficiency is its low protein content," he added.

The overall feeding program should compensate for this weakness. A forage program based entirely on corn silage cannot be adequately supplemented by a single concentrate mix in feeding dairy animals.

Parsons said that dairymen feeding heavy on corn silage will need to feed an 18-20 percent protein grain mixture unless they are feeding heavy on grain (25 to 30 pounds per cow per day).

"Even then," he said, "as production decreases and grain is reduced, silage makes up a larger percentage of the total ration and protein becomes a limiting factor."

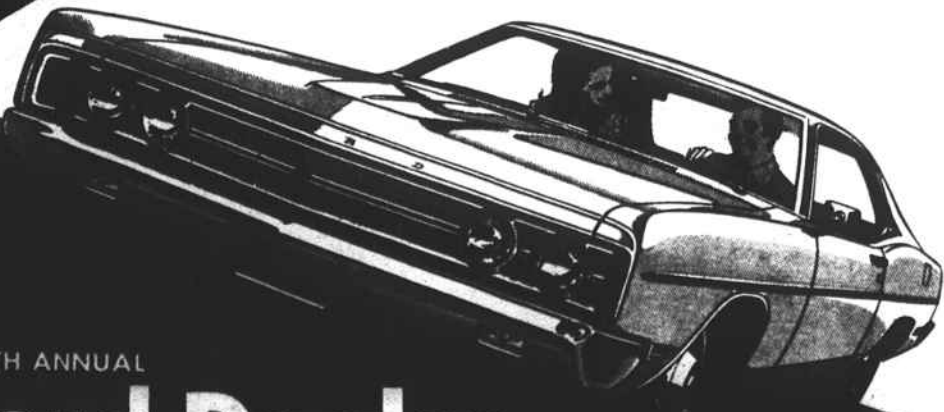
At this time production begins to decline more rapidly than it should because the lower producers in the herd do not receive sufficient pounds of even a 20 percent feed to do the job, if they are being fed according to energy requirements.

The specialist suggested that the efficient and most economical solution to this problem is to feed additional protein.

In case of forage programs that include hay or silage cut relatively early and continuing legumes, the problem of supplementing adequately the silage part of the total feed isn't as difficult. A 16 percent concentrate mix usually does the job.

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