

Placement Important In Fertilizer Use

The placement of fertilizer can be as important in obtaining good crop stands as the kind of fertilizer used.

Fertilizer placed in contact with seeds or too close to seeds and young plants can cause salt injury, according to information published in leaflet form by the N. C. Agricultural Extension Service at State College.

The salt injury results in poor stands and slow starting plants. It is most severe in dry weather or following light rains that dissolve the fertilizer salts and leave highly concentrated salt solutions in the root zone.

In most row crop applications of more than 200-300 pounds per acre, side placement is required, as a rule, for salt damage prevention.

Nitrogen and potassium salts account for most of this injury. The fertilizer should be placed two to three inches to one side and one to two inches below the seed for row crops like corn, cotton and soybeans.

The State College scientist recommend that the fertilizer be mixed thoroughly in the row or broadcast if side placement equipment isn't available.

For tobacco the band should be three and one-half to four inches from the transplants. This greater distance reduces chances of placing plants in the fertilizer band. The band should be four to six inches below the top of the row.

Again, if proper equipment is not available, it is suggested that the fertilizer be placed eight to ten inches deep from the top of the row — deep enough so roots of the transplants will not be in it — or broadcast part of the fertilizer.

Seedlings of small grain or small seeded plants such as clovers, grasses and alfalfa respond very early to phosphate. Consequently, it is usually desirable to place phosphate close to the seed as is done with the conventional grain drill.

The scientists warn that it should be remembered where very high rates of nitrogen and potassium-bearing fertilizers for small seeded plants, there is some danger of fertilizer injury. In these cases it may be desirable to make a split application, broadcasting part and applying the remainder in the row at seeding.

The foregoing information is a small part of the total contained in a recent extension publication. A very detailed fertilization program

for most any crop makes up the main part of the material.

The information may be obtained without charge by requesting Leaflet No. 85, from Department of Agricultural Information, Ricks Hall, State College Station, Raleigh, N. C.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF RE-SALE OF LAND BY COMMISSIONERS OF THE COURT

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of an ORDER OF RE-SALE made by the Clerk of the Superior Court of Jones County on March 1, 1963, the said order being entered in that certain action entitled:

W. L. MOORE and wife, DAISY MOORE

vs. MABLE MOORE GRAY and husband, C. MANLY GRAY DORTHA MOORE,

the undersigned Commissioners of Court will offer for sale at 12 o'clock NOON, on MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1963, AT THE COURTHOUSE DOOR IN TRENTON, JONES COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described lands, to-wit: BEING LOT NUMBER 1, containing 335.7 acres, LOT NUMBER 2, containing 16.8 acres, and LOT NUMBER 3, containing 33.9 acres, as shown on a map entitled "ESTATE OF WALTER L. MOORE, Chinquapin Township, Jones County, North Carolina," made and platted in March and June of 1956 by E. C. Armstrong, Registered Surveyor, and recorded in Map Book 6, Page 2, Jones County Registry, said survey and map having

Garden Time

By M. E. Gardner

We have a comparatively new project in the Experiment Station which is designed to collect and test new crops which may be of interest and economic importance to North Carolina. Dr. W. T. Fike is coordinator for North Carolina in the southern region of 13 states.

One of these crops is the sunflower. I want to briefly discuss this crop with you because you might want to try it with some of your neighbors. I suggest this procedure because a group could produce enough seed to attract the trade without any one in the group becoming too heavily involved in the beginning.

Sunflower seed is used primarily as a source of oil and as wild bird food. Dr. Fike seems to think that the wild bird food idea is the best for North Carolina growers. The wholesale price of seed has been 10-14 cents per pound for the past few years. Ten cents for the smaller seed and 14 cents for the larger. Variety test plots at Plymouth

been made by the said E. C. Armstrong, Registered Surveyor, pursuant to an Order of Court entered in the above-entitled action.

The undersigned Commissioners will require of the high bidder at said sale a deposit of 10% of the amount of said high bid as evidence of good faith. That the opening bid at said sale will be the raised bid now received by the Commissioners in the amount of \$68,458.55.

This March 1, 1963.

GEORGE R. HUGHES THOMAS B. GRIFFIN F. E. WALLACE, JR. Commissioners

Jones, Reed and Griffin Attorneys-at-Law Kinston, N. C. March 7, 14

and Rocky Mouth have recorded yields of 1,000-1,600 pounds per acre; 1,000-1,200 pounds per acre at Salisbury; and 2,500-2,900 pounds per acre at Laurel Springs. These tests indicate the higher yields may be expected in the Piedmont and mountains than in eastern Carolina.

Any soil that will produce corn is adapted to sunflower seed production. The fertilizer requirements are also the same. The seed should be planted about April 1 in the Coastal Plain; April 15 in the Piedmont; and May 1 in the mountains.

There are dwarf and giant varieties. The dwarf sorts grow to a height of about six feet while the giant varieties may reach 12 feet. The giant varieties usually produce

larger yields in North Carolina than do the dwarf types.

The amount of seed per acre will depend on the variety used and the spacing of rows and seed in the row. This usually takes five or six usually mature by the last of August and the giant sorts about the last of September.

The heads may either be harvested by hand or by a grain combine. The dwarf varieties are with certain adjustments in the reel and cutter bar.

I am running out of space but have given enough for you to decide whether or not you may be interested in a project of this nature in your own community. If you are, drop me a card and I will see that you receive information in more detail than I have been able to give here.

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Mr. Farmer: Here Is Your Corn Table for 1963!

Hybrid Designation	Yield Bu./A	Moisture %	Plant Lodged %	Ear Height Inches	Ears/100 Plants	Ear Tips Exposed	Quality
YELLOW VARIETIES							
Coker 71	110	17.1	5	50	153	2	1.2
Coker 67	106	16.4	3	49	153	2	1.2
Dixie 18	105	17.9	12	60	146	1	1.2
Dixie 82	102	16.7	12	51	153	1	1.4
Wagwood 300	101	16.6	8	43	131	1	2.0
N. C. 270	100	18.4	9	48	129	6	2.2
McNair 444	98	16.2	15	49	134	1	1.9
Britt 33	98	16.7	10	52	130	3	2.1
McNair 444A	96	16.8	13	45	132	2	1.4
Funk's G-730A	96	16.4	11	48	143	2	1.8
Edmond 121	94	19.9	7	40	119	2	2.0
Pioneer 309B	92	16.3	8	42	132	4	1.8
WHITE VARIETIES							
Coker 811A	113	16.6	4	48	170	1	1.6
Coker 911	107	16.2	7	48	147	2	1.2
Coker 811	102	17.6	6	52	164	1	1.6
Dixie 29	93	16.0	10	44	145	0	2.4



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