

## Habits And Control Of Mexican Bean Beetle Is Given

One of the most troublesome pests of the garden is the Mexican Bean Beetle. It makes the growing of snap and pole beans almost prohibitive in some seasons, unless poison sprays are applied to the young bean plants when the beetles first appear.

The grown beetle, recognized as a copper-colored round-backed hard shell bug with sixteen black spots on its back, and measuring about a fourth of an inch long, is the stage of the insect in which the winter is passed. These beetles come out of their winter quarters when the beans are about four inches high and lay the familiar orange colored eggs in clusters of 25 to 50 on the underside of the leaves. The real damage is done by the fuzzy grubs that hatch from the eggs as they feed on the lower side of the leaves. Their feeding during the growth period of about three weeks, results in the skeletonizing of the leaves so that they look like lace work. Then when the leaves are destroyed, the plants cannot grow and fruit.

When the grub is fully grown, and after it has shed its skin several times in the growth period, the grub attaches itself to a leaf and transforms to the resting stage. About ten days later the resting stage (known as the pupa) produces a new beetle. This breeding of another crop of beetles is continued once or twice more during the summer.

### Control of the Beetle

In fighting this insect, like all others, it pays to begin in time. One ought not to wait until all the grubs hatch from the yellow eggs in early summer to apply a poison spray. The right time to make the first poison treatment is just as the first eggs are found hatching small grubs.

It is absolutely necessary to apply the poison, whether it be in the dry dust form or the wet spray form, so that it will get on the underside of the leaves. That is where the beetles and grubs feed. They seldom eat entirely through the leaf, so they get no poison in the stomachs if it is applied only on the top surface of the leaves.

When spraying or dusting the poison, one should see that the bean plants are turned aside while they are being treated, or a nozzle should be used so that the poison spray or dusting can be directed to the underside of the leaf. The many complaints that we receive to the effect that the beetle and its grubs cannot be poisoned are usually due to the application of the poison to the top side of the leaf, in the hope that such a treatment will be just as good as when applied to the lower side.

### The Poison to Use

No poisons have given as good control as magnesium arsenate. Then too, magnesium arsenate is not apt to burn or blister bean leaves like calcium arsenate or lead arsenate does under some conditions.

For spraying purposes use magnesium arsenate at the rate of one pound in 50 gallons of water. In smaller quantities use 1 ounce (5 level teaspoonfuls) in 3 gallons of water.

Dust poisons are not as satisfactory as spraying in the control of the bean beetle. If dusting is done, use a mixture of one pound of magnesium arsenate and three pounds of hydrated lime and apply it at the rate of fifteen to 20 pounds to the acre. Every effort must be made to get it to the under side of the leaves.

Calcium arsenate may be used as a spray at the rate of one pound to 50 gallons of water. As a dust, mix one pound of this poison with seven parts of hydrated lime. This poison seems to burn the foliage of bean plants under some conditions.

### Repeat the Application

It is usually necessary to repeat the spray or dust application of poison in a week in order to cover the new foliage. The treatments should be stopped when the beans reach a little size, certainly before they are half grown. There is no danger in eating sprayed or dusted beans if they are washed while being prepared for table use, and if the poison spray or dust treatments are discontinued when the beans are half grown. We have never had a record of any one being made sick by eating vegetables sprayed to control insects.

### Destroy Vines

When all beans, whether of the snap or pole kinds, have been picked, it is advisable to destroy the vines by plowing them deeply into the ground or by burning them so as to prevent the beetles and their grubs from further feeding. Fewer of them will then go into winter quarters and the spring infestation another year will likely be smaller.

### AGAIN, IT PAID TO ADVERTISE

Lee V. Rogers, of Clyde, recently told some friends that he was convinced that advertising pays. He said that he had some weeks ago, a quantity of good burley tobacco that he did not want to sell at the prevailing market prices. He inserted an advertisement in a newspaper that he had cigarette tobacco for sale. He stated that orders began coming in and continued until he sold out. Now he is advertising for tobacco for himself to fill orders that are still coming in. Mr. Rogers now knows that it pays to advertise.

"Mummy, its polite always to say 'Thank you' for anything, isn't it?"

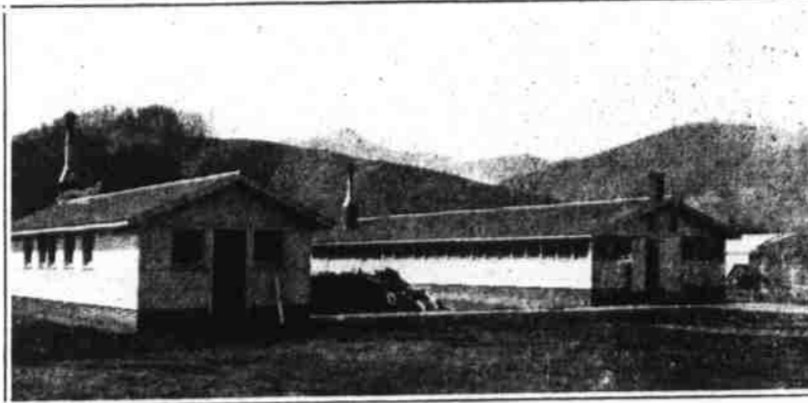
"Yes, dear."

"And it's rude to speak with your mouth full, isn't it?"

"Yes, dear."

"Well, then, if I say 'Thank you' with my mouth full, am I polite or rude?"

## State Prison Camp At Hazelwood



Along with other things to boast about, Haywood county has a model state prison camp within her bounds, although not all the prisoners at the camp are Haywood citizens. The top view is the barracks, fireproof and modern in every respect. The lower picture is the laundry (left) and the modern mess hall and kitchen. To the extreme right may be seen the large garage.

### FACTS ABOUT EDUCATION

1. The North Carolina school year is nearly a month shorter than the average for the nation as a whole.
2. In North Carolina 10 out of every 100 persons 10 years of age and over are illiterate, whereas this average for the nation is 4.3.
3. In North Carolina 64.4 percent of the children of school age (ages 5-17, inclusive) attend school, whereas the percentage for the nation is 69.9.
4. In this state 25.5 percent of the population is urban, whereas for the United States 56.2 percent of the total population is urban.
5. Approximately 29 percent of the population of North Carolina is colored, whereas only 10 percent of the nation's population is colored.
6. North Carolina has a very small foreign-born population, whereas the average for the nation is 11 percent.
7. North Carolina has a high birth rate, 24.7 per 1,000 population; the United States average birth rate is 18.9 per 1,000.
8. In North Carolina there are 15 persons to every child between the ages of 5 to 17, inclusive, whereas for the nation as a whole the ratio is 2.31 to one.—State School Facts.

### Here Is How Uncle Sam Will Get His Tax Bill

You can look over this list of new taxes and see just exactly where the federal government proposes reaching in your pocket and taking the necessary revenue to balance the 1932-33 national budget. The new income taxes are payable in 1933 on the 1932 incomes. The other taxes become effective June 21, except as otherwise noted in the table below.

INCOME TAX	
Individual—Normal, 4 and 8 percent; exemptions \$2,500 and \$1,000	\$63,000,000
Surtax—1 per cent over \$6,000 to 55 per cent, over \$1,000,000	88,000,000
No earned income credit	27,000,000
Total	\$178,000,000
Corporation, increased from 12 per cent, to 13 1/2 per cent	\$22,000,000
Exemption eliminated	16,000,000
Consolidates returns, 14 1/2 per cent	3,000,000
Total	\$41,000,000
Limitation of security losses and other administrative charges	\$80,000,000
MANUFACTURES EXCISE TAX	
Lubricating oil, 4 cents a gallon	\$33,000,000
Brewers' wort, 15 cents a gallon; malt syrup, 3 cents a pound; grape concentrates, 20 cents a gallon	82,000,000
Tires and tubes, 2 1/2 and 4 cents a pound	33,000,000
Toilet preparations, 10 per cent; dentifrices, 5 per cent	13,500,000
Furs, 10 per cent	12,000,000
Jewelry, 10 per cent, on amounts over \$3	9,000,000
Automobiles, 3 per cent	32,000,000
Trucks, 2 per cent	3,000,000
Parts and accessories, 2 per cent	7,000,000
Radio and phonograph equipment, 5 per cent	9,000,000
Mechanical refrigerators, 5 per cent	5,000,000
Sporting goods and cameras, 10 percent	5,000,000
Firearms and shells, 10 per cent	2,000,000
Matches, wood, 2 cents the 1,000; paper 1/2-cent the 1,000	4,000,000
Candy, 2 per cent	4,000,000
Chewing-gum, 2 per cent	1,000,000
Soft drinks, various rates	7,000,000
Electrical energy, 3 per cent on domestic and commercial sales	39,000,000
Gasoline, 1 cent a gallon	150,000,000
Total	\$450,000,000
TARIFFS	
Oil, 1/2-cent gallon; coal, 10 cent 100 pounds; lumber, \$3 1,000 feet; copper, 4 cents pound	\$6,500,000
MISCELLANEOUS	
Telephone, 10 cents between 50 cents and \$1, 15 cents \$1 and \$2, 20 cents over \$2; telegraph 5 percent; cable and radio, 10 cents	\$22,500,000
Admissions, 1 cent per 10 cent on admissions over 40 cents	42,000,000
Oil pipe-line charges, 4 per cent	8,000,000
Safe deposit boxes, 10 per cent	1,000,000
Checks, 2 cents each	78,000,000
Boats, various rates (July 1)	500,000
Total miscellaneous	\$152,000,000
STAMP TAXES	
Issues of bonds or capital stock, 10 cents per \$100	\$6,500,000
Stock transfers, 4 cents per \$100 par or 4 cents per share no par, 5 cents for shares selling over \$20	20,000,000
Bond transfers, 4 cents per \$100 par	5,000,000
Conveyance, 50 cents on \$100 to \$500, 50 cents per \$500 in excess	8,000,000
Produce sales for future delivery, 5 cents per \$100	600,000
Total	\$45,500,000
ESTATE AND GIFT	
Estate tax (June 6, 1932, collections begin June 30, 1933)	5,000,000
Gift tax (assuming tax effective June 6, 1932)	5,000,000
Total estate and gift tax	\$5,000,000
Total all additional taxes	\$598,500,000
POSTAL	
Increases first-class to 3 cents (July 6); various second-class increases (July)	\$160,000,000
Grand total in bill	\$1,118,500,000

# Enna Jettick Shoes



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