



GARDEN TIME

Annuals bloom quickly from seed and give an abundance of color for the flower beds and borders. They are called annuals because they develop from seed, produce flowers, ripen fresh seed and die in one year.

Annuals are available in great variety. The reason for this is the attention the plant breeders have given to these popular garden favorites. They are available in many colors and growth habits and have a wide range of adaptability.

They may be used effectively in mass bedding arrangements to provide a long season of color. Tall-growing kinds may be used for background effect. There are also a large number of low-growing types which are excellent for borders and edging beds, walks and paths. Frequently, they are used as rock garden plants and in window boxes.

The majority of hardy annuals are not too demanding from the standpoint of soil types but are affected more by temperature and light conditions determine the season as well as the duration of flowering.

Seed should be planted in well-prepared soil. A common fault here is sowing the seed too thickly and not thinning the young seedlings sufficiently to give room for full development.

Another common mistake is covering the seed too deep. The very small seed, planted in well-prepared soil, may be "watered in," using the garden hose with the nozzle adjusted to a fine spray. A sprinkling can may also be used.

Such plants as sweet alyssum and the marigolds are true annuals. Some other plants, while technically classed as biennials and perennials, are treated as annuals because their term in the flower garden is determined more by low temperatures at the end of the season than by their normal life cycle. In this group would be included verbena, petunia, dusty miller, salvia and many others.

When planning your list of varieties be sure to include some that can be dried for arrangements during the winter months—globeflower, statice and strawflower, to name a few of the many available.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY NORTH CAROLINA JONES COUNTY

I, the undersigned, pursuant to the authority vested in me by law will offer for sale on the premises of the farm known as the "Nancy Gooding" or "Stephen Alligood Place" in Beaver Creek Township, Jones County, North Carolina about the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., Saturday, April 21st, 1962 the following items of personal property for cash.

- 2 Mules
- 1 Tractor Farmall H
- 1 Hay Baler
- 1 Bush and Bog Disk
- 1 Field Disk
- 2 Tower plows
- 1 Cole Corn Planter
- 2 Guano Sowers
- 2 Two-horse Plows
- 2 One-horse Turning plows
- 3 Stonewall Plows
- 2 Five-Tooth Cultivators
- 1 Boyette Two-row Sprayer
- 1 Two-horse wagon
- 1 Cart
- 4 Tobacco Trucks
- 12 Thousand tobacco sticks
- 1 Smoothing Harrow (Tractor

Hot Off The Griddle—Pimiento Crab Roll-Ups



Corameal pancakes are never hot off the griddle when they get an inside scoop of delicate crab meat and bright red pimiento. Easy as 1-2-3, pimiento crab roll-ups deserve front page space in your favorite cook book.

- Corameal Pancakes**
- 1 cup corameal
 - 1 cup flour
 - 1 tablespoon baking powder
 - 1 tablespoon sugar
 - 1 1/2 teaspoons salt
 - 2 cups milk
 - 1 or 2 eggs
 - 4 tablespoons melted margarine
 - 1/4 to 1/2 cup canned pimientos, chopped

Sift together the first 5 ingredients. Combine the remaining ones, and mix all ingredients together lightly. Drop the batter on the griddle by 1/4 cupfuls.

- Pimiento Crab Filling**
- 3 tablespoons butter, melted
 - 3 tablespoons flour
 - 1 cup milk
 - 1 cup crab meat
 - 1 can or jar (4 oz.) whole pimientos, chopped
 - 1/4 teaspoon oregano
 - 1/2 teaspoon salt
 - 1 teaspoon prepared mustard

Make a sauce of the butter, flour and milk. When it is medium thick, mix in the remaining ingredients. Drop about 2 tablespoons of the pimiento crab mixture down the center of each pancake, roll up, and fasten the edges with a toothpick. Reheat, if necessary, in a 350° oven for about 5 minutes. Makes 6 servings of 2 pancakes each.

- Drawn)**
- 1 John Deer6 Mower and Rake
 - 1 Breaking Plow (Tractor Drawn)
 - 1 Corn Sheller
- and other miscellaneous articles of personal property.
- This 31st day of March, 1962.
- George Davenport
Farm Manager
Nancy Gooding Estate
Darris W. Koonce
Attorney at Law
Trenton, N. C.
April 5, 12

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

The undersigned, having qualified as administratrix of the estate of Ray Franklin Huggins, deceased, late of Jones County, this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them to the undersigned or her attorney before the 26th day of March, 1963, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate settlement.

This 26th day of March, 1962.

THELMA E. HUGGINS
Administratrix of the Estate of Ray Franklin Huggins
Donald P. Brock
Attorney at Law
Trenton, N. C.
Mar. 29, April 5, 12, 19

Urge Your Friends To Subscribe To The Journal

Agronomists Say Poor Liming Threatens N. C. Farm Profits

If North Carolina farmers are going to reach their farm income goal of \$1.6 billion by the end of 1966, they will have to do a better job of liming.

This is the opinion of soil experts from North Carolina State College and the North Carolina Department of Agriculture who have studied recent liming trends in the state.

In fact, a newly completed survey shows that North Carolina farmers are using less than 60 per cent of the lime they need for maximum yields and profits.

The percentage of adequately limed soil varies widely across North Carolina, however, according to N. C. Department of Agriculture agronomist C. D. Welch, who conducted the study.

Coastal Plain farmers, for example, are applying only one-third of their annual lime needs. Piedmont and West North Carolina farmers, on the other hand, are applying four-fifths of their lime needs.

Welch attributes much of this difference to the present Agricultural Conservation Program. Under the program, farmers are eligible for government assistance in liming land-conserving crops, such as forage. Traditional row crops of the Coastal Plain are not eligible for this assistance.

Welch reports that more and more Coastal Plain farmers are purchasing lime without the government assistance.

In 1960, for example, Coastal Plain farmers used 155,000 tons of lime, only 65,000 tons of which were bought with ACP help. During the

same year, Piedmont farmers received government help on 295,000 tons of the 325,000 tons they applied. Mountain farmers received help on 85,000 of the 95,000 tons they used.

Welch estimates that a total of 575,000 tons of lime were applied in North Carolina in 1960. He figures that Tar Heel farmers could have profitably used 1,000,000 tons, however.

In the Coastal Plain, the annual lime needs has been placed at 480,000 tons. Some 155,000 tons were used in 1960.

Piedmont farmland needs 400,000 tons annually, of which 325,000 tons were applied in 1960. Mountain farmers used about 95,000 tons of their estimated 1960 needs of 120,000 tons.

Dr. Gene Younts of the State College Soils Department says the value of lime has been recognized for centuries.

Younts points out that most soils in North Carolina are acid unless they have been limed. In addition to native acidity, soils tend to become acid due to the loss of bases by leaching and plant removal.

By acid soils, Dr. Younts means that they contain large amounts of hydrogen and aluminum.

Here are some of the major things that lime does for the soil:

- (1) Reduces harmful levels of aluminum.
- (2) Supplies the plant with calcium, and magnesium, too, if dolomitic lime is used.
- (3) Increases the growth of soil microorganisms.
- (4) Increases the availability of phosphorus.
- (5) Decreases the losses of potassium and ammonium nitrogen by leaching.
- (6) Brings about a more desired availability of certain trace elements.
- (7) Improves the physical conditions of heavy textured (fine) soils.



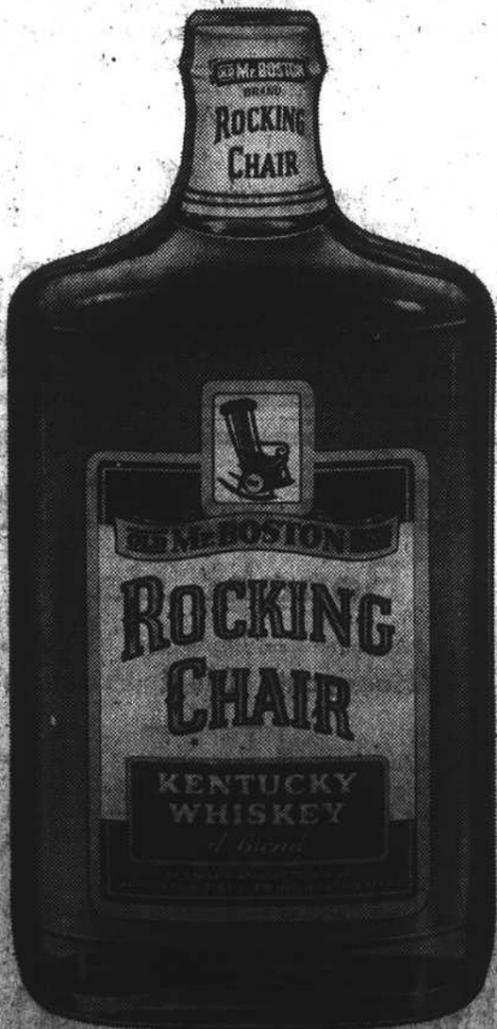
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