

## FOUR NEW TOBACCO VARIETIES TO BE AVAILABLE TO GROWERS

Flue-cured tobacco growers have a large selection from which to choose the varieties they will plant in 1971. The list includes four new varieties that will be available for the first time.

Information on 17 varieties, including the new Coker 411, Georgia 1469, McNair 135 and Speight G-41 lines, is being made available to growers by North Carolina State University through county extension agents, other agricultural workers and information media.

Dr. John Rice, head of NCSU variety testing, said the information was compiled from tests located at five research farms in the state. The established varieties NC 2326 and NC 95 were used as a basis of comparison.

Dr. Rice pointed especially to that part of the data that relates to disease resistance, commenting that limiting losses to the major plant ills continues to be one of the important production factors in the flue-cured area.

"With all varieties in the test yielding over 2,000 pounds per acre and since most of these were tested on normally disease-free land, farmers with limited rotations and disease problem fields should consider disease resistance in selecting varieties for 1971," Dr. Rice said.

The disease resistance ratings for black shank for the four new varieties were high for Coker 411 and moderate for the other three.

Speight G-41 was rated high for Granville wilt resistance and the other three were rated high for fusarium wilt resistance. Ga. 1469 and Speight G-41 were also rated resistant to root knot nematodes.

In the five tests conducted in 1970, the average yield per acre of the 17 varieties ranged from 2,035 pounds for McNair 30 to 2,312 for McNair 135, one of the new varieties.

The test information includes value per acre and dollars per hundred pounds. McNair 135 gave the highest value per acre in the combined test at \$1,759 per acre. Speight G-7 ranked the highest in dollars per hundred pounds with a value of \$77.85.

In other categories of evaluation, each of the four new varieties had a relatively low number of ground suckers; the number of leaves per plant was fairly consistent with all 17 varieties, varying from 18.9 for NC 2326 to 22.5 for Coker 258; all varieties tested had a tendency to flower within 60 days after transplanting, with NC 2326 being the earliest at 52 days; sugar content of all varieties was within an acceptable range of between 12 and 15 percent; and the four new varieties were close in their range of nicotine with the limits of 3.28 per cent for Ga. 1469 to 3.79 per cent for Coker 411.

In addition to the 17 varieties, 33 advanced breeding lines were also tested in 1970. These included 10 new breeding lines

Women have been known to show their true colors — when they run out of cosmetics.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY "TIES"

A gentleman on a bus was smoking a foul-smelling cigar. Turning to the little lady sitting next to him, he asked, "My smoking won't bother you, will it?"

"No," she replied, "not if my getting sick won't bother you."

SOUTHERN RAILWAY "TIES"

which were included in regional farm tests. They will be evaluated in December by the Regional Variety Evaluation Committee to determine if any of them will be eligible for seed increase in 1971 and for farmer use in 1972.

In the variety evaluation program, both regional and statewide, eight tobacco manufacturers have participated in the chemical, physical and smoke evaluation.

Representatives of the companies, along with commercial and public tobacco breeders, assist in the determination of those varieties that are most acceptable.

"This close participation by developer and user of new varieties is an effort to release only acceptable varieties for domestic and foreign buyers," Dr. Rice said. "The evaluation program is an attempt to maintain U. S. tobacco at a quality level that has made it desirable on the world market."

He explained that flavor and aroma of the smoke of new varieties are evaluated by panels in this and foreign countries. Any varieties which genetically may have an off-flavor are eliminated from the program at an early date prior to release.

Pinted copies of the Tobacco Research Report containing variety data will be published in late December. Copies may be obtained at that time from the Crop Science Department, N. C. State University, Raleigh, N. C. 27607.

## DEATHS

### Mrs. Myrtle Kennedy

Funeral services were held Sunday for Mrs. Myrtle Kennedy, 58, wife of Walter Kennedy of 321 East Lenoir Street, who died Friday after a long illness.

### Mrs. Mattie Quinn

Funeral services were held Saturday for Mrs. Mattie Quinn, 87, widow of Charlie Quinn of 222 Briarfield Road, who died late Wednesday.

### Dee Wood Herring

Funeral services were held Saturday for Dee Wood Herring, 43, of LaGrange route 1, who died from a heart attack last Thursday.

### Paul Walston

Funeral services were held Saturday for Paul Walston, 61, of Kinston route 1, who died suddenly last Thursday.

### Willie Moody

Funeral services were held Saturday for Willie Moody, 61, of Deep Run route 2 who died last Thursday night.

### Douglas Ronald Moore

Funeral services were held

## THOMPSON ON GUAM

Petty Officer Second Class Haywood E. Thompson, of Route 3, Kinston, is serving with Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 133 on the island of Guam. The

battalion's primary mission is the construction of a 1,500-man temporary Seabee camp, which will serve as a forward home base for Seabees in the Pacific area.

## Plastic Worms Are Here to Stay for Fishermen Who Recognize Their Uses

By Jim Dean

It hasn't been many years since I ran into a fisherman using the first plastic worms I'd ever seen. He was fishing for bluegills in the time-honored tradition with cane pole and bobber.

Instead of a tomato can full of red wigglers, he had a bag of strange looking rubbery critters which, to my astonishment, he said were imitation earth worms.

Holy mackerel, I thought, is nothing sacred?

He threaded one on a hook, plopped it out, and sat back expectantly. I watched open-mouthed, but he never had a bite, and I must admit that I felt better. After all, fish might not be overly intelligent, but they ain't that dumb, and those early bogus garden hackles didn't catch many fish.

Fishing with plastic worms has come a long way since then. Now, they are mostly reserved for largemouth and smallmouth bass, and they catch plenty of both.

In fact, if you asked 10 serious bass fishermen in the state to name the one lure they couldn't do without, eight of them would quickly pick the plastic worm.

Even so, apparently a lot of casual fishermen don't use worms regularly because they don't know how. Also, over the past few years — largely because of the rapid growth of tournament bass fishing — the techniques have been refined.

Here are some recent tips on worm fishing I've picked up from some experts.

Although a lot of successful anglers like to use spinning tackle and 8-14 pound test line when fishing with plastic worms, the tournament anglers almost invariably use stiff casting rods with free-spool casting reels loaded with 20-pound test line. Before they tie on a worm,

Wednesday for Douglas Ronald Moore, 29, Lenoir County native, son of Mrs. G. J. Smith of Kinston route 2, who committed suicide in Georgia early Monday.

### William A. Jones

Funeral services were held Monday for William A. Jones, 67, of the Moss Hill Community, who died Saturday.

### Horace S. Howard

Funeral services were held Wednesday for Horace S. Howard, 57, of the Ervin Crossroad section of lower Lenoir County who died Monday Morning.

they string a small sliding egg sinker on the line to give it extra weight for long casts and fishing deep water. The egg sinker beats the pinch-on split shot because it doesn't crimp the line causing fish to break off.

Most bass fishermen rig their own worms, and the preferred types vary from angler to angler. You most often see two basic types.

One older, but proven, method is to string a six- to eight-inch soft plastic worm on a 3/0 #5/0 weedless hook, sticking the point of the hook in the head and running the worm up the hook until the shank is covered, then pushing the point back out again.

A newer method is to thread a worm on a similar size hook that isn't weedless. The difference is that you don't run the hook quite so far into the worm's head before bringing the point out. Then you turn the point and bury it back in the worm, thus making it weedless.

Although most rig these worms to run straight in the water without twisting, some fishermen put a "bend" in the worm which causes it to twirl in the water. They use swivels to keep from twisting the line. The straight worm, without swivel, is most popular.

The favorite colors seem to be purple, translucent green, blue, black and red roughly in that order.

The technique is to cast out and let the worm sink to the

bottom, then retrieve slowly by lifting the rod tip and taking up the slack. In years past, when you got a strike, instantly gave the fish free line and let him run with the worm until he had either swallowed it or your patience evaporated.

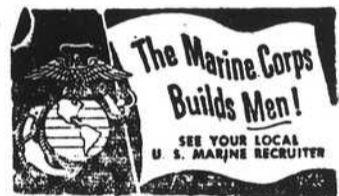
Many modern worm fishermen prefer to merely lower the rod tip when the fish strikes and wait until the fish takes out the slack in the line. Then they hit him hard with a stiff rod to set the hook. You may miss some smaller fish this way, but not many big ones, and you won't kill the fish you don't plan to keep because they'll be hooked in the mouth or lip rather than the gut or gills.

Finally, keep hook points razor sharp. A small auto point file is perfect for this.

Admittedly, this is sketchy coverage of the subject, but maybe you'll find some information of value. From now on into the winter months, bass fishing should be generally good.

And if another fisherman asks you if you've got worms, don't be offended.

Show him a big bass.



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