

Sheila Vernon Bride Of Sgt. Jack Leary

Ceremony Is Solemnized At Home of Bride- groom March 13

The marriage of Miss Sheila Vernon, daughter of Mrs. Nancy B. Vernon of Chester, England, and Jack Leary, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stillman Leary of Edenton, took place Saturday afternoon, March 13, at 5:30 o'clock in the home of the bridegroom.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. B. L. Raines, pastor of the Rocky Hook Baptist Church. Prior to the ceremony, Mrs. Lynn Perry, aunt of the bridegroom, rendered a program of nuptial music and Miss Jackie Bunch sang "I Love You Truly" and "The Sweetest Story Ever Told."

The home was decorated with palms, ferns, white gladioli, chrysanthemums and burning candles.

The bride entered with the bridegroom. She wore a light blue suit with matching hat and accessories and a white orchid corsage.

The mother of the bridegroom wore an aqua crepe dress and an orchid corsage.

Immediately following the wedding ceremony the bridegroom's parents entertained at a reception for the wedding party, relatives and friends.

Following the reception, S-Sgt. and Mrs. Leary left for a short wedding trip. Upon their return, they will stay with Sgt. Leary's parents for a few days and then they will make their home in New Mexico, where Mr. Leary is now stationed in the Air Force.

Good Feathering Will Bring Higher Prices

Mr. Poultryman, are your broilers going to "feather out well?"

The question is put by R. S. Dearstyn, head of the poultry science department at N. C. State College and dean of the Tar Heel poultry industry. It is an important question, especially at this time of the year.

Dearstyn says, "Not only must the broiler be well-finished, it must also be completely feathered to bring a top market price." When broilers fail to feather well the inevitable question occurs: "Why?" Too often, says Dearstyn, the blame is placed on the diet. This is seldom the reason.

The ability to feather fully is primarily an inherited characteristic and traces back to the breeding program in the flock from which the hatching



SCIENCE and your Health

OUR USELESS SINUSES By Science Features

The body is called one of the most efficient machines but some of its parts could be done away with for they have no other function except to cause us trouble. The sinuses—cavities in bone or tissue—are the chief offenders.

There are eight sinuses, set in pairs in the cheekbone, the forehead under the eyebrows, under the bridge of the nose and in back of the nasal passages. Lined with mucous membrane, they all have drainage holes into the nose.

The trouble starts when the sinuses become irritated, infected and clogged-up from colds, smoke, dust and emotional strains. City folk working in poorly ventilated rooms suffer more than country dwellers.

Usually all the sinuses are affected and the slow sluggish discharge of mucus is blocked. The cavities fill up making a splendid breeding place for microbes and causing pressure that results in splitting headaches and a nasal and post-nasal discharge or "drip."

The disease, called sinusitis, is recurring and antibiotics are used in the treatment. Dr. Pedro A. A. Cuya conducted a series of tests in Lima, Peru, where terramycin was effectively used to kill the microbes lodged in the cavities. Doctors also alleviated some of the symptoms by opening and flushing the plugged-up passages, allowing the natural flow of mucus.

eggs were secured. Management of the broiler is very important as managerial errors may retard feather growth. The producer should avoid over crowding of houses, overheating, chilling, and severe fluctuation of brooder temperature. It should also be borne in mind that some humidity is required for normal feathering.

Other factors such as disease and certainly outbreaks of cannibalism may depress normal feathering.

Producers should purchase chicks from sources where complete feathering is an established factor, says Dearstyn. Cheap chicks sold at less cost than the price of hatching eggs are not usually a good source of rapid feathering birds. North Carolina hatcheries have furnished good broiler chicks in the past. Price and quantity being equal, it is well to buy as near at home as practical, advises the poultry expert.

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GARDEN TIME ROBERT SCHMIEL N.C. STATE COLLEGE

During the past few weeks I have received a number of calls asking when pecan trees, fruit trees, and shrubs should be fertilized and how the fertilizer should be applied—also what to use.

For most trees and shrubs the best time to apply fertilizer is at the time the buds begin to swell, or in other words, when spring is just around the corner. At this time the plants are beginning active root growth and leaf development and are able to make use of the soluble salts in the fertilizers.

Sometimes, as in the case of azaleas and many fruit plants, part of the fertilizer is applied when the buds begin to swell and part of it in June when rapid growth is taking place.

Although there is some variation in the requirements of different shrubs, it is usually safe to apply three to four pounds of 6-8-6 or similar mixed fertilizer per 100 square feet of bed space or from one fourth pound to 1 pound around each shrub where planted separately, depending on the size

of the shrub. A 6-8-6 fertilizer means that it contains 6 per cent available nitrogen, 8 per cent available phosphoric acid and 6 per cent available potash. A pint of fertilizer weighs approximately one pound. The fertilizer should be thoroughly raked into the soil under the shrubs and watered in if the soil is dry. In the case of azaleas the fertilizer may be applied on top of the mulch. For these and other acid loving plants there are special acid-reacting fertilizers available.

Shade, fruit and pecan trees require a little different treatment than shrubs. The feed roots of trees are not close to the trunk but extend out to zone under and just beyond the tips of the branches. Therefore, the fertilizer should be applied in this zone and not near the trunk. Apply one to two pounds of a 6-8-6 mixture the first year and about four pounds per inch of diameter of the trunk of the tree each year thereafter. If the land is cultivated the fertilizer may be raked separately, depending on the size

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should be applied in holes made with a crow bar or post hole digger.

For grape vines, apply one-half pound of a 6-8-6 mixture the first year, one pound each the second and third year and two to three pounds per vine each year thereafter.

Stable and poultry manure is an excellent fertilizer for trees, shrubs, and vines and should be used along with chemical fertilizers whenever available.

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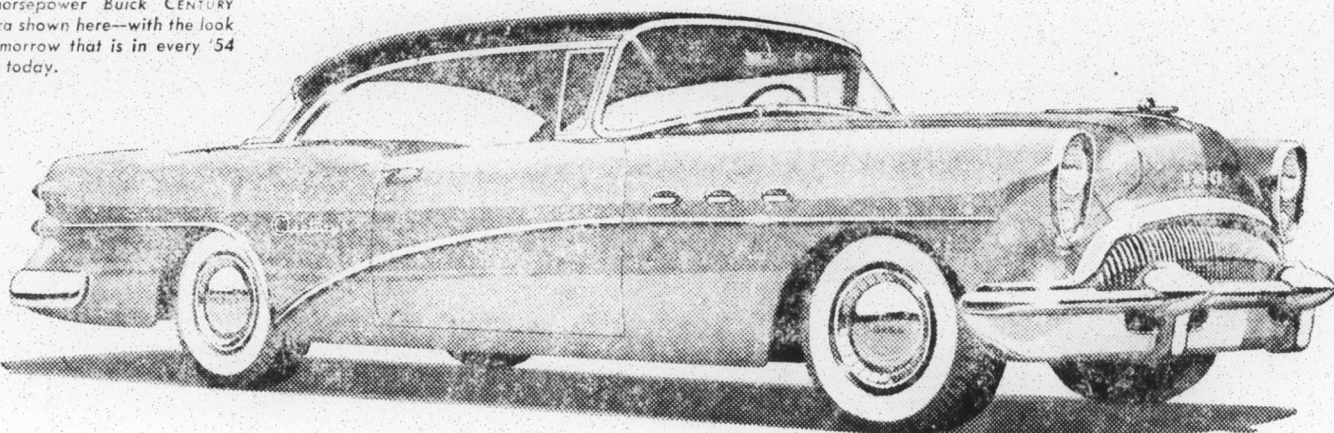
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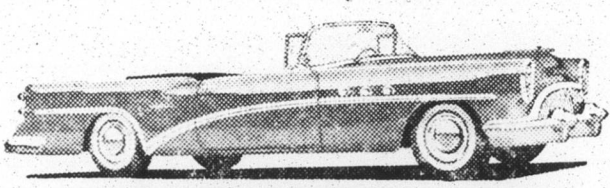
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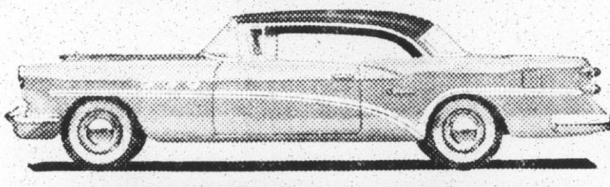
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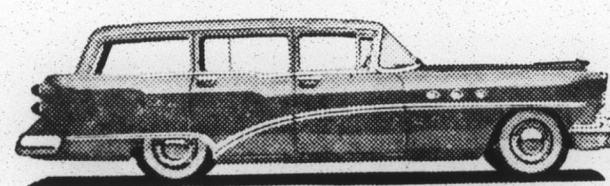
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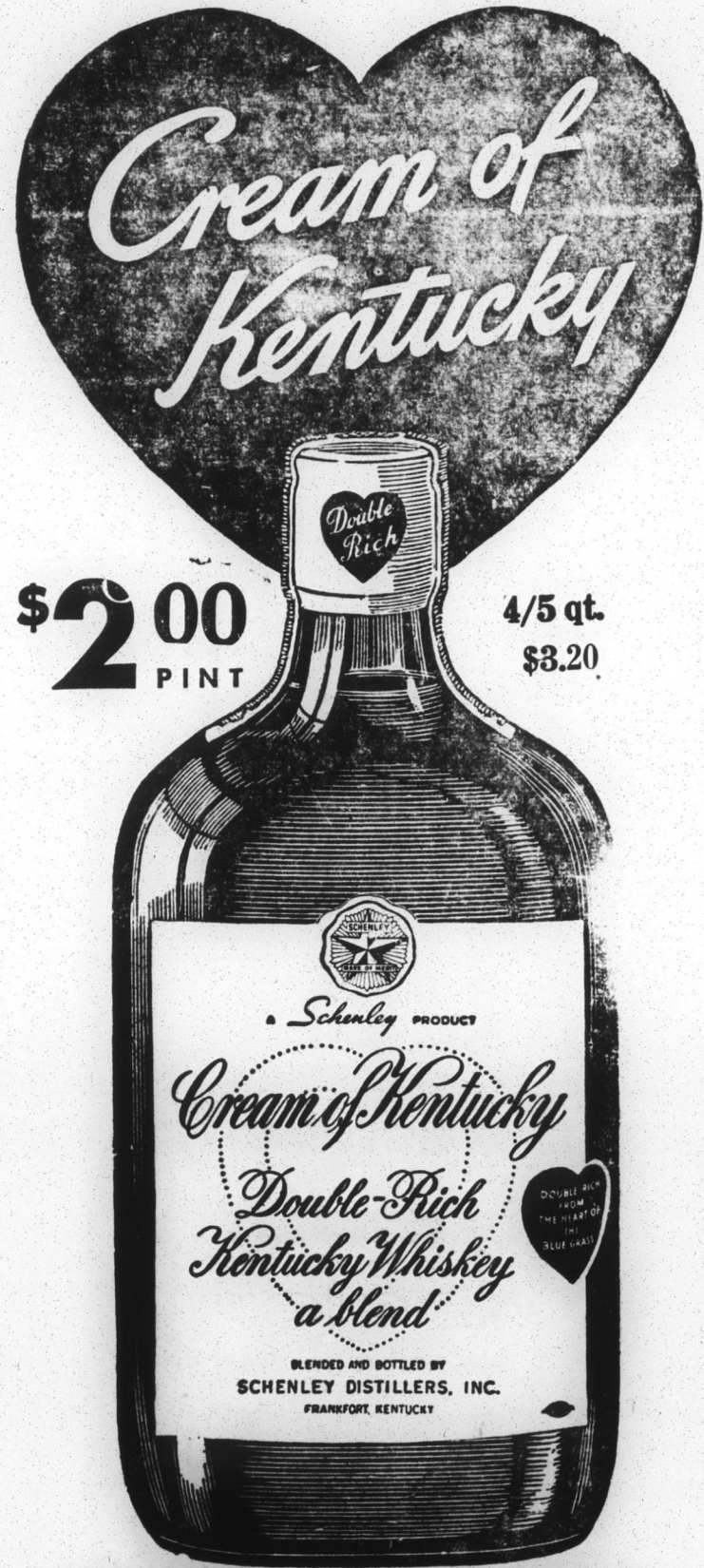
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