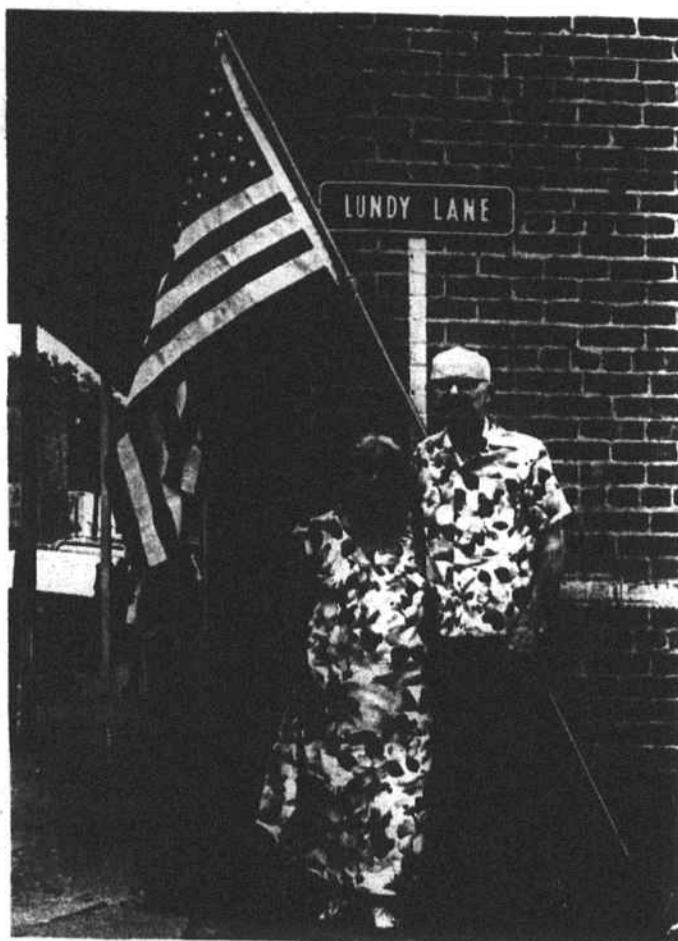


'Cutest Little Thing'

By Marty Vega

Pierre doesn't romp in the backyard of 405 Dickson St. anymore with his pals. Somebody killed Pierre on Thursday, June 9. His life ended on Monday, June 13. The seven-month old peekapoo was put out of misery Monday morning, the victim of a combination of rat poison and arsenic. A "large dose," the veterinarian said. "He was the cutest little thing. Never hurt a soul," mistress June Dolan said. "How could anyone do such a horrible thing." Mrs. Dolan was at work at her job at the Open Arms Rest Home on June 9 while Pierre and his pals, Mimi and Little Gigi, spent the day outdoors in the fenced-in backyard. That night, the pup appeared ill and later went into convulsions. Mrs. Dolan rushed him to a Red Springs vet where he received three injections immediately and a fourth later before coming home. On Friday, Pierre went into violent convulsions again and Mrs. Dolan rushed him back to the vet. He stayed in the hospital for the weekend but on Monday morning the vet called Mrs. Dolan. There was no hope for her pet and it would be best to put him to sleep. "That poor little fellow. It broke my heart and I just can't get over it," Mrs. Dolan said. "It was a terrible sight to have to see. I'm just glad my granddaughter wasn't here when it happened.

People have no idea what kind of death a poisoning is. It's awful to see a helpless pet go through that," she said. Mrs. Dolan said she wondered at first if Pierre might have gotten hold of some poison put out for rats. She moved into the house in March. But her landlady told her that she had never heard of anyone seeing rats and didn't know of anyone who would be using rat poison outdoors. "If someone put some food over the fence that little dog would have taken it. The other two wouldn't have, they're just that way with people. But that little dog just liked everyone, he would trust anyone," she said. "My dogs have never bothered anybody. They never go out of the yard so they don't bother anybody's garbage cans. They're quiet and they don't bark and they wouldn't cause anyone any trouble," she said. "This is the first time anything like this has ever happened. I leave the dogs in the house now when I go to work. I'm afraid to leave them outside," she said. "If somebody did this, I wonder if they ever thought what could have happened if a child got hold of some of it?" she said. "If somebody has it in their mind to poison a dog, they ought to think twice. Think what it would do to a child to see his pet suffer so horribly," she said.



NEWEST STREET -- Raeford's best-known couple, Allen and Wimzy Lundy, pose in front of the newly erected sign marking the city's newest street, Lundy Lane. It isn't really new, but the city council gave the alley next to the couple's shoe repair shop an official name to honor the Lundys. The flag is a gift from U.S. Rep. Charlie Rose, who had it flown over the Capitol in Washington last month. (Photo by John Buchholz)

CofC Manager Attends Meet

Dayna Pate, manager of the Raeford-Hoke Chamber of Commerce, has returned from the Institute for Organization Management at the University of Georgia. Over 200 voluntary organization executives from 16 states and the District of Columbia participated in the professional development program. The Georgia Institute is one of six annual, one-week sessions sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at leading universities throughout the country. Other universities that host Institutes are Notre Dame, Southern Methodist, Colorado, Mills, and Delaware. During the five-day session, participants spent 27 classroom hours in the Institute course of study, which is designed to assist volun-

tary organization executives in improving the knowledge and skills they need to upgrade the effectiveness of their organization. The Institute curriculum includes such areas as management philosophy, economic issues, government, law, organization structure, as well as contemporary subjects such as interpersonal processes, and environmental concerns. Each participant may attend progressive levels of the program throughout his professional career.

University professors chosen to serve as faculty are distinguished authorities in their fields. Additional courses are led by top-level Chamber of Commerce executives, making the faculty unique in its depth and range of knowledge and experience.

Child abuse hurts everybody.

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Raeford, N. C.

Farm Items

By W. S. Young, Agri. Extension Chairman & Freddie O'Neal, Asst. Agri. Extension Agent

Energy saving has become a problem for tobacco farmers that are using bulk barns. If you start with 2,000 pounds of tobacco and an oil furnace is 75% efficient, it should take 230 gallons of oil to cure it. If you start with the same poundage with LP gas and its efficiency is 95%, it will take 272 gallons of gas. The average for oil in N.C. is about 350 gallons per ton of tobacco cured. If you start with 15,000 pounds of green tobacco, you end up with 3,000 pounds of cured leaf and 12,000 pounds of water taken out.

Most of the curing problems with bulk curing come directly from poor ventilation. Air must pass through every part of the rack or box. Racks must be packed tightly and around the edges and boxes must be pushed tightly together. A high wet bulb reading of 100° to 105° must be maintained during the yellowing process. To raise the wet bulb temperature, close the fresh air damper. Barns need to be insulated and a great saving can be made by putting polyurethane on top of the cement slab and under the perforated floor.

Farmers are getting careless with the empty pesticide cans around

the county. A large number are being left beside the roads and some contain small amounts of material. Please destroy them or at least keep them in one area until you can dispose of them. To be safe, rinse them out several times after you empty them. Farmers should be careful in mixing materials and take someone with them while they are spraying for safety purposes.

A tour to some farms in Lexington, S.C., on sandy soil as we have in some areas revealed some ways of making extra income from this land. All of these farmers had solid set irrigation that covered most of the cropland. They were producing sweet corn, squash, kale, turnips, mustard, beets and salad onions. These crops were being planted every 21 days for the entire year. They harvested the greens, put them in boxes and iced them down for shipping directly from the farm. The onions, turnips and beets were put in dozen bunches, washed by an irrigation system and sold this way. They used high school students for harvesting and usually paid a good bit above the minimum wage. It's a good way to increase farm income from vegetables.

Third Century Water Corp. Directors Note Progress

Third Century Water Corp., a member-owned water system serving Lumber Bridge, Oak Ridge, and Rex, made its first payment on a development loan of \$177,300 from Advancement, Inc., of Lumberton at its June board meeting June 13 at Lumbree River Electric Membership Corp. in Red Springs. TCWC board president Stephen F. Ammons, presented the \$13,535 annual payment to Advancement, Inc., special impact program leader Richard Wallace.

In presenting the payment to Wallace, Ammons lauded Advancement for its help in building a water system in the Lumber Bridge area. He said that prior to the system being completed in 1971, "Lumber Bridge had the highest unemployment rate of any community in North Carolina."

He also cited civic leaders Roger Hall of Lumber Bridge and J.A. "Bus" Singleton, Jr., of Red Springs and Lumbree River Electric Membership Corp. for their roles in the success of Third Century Water Corp.

Hall directed the project and was first president of the corporation, and Singleton is past president and a current member of Advancement, Inc., representing Robeson Co. Lumbree River EMC has managed the project since 1972.

Ammons said the initial water system included an elevated 200,000 gallon water tank and two wells capable of pumping 500 gallons of water per minute.

"At that time," he said, "there were 63 residential customers and one industrial plant. Today, we have 124 residential customers and two large industrial plants with a combined employment of over one thousand."

In 1975, a third well and chemical treatment facilities were added to the system, and Third Century Water Corp. is now capable of supplying over two million gallons of water a day.

Impact program leader Wallace said that Advancement is working on similar projects in Bladen, Columbus and Hoke counties. He also said that the organization is governed by a 16-member board of directors from these four counties.

He continued by saying that Advancement's initial funding was

through the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Farmers Home Administration, and that Advancement was created "as a special impact program to primarily stop out-migration in the four-county area by facilitating industrial development."

Advancement's directors from Robeson County, in addition to Singleton, include John Robert Jones of Pembroke; Fred R. Keith of Lumberton; and Col. Frederick R. Weber of Lumber Bridge. Hoke County is represented presently by Ralph Barnhart and Ivery McNair, both of Raeford.

Hoke ASCS

USDA ISSUES COUNTY LOAN AND PURCHASE RATES FOR 1977 - CROP WHEAT - County loan and purchase rates for 1977 - crop wheat were issued on June 13 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). The rates are based on the national loan rate for No. 1 grade wheat of \$2.25 per bushel, unchanged from 1976, announced April 4. Loan rates vary from county to county primarily to reflect differences in transportation costs.

The major changes from 1976 are these: Adjustments to reflect changes in production patterns and prices received by farmers; increases in protein premiums to reflect market demand for higher protein wheats; and increases in discounts for No. 2 and No. 3 grade wheats of two and four cents per bushel, respectively, to encourage delivery of higher quality wheat.

The net effect of these rate adjustments is a reduction from 1976 levels of one cent per bushel in all major wheat producing states and three cents per bushel in all states east of the Mississippi and in Arkansas and Louisiana. Minor adjustments were made to individual county rates to retain past county - to - county loan relationships.

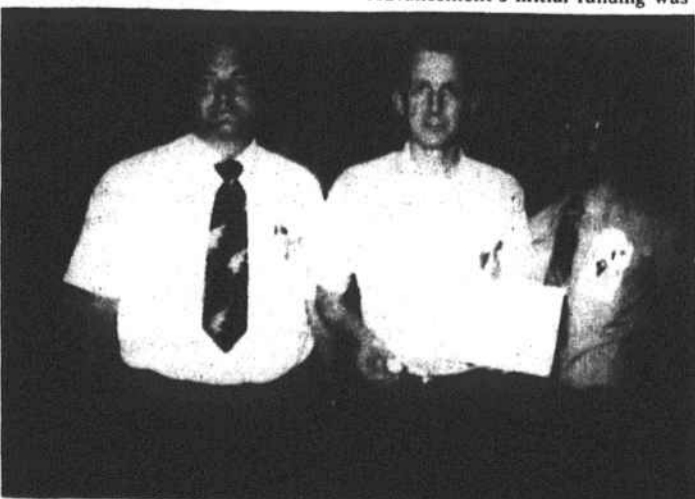
Copies of the 1977 - crop wheat county loan rates will be available by writing to the Grains, Oilseeds, and Cotton Division, USDA - ASCS, P.O. Box 2415, Washing-

ton, D.C. 20013.

WHEAT -- NEW FARM ALLOTMENT -- Applications for new farm allotments must be filed by July 1, 1977. For eligibility requirements contact the county office.

CROP ACREAGE REPORTS -- Crop acreage reports are required on all allotment crops for 1977. The final date for reporting cotton is July 15. Wheat and barley should be reported prior to harvest. Corn and grain sorghums must be reported by Sept. 1. Farmers are urged to report to the county office earlier if possible. Spot checks will be made on farms to assure that acreage reports are accurate.

ELIGIBILITY FOR PARTICIPATION IN ALL PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY ASCS IS ESTABLISHED UNDER LAW WITHOUT REGARD TO RACE, COLOR, CREED, NATIONAL ORIGIN OR SEX.



RECOGNITION -- Leon Patterson completed 20 years of service with Burlington Industries on June 20. He is a supply room attendant on first shift. Leon is shown receiving his Twenty Year Service Pin and Certificate from his supervisor, Billy Posey, and office manager, Fred Eanes.



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