



INSECT CONTROL VERY IMPORTANT

**Burgiss Tells How to Curb Pests
and to Fight Garden Diseases
In This Article**

Were it not for the constant war that is being waged against insects and diseases of flowers and plants, there is a great possibility that in a few years all vegetation would be totally destroyed.

Out of the thousands of insect pests that infest our flower and vegetable gardens, orchards, vineyards and lawns, there may be segregated three fairly definite groups of these that will cover most all cases of insect pest ravages on plants. These groups would consist of, first: chewing or eating insects, or insects that eat all or a part of the foliage, some eat holes in the leaves, some eat the tender pulp like leaf cells from the top of the leaves and leave the leaf a bare skeleton. Others eat the entire leaf and thereby destroy the plant. Second: sucking, or piercing insects, which pierce the tender leaf tissue with their sharp bills or snouts, which are hollow, and suck out the juices of the leaves, causing them to wilt and die. Third, the fungus diseases which attack the foliage and the fruits of some flowers and plants causing large parts of the plant to become defoliated or the fruits to rot. There are also a number of stem and root borers, scale and various other pests that we will not have space to describe in this article.

The three above mentioned groups may be controlled with one remedy, or they may be handled separately, which in most cases, will work out to an advantage. A combination remedy may be desired for small gardens. This remedy will be discussed later on in this article.

Referring to the first group, we recall that this group includes all chewing insects. These insects may be best controlled with a poison that will be eaten and thereby produce death by poisoning, or, we will say, a stomach poison.

The second group, or sucking insects, must be controlled by other methods, because a stomach poison will remain on the outside of the leaves until it is washed off by rains. The sharp snout of the insect is pushed into the leaf through the layer of poison, and therefore none of it is eaten. For this type of insect

Discusses the Supreme Court's NRA Decision

**Mr. Chatham of Hope That Business Generally Will Observe
Minimum Wages and Maximum Hours**

The entire country has been thrown into a good deal of confusion by the decision handed down a week ago by the United States Supreme Court. This decision was unanimous in declaring the National Industrial Recovery Act unconstitutional. Business generally throughout the land has been operating under various codes, and by the decision of the Court these codes automatically became inoperative.

It is my hope that business generally will respect the minimum wage and the maximum working hour for labor that was in force under the codes. As far as child labor is concerned, very few children have been employed in industry for many years past, and public sentiment has already practically stopped the employment of young children in industry.

We announced last week that we expected to indefinitely observe the minimum wage and maximum working hour provision now in effect. I feel that the rest of the code provisions are well rid of and that business generally will improve as the people of the country realize that recovery is under way in a normal, healthy manner.

The New Deal has had many things in its favor, but it was reaching into the realm of regu-

a contact poison must be used, or one that will burn, gas, or smother the insect to death.

The third group may be called a disease rather than an insect group. In this group we will find mildew, rust, leaf blight, mold, and different kinds of spots and other blemishes that appear on the surface of foliage and stems of plants, both flowers and vegetables. These diseases are best controlled by various kinds of dusting preparations. There are fungus diseases that consist of millions of tiny spores, or plants, which grow and feed on the sap in the leaves of the affected plants. In so doing they rob the plants of the much needed food, and at the same time clog up the breathing pores, or the "lungs" of the plant.

CONTINUED IN NEXT ISSUE

lation at such a rate that if it had not been stopped by the Supreme court it would have probably so regulated all business activity, including manufacturing, merchandising and farming, that we would have virtually come under a dictatorship, such as is now in force in Germany, Italy, Russia and other countries. The American people have built the greatest democracy on the earth, and our freedom from any kind of dictatorship has been unique in history.

One effect of the codes, which the Supreme court declared unconstitutional, was that price fixing was not only allowed but encouraged. This meant that the cost of living was rising faster than incomes of the people and, by throwing the national balance between supply and demand out of gear, the consumer was beginning to suffer acutely.

One of the finest minds in North Carolina, Mr. Burton Craige, of Winston-Salem, has given me his opinion of the Supreme Court decision. I think it is so clear and fine that it will be well worth quoting:

"The unanimous decision of the Supreme court in the Schechter case is one of the most important deliverances since the days of Magna Charta. It shows that the Supreme court is a real balance wheel in our own form of Government. This decision respects the reserved rights of the States, our surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies; recognizes that Congress can act only within its delegated powers; and preserves, without encroachment, the distribution of Governmental activities between independent legislative, executive, and judicial branches, an English conception and the greatest innovation in Government, since the days of the Roman Empire. It is refreshing to feel that we are again steering clear of all the "isms" of Continental Europe."

THURMOND CHATHAM.

"Yes, I sez to him: "Mr. O'Reiley," sez I, "if you was as much of a gentleman as I was a lady, you'd get the hell outa here."

HOLD BANQUET AT HOTEL SATURDAY

**Lucy Hanes Chatham Club Spon-
sors Highly Successful Em-
ployer-Employee Event**

One of the most interesting and attractive banquets ever sponsored by the Lucy Hanes Chatham Club was held on Saturday night, June 1st, at seven-thirty, in the dining room of Hotel Elkin.

The hall was attractively decorated with large floor baskets filled with spring flowers, the lights held long streamers of pastel shades of crepe paper intertwined from lights to posts. The posts were covered with pastel shades, while just back of the speakers table a lattice had been built to represent the letters of the club, over which rambler roses had been artistically arranged.

The table was placed in the shape of a square "C", with long streamers of pastel shade down the center of the table and with ivy runners between the bowls of flowers consisting of sweet peas, roses, larkspur and ragged robins. Tall pink candles in silver holders were placed at intervals along the table. The centerpiece of the speakers table was a large cut glass bowl filled with roses resting on a large mirror, on either side of which were crystal candleabras holding pink candles.

At the speakers table were seated Miss Leona Darnell, toastmistress; Mr. and Mrs. Thurmond Chatham, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Neaves, Henry Dobson, Mrs. Bessie Gilliam, Miss Claudia Austin, C. C. Poindexter and Mr. and Mrs. Mason Lillard.

The guests found their places at the table by means of hand-painted place cards connected to the programs which had been made into the shape of a tree, representing the Chatham Manufacturing company, its products and different organizations. Dainty green cups, with rose stickers, filled with pastel colored mints made attractive favors.

The program was as follows:

Invocation, Rev. J. L. Powers; welcome address, Mrs. Bessie Gilliam, president of the L. H. C. club No. 2; response, C. C. Poindexter; piano solo, "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia", by James A. Bland, Mrs. Ruth Darnell; toasts: to Mrs. Chatham, Pauline Morrison; response, Mrs. Thurmond Chatham; to officials and visitors, Miss Violet Pardue; response, Henry Dobson; "Planting

(Continued On Page Four)