



Agriculturally Speaking

By L. B. HARDAGE
County Extension Chairman

Dove hunting has been very popular in Warren County for a long time and should continue to be if you, as a dove hunter, abide by the rules of a good sportsman.

A word of caution if you want to continue to enjoy this sport. Do not throw trash, bottles, etc., down in the field or beside the road. Put trash in your auto or truck and put in a trash container. Don't ride down fences, cross at gates—you have plenty of time to get your limit of doves if you let them get close enough. Never shoot at a low flying dove. Don't drink while hunting.

It is up to you if you want this type of hunting and are willing to abide by the rules of good conduct.

From all indications, doves will not be found as easily in Warren County as in years past. Due to the following reasons:

(1). Corn crops are very short in most sections of the county. Most silage had to be cut early due to the drought and hot weather. No corn left in many fields.

(2). Most fields just don't have the feed left. Some are grassy; doves like clean fields, however, they will feed in grassy fields if feed is available.

A good bet would be a wheat field that has been clipped the past week. Another likely place would be millet fields that have been cut for hay. I guess dove hunting will be good the first of the season and will be spotty the rest of the season.

Mr. W. F. Rooker of the Oine community, and probably other farmers, will conduct public hunts. As of today, there are plenty of doves in this section. They should be plentiful by opening day, Sept. 3.

There will be other hunts over the county—these are by invitation only. If you wish to go dove hunting, I would check around before the season opens and select a place and contact the farmer ahead of the season.

A few suggestions that might help you get your limit are:

(1). Select a place near the top of ridge-doves usually fly lower there than when they cross over a bottom.

(2). Use a 28 inch barrel on gun if you have one—preferably 12 gauge.

(3). I prefer a medium loaded shell - 3/4 grams of powder, 1 1/4 ounces of shot, and a No. 8 shot. You do not need a high power shell for doves.

(4). Find a bush, clump of weeds, tree, or some place to hide and be still.

(5). Don't be impatient—let doves get to within 30-40 yards unless you are a dove hunter. A good dove hunter will kill most of his doves 30 to 50 yards.

(6). I prefer to get in the field about 2:00 or 2:30 p. m. — usually they don't move much until 2:30 on.

(7). Leave field by no later than 6:00 p. m. thus giving the doves a chance to feed.

(8). Don't get too close to another hunter unless both agree or know where you are.

(9). Always be careful and never shoot low as you may shoot something besides a dove. Don't shoot close to someone's house.

(10). Watch out for cattle.

(11). Be sure to have a valid license. Don't kill over the limit and try to find all doves shot down.

Happy Hunting!

Cut Tobacco Stalks
Disc under this year's tobacco stalks. For more money at next years

harvest, follow these steps:

(1). Cut stalks.
(2). Plow or disc under.
(3). Disc again in two weeks.

(4). Seed cover crop.

For more information, contact your County Extension Agent or the R-6-P Committee in your community.

IRS Announces Relief For Some N. C. Taxpayers

GREENSBORO — Immediate tax relief is available for some North Carolina taxpayers who suffered crop losses in the drought which has occurred this summer, the Internal Revenue Service has announced.

A special provision of the tax law permits taxpayers in Federally declared disaster areas to deduct their losses on either their current year's return or the prior year's return, according to the IRS.

The following North Carolina counties were declared disaster areas by the President on August 11.

Cabarrus, Caswell, Cleveland, Columbus, Davidson, Davie, Durham, Forsythe, Franklin, Gaston, Granville, Guilford, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Lincoln, Moore, Orange, Person, Randolph, Richmond, Rockingham, Rowan, Wake, Stanly, Surry, Stokes, Vance, Warren, Wayne, Wilkes, Yadkin.

Losses to crops are generally deductible in full. No deduction is allowed, however, for the portion of any loss which is reimbursed by insurance.

Taxpayers needing help in preparing their returns or claiming refunds should contact their local IRS office, or call the toll free number 1-800-822-8800. Ask for the free booklet, "Tax Information on Disasters, Casualty Losses and Thefts."

4-H Club Holds Monthly Meeting

By KATHLEEN SELLERS
The Northern Vaughan 4-H Club held its monthly meeting August 22, in the basement of Ashley Grove Baptist Church. President, Ben Sellers presided.

The devotion started with the Pledge of Allegiance followed by a song, prayer, and 4-H pledge.

The assistant secretary read the minutes in place of the secretary and called the roll.

Old business was a talk on how we loved summer camp and plans to go back next year.

New business was a talk on the dog show. Only one person said that he would bring his dog. Members decided that they could put some exhibits at the county fair.

For recreation, members played a game called "Keep The Ball Rolling."

The meeting closed with the 4-H Motto.

Solar Age Dawning For Home Heating

If you want a place in the sun, housebuilders and architects are getting ready to put you there.

The day has arrived for the sun-powered house—no longer unthinkably expensive, due to rising gas and oil prices; no longer a dream of far-out designers, thanks to new building materials and ideas; no longer with only kiss-off encouragement from officialdom.

There are 2,000 to 5,000 solar-heated houses in the United States today. President Carter, outlining his energy policy, hopes there will be 2.5 million by 1985.

If there are, Americans will be well along in relearning a lot of living styles—from those of Colonial barnbuilders to Indian cliff dwellers—long forgotten during the century of relatively cheap heating fuels, the National Geographic Society says.

8 Million Solar Homes
And changes could come if architects, builders, developers—and homeowners—go for the idea of solar energy.

According to the research chief of the American Institute of Architects, there are 65 million dwelling units in the United States right now. And there could be 80 million by 1990, with at least 10 percent of them solar houses.

Attitudes are changing toward solar-heated houses.

Homeowners are slowly getting used to their different look, especially the steep, glassy roof supporting the solar energy collectors.

They take pride in owning the first solar house in their neighborhood, or delight in the way their traditional house sometimes can cleverly be adapted to solar heating without badly distorting the original design.

Young architects are graduating as pioneers in new solar energy courses. Veteran designers are researching new methods or boning up on what may have been largely theory when they were students.

Heating contractors and housebuilders are attending conferences and going to night school to learn about new materials and to study building methods for sun-powered houses. Do-it-yourselfers' books and magazine articles on sun power abound.

"Something For Nothing"
Sunshine is free and inexhaustible, giving solar energy a something for nothing appeal. However, though solar heating may be the cheapest way of warming houses by 1980, according to one expert, a sun-heating system could cost as much as \$10,000 today.

Most still say it is not practical to try to heat the house with solar energy alone; it has to be backed up—if sometimes only a little—with an oil, gas, electric, or coal furnace. But a few years ago solar heating was widely considered completely uneconomical, at best an expensive novelty.

Workable solar heating relies on relearning old principles:

Keep your house backed into the wind, like the long, sloping, north-facing roof of the Cape Cod house in Colonial days.

Get your house behind something for protection, like canyon dwellings backed against a cliff, or like 19th-century bank barns half buried into hills on the north side. Or learn a lesson from igloos, rounded and offering the least possible outside wall surface to bad weather.

Button up the house snugly. Use insulated glass, tightly fitting doors, extra insulation. Try to get along without windy-side windows, but offer something like a greenhouse wall to the sunny south.

The Warren Record

Section Two

Thursday, September 1, 1977

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Bond Is Set In Murder Case

Judge Robert E. Williford of Lewiston presided over a lengthy session of Warren County District Court on Friday. He granted continuances for 33 of the 81 cases.

Joseph Smith appeared in court on a hearing for murder. He is alleged to have mortally wounded Henry Dickerson by a blow to the head following a disagreement between the men on August 3. Both men were residents at Warren Plaza Rest Home. The court found probable cause for the felony charge and ordered Smith to appear at the next criminal session of Superior Court to answer the charge with bond set at \$15,000.

Other cases disposed of included:

Larry K. Arnold of New Jersey was called and failed on charges of speeding 65 in 55 mph zone.

James Ronnie Ball of Graham entered a plea of speeding in excess of 35 mph after being charged with speeding 50 in 35 mph zone and was fined \$25 and court costs.

William Battle, Warren County, was called and failed on failure to see safe movement violation. The state took a voluntary dismissal.

Calvin Brooks, Jr., of New York, was granted a voluntary dismissal on improper passing charge.

Cleophus Coleman of Washington, D. C., was called and failed with a following too closely violation.

Dennis Kirk Creed of Mount Airy pled guilty of speeding in excess of 35 mph and was fined \$25 and court costs. Paul Edward Darden of Virginia failed to appear to answer charges of driving while license revoked. He was ordered arrested for appearance on Sept. 23 with bond set at \$500 with previous bond of \$100 ordered forfeited.

Lewis Davis, Jr., failed to appear for four charges of worthless checks. He was ordered arrested for appearance on Sept. 9 with bond set at \$100 in each case.

Carla Ettinger, simple possession of marijuana, fined \$50 and court costs. On resisting arrest charge, a voluntary dismissal was granted.

James Cecil Gillispie of Wake County called and failed on a non-support charge. He was ordered arrested for appearance on Sept. 9 with bond set at \$500.

The State took a voluntary dismissal in the case of Jimmy Griggs charged with larceny from the person.

Marjorie Wortham Harmon was granted voluntary dismissal on a failure to see safe movement violation.

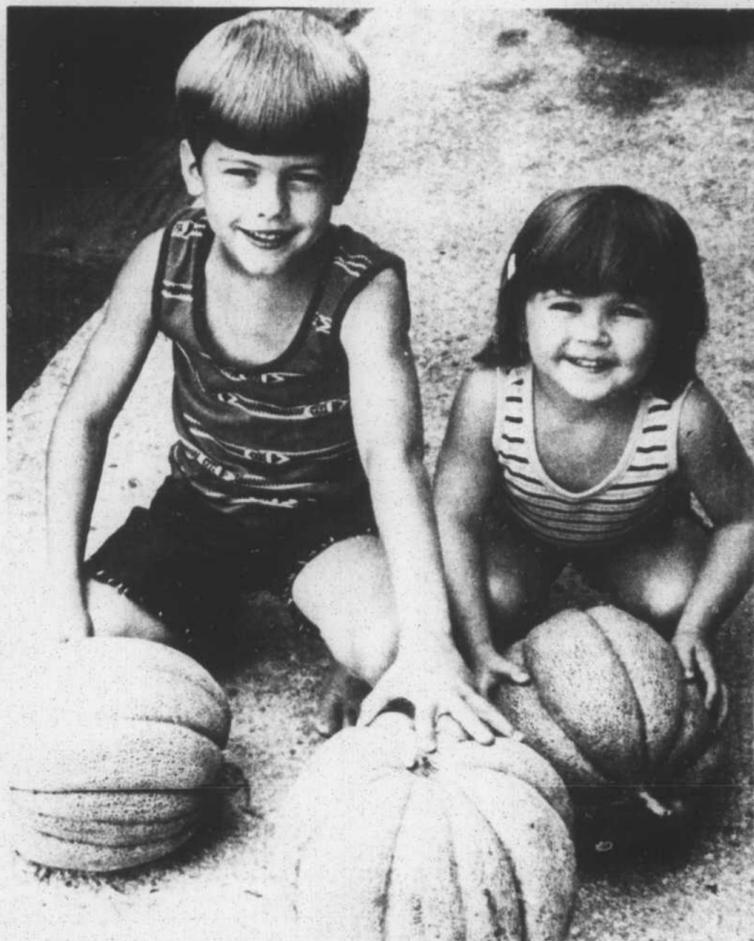
Jamie Hayes of Vance County pled guilty to careless and reckless driving after the consumption of alcohol after he was charged with driving under the influence of intoxicants. He was ordered to jail for 90 days, suspended upon the condition that he pay fine of \$300 and court costs.

Albert Henderson of Warren County, nonsupport, was called and failed. Ordered arrested for appearance on Sept. 23 with bond set at \$200.

Timothy Jackson of Maryland was called and failed for charges of speeding 78 in 55 mph zone and no operator's license and displaying fictitious license.

Johnnie Mack Jones of Warren County, was found guilty of assault on female, Beverly Jones, and was ordered to jail for 30 days, suspended for 12 months on the condition that he remain of good behavior and in no way assault, molest or harass his wife and pay court costs.

Robert Otis Jones of



Christopher (Chris) Stallings, seven-year-old cantaloupe grower of Route 2, Macon, and his young sister and helper, Kimberly, 3, display three of their large cantaloupes here last Thursday. The one in the center weighs 17 1/2 pounds. The boy and girl are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stallings. The father said he plowed the rows for his son, who did all the other work, and sold about \$42 worth of cantaloupes, as well as a watermelon weighing from 75 to 80 pounds.

Virginia pled guilty to failure to stop at red light and was ordered to pay court costs. He was granted a voluntary dismissal in no operator's license charge.

Clarence Massenburg of Franklin County was given voluntary dismissal on charges of no operator's license.

Robert Alexander Meadows of Warren County was ordered to jail for 60 days, suspended on the condition he pay fine of \$50 and court costs after pleading guilty to improper registration and no insurance.

Clemon Richard Parham of Warren County was ordered to pay court costs

for no inspection sticker. John Louis Pedroli pled guilty to speeding 70 in 55 mph zone after being charged with speeding 80 in 55 mph zone, fined \$25 and court costs.

Herman Pope of Franklin County was called and failed on a nonsupport charge. He

(Continued on page 4-B)



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