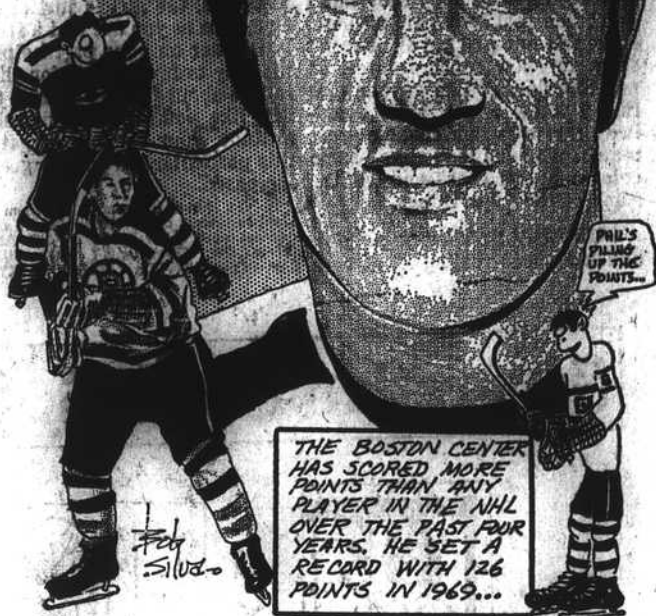


# SPORTS CORNER

THE FIRST PLAYER TO SCORE MORE THAN 100 POINTS IN TWO SEPARATE SEASONS PHIL ESPPOSITO IS SETTING A TERRIFIC PACE AGAIN IN THE NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE...

HOT MAN ON ICE...



THE BOSTON CENTER HAS SCORED MORE POINTS THAN ANY PLAYER IN THE NHL OVER THE PAST FOUR YEARS. HE SET A RECORD WITH 126 POINTS IN 1969...

## SEED CORN KEY FACTOR IN FIGHTING SOUTHERN CORN BLIGHT

The seed North Carolina corn growers plant this spring will determine more than any other single factor the degree of susceptibility and resistance to the leaf blight that ravaged last year's crop.

This was the initial observation made last summer and the experts have found no reason to alter it, according to North Carolina State University extension pathologist J. C. Wells and agronomist A. D. Stuart.

The Texas or T cytoplasm used widely as a source of male sterility in seed production is directly associated with blight susceptibility. The rule of thumb is, the higher the T cytoplasm content the higher the disease risk. Seed of 100 per cent normal or N cytoplasm offer the highest level of protection from the new race of blight as it was observed on 1970 corn.

Wells and Stuart, in educational meetings they are holding with county extension agents and growers, are suggesting the following list as priorities in selecting seed for 1971:

First choice, 100 per cent N cytoplasm seed.

Second choice, blends of T and N seed with N content of 50 per cent or greater.

Third choice, F-2 or second generation seed from 100 per cent N varieties.

Fourth choice, seed being offered on a limited basis from male pollinators from 100 per cent N inbreds.

Fifth choice, open pollinated corn or the type widely grown in North Carolina before hybrids were adopted.

Sixth choice, an alternate crop. Stuart and Wells provided answers for the following questions, which are among those most frequently asked by growers:

Q. What can growers expect from the blight in 1971?

A. The threat generally is greater than last year, largely because the organism that causes the disease is already present and will not have to be blown in from the Deep South.

Q. What can growers do to maximize production potential?

A. First, take a soil test and lime as recommended. Second, plant as much of the crop as possible to normal or N cytoplasm seed. Third, plant as early as practical — when means when soil temperature in the seed zone reaches at least 60 degrees.

Fourth, rotate corn off land that was in corn last year if possible. Fifth, on land

### "I REMEMBER" BY THE OLD TIMER

From Arthur Pope, Danville, Indiana: "The log cabin in which I was born stood near the banks of a small creek and timber land. An old man with an ox team took logs to the mill. We had no electricity, no refrigeration, no modern appliances and to keep the flies away, we had mosquito bar over windows and doors.

One hot day my mother was making grain sacks for our wheat when it was threshed. She used the old foot peddle sewing machine. When her work was completed, she took the sacks into the cabin and stacked them neatly in the corner. Upon hearing my baby brother cry, she ran into the room in time to see a big black snake make his way from under the pile of sacks and slither out the open door.

So those were the good old days?"

From Mrs. William Hutchison, Mt. Morris, Mich.: To the gentleman who thought he might be the only grandson of a Civil War veteran; My brother-in-law, Samuel O. Morris, is the SON, yes the SON of a Civil War Veteran. His father, William F. Morris was born Dec. 31, 1843 and died Jan. 25, 1919. Samuel O. Morris was born April 7, 1912, when his father was 69 years old. William F. Morris served with Company C, 9th Reg., Illinois Infantry, was discharged at Louisville, Ky., July 9, 1865. His complete records are on file in Washington, D.C. I wonder how many others are alive whose fathers were Civil War veterans?

(Send contributions to this column to The Old Timer, Box 639, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601.)

that was in corn last year, deep plow where this hasn't already been done and grow the 1971 corn by the no-tillage method. Sixth, reduce plant population by roughly 2,000 plants below that recommended on seed tags. Seventh, keep fields free of grass and weeds that will prolong high moisture conditions around the lower part of the plant. Eighth, avoid planting, if possible, on low lying fields where surface moisture conditions would tend to create conditions favorable for fungus build-up.

Q. What are the chances that there will be a breakdown of the apparent resistance to blight carried by normal cytoplasm corn?

A. This is not anticipated. However, virtually all corn is susceptible in the seedling stage. Once 100 per cent N corn is past this stage, resistance should be very good.

Q. Is there a test for T and N cytoplasm content of seed corn?

A. The one known test available is provided by the Iowa seed testing laboratory for a cost of \$11 per sample.

Q. Are there certain precautions farmers should take to avoid pitfalls during an abnormal situation?

A. Yes. Two that come to mind are these: (1) Don't buy hybrid seed that are not labeled as to cytoplasm content; and (2) Weigh carefully all factors before deciding to follow the relatively expensive practice of a fungicidal spray treatment on field corn.

Q. Should all seed be treated with a fungicidal seed treatment?

A. Yes. Although none of the treatments currently recommended for corn free the seed of inoculum of the new race of blight, they do provide insurance against damage from other disease organism. Should a material for treating seed for the new race of blight be approved before planting, the seed should be retreated using this material — provided, of course, that it is fairly priced.

## LAFF OF THE WEEK



"For the third time, are you having another cup of coffee?"

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

### ACROSS

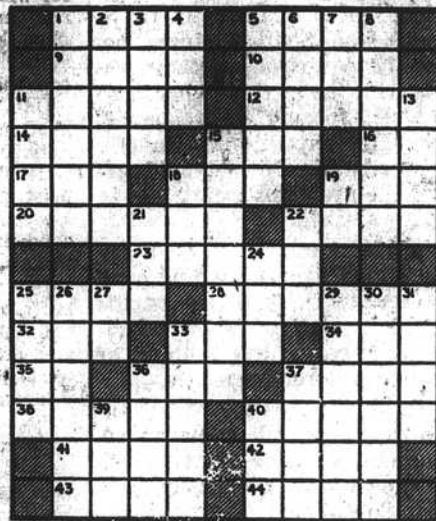
1. Little people
5. "Fyg-malion" author
9. Spoken
10. Ripped
11. Apple problem
12. Type style
14. On the apex
15. Fabric fuss
16. Ring victory
17. Myrna, for one
18. Mention
19. Type of engine
20. Browser
22. Sharpen
23. Eagle's nest
25. Wild duck flavor
28. Ahead
32. Poem
33. Beard of rye
34. French coin
35. Baseball abbreviation
36. Repeat (mus.)
37. — gin
38. Flunges
40. Hammer ends
41. Account rendered
42. Askew (Brit.)
43. Location
44. Reproduce

### DOWN

1. Excessively polite (3 wds.)
2. Gully
3. Moist
4. Cunning
5. Maverick
6. Basketball term
7. Limb
8. Debilitate
11. Berlin
13. Memo
15. Contracts
18. Witness
19. "Little Women" sister
21. Girl's nickname (3 wds.)
22. Chop
24. Lodge
25. Incite
26. Im- provided words
27. Pronoun
29. Dormant
30. Vandeville name
31. Union fee
33. Passage-way

ANSWER TO PUZZLE ON PAGE SEVEN

26. Quick drink
27. Western lily
29. Roman numeral
40. Ocean (abbr.)



MAN & MACHINE . . . Astronaut Alan B. Shepard Jr. stands near a Lunar Landing Training Vehicle at the Manned Spacecraft Center, Houston. Commander of the Apollo 14 lunar landing mission, Shepard was at the controls of the Apollo 14 Lunar Module when it landed on the Moon in the highlands near Fra Mauro.

Not Lead The average "lead" pencil actually consists of a combination of Bavarian clay and Madagascar graphite.

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