

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS

FARMERS' WEEK AT CONN. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

At the Farmers week at Storrs the dairy, horticultural and beekeepers programs, Aug. 2, 3, 4 and 5, are as follows:

DAIRY PROGRAM

Connecticut Dairyman's Association and State Breed Association. Co-operating Tuesday, August 2 9-10:00 A. M. Pasture Management and Building up Farm Fields, Prof. H. L. Garrison and E. J. Owens, Connecticut Agricultural College. Meet at Tent near Dairy Building promptly at 9 o'clock a. m.

Wednesday, August 3

9-11:00 A. M. Demonstration and Discussion of Progress and Plans of Tolland County Jersey Breeders' Association, followed by Demonstration of Jersey Judging, Urofa, White and Campbell, Tent near Dairy Building. 11:00 A. M. Award to Prizes to Connecticut Agricultural College Dairy Judging Team, winners at Eastern States Exposition, 1920. 11:00 A. M. Address, Fred Rasmussen, Secretary of Agriculture, Pennsylvania. "How to Meet the New Problems in Farming." Armory. 1:30 P. M. Parade of Horses and Dairy Cattle followed by a judging contest of Dairy Cattle under direction of Karl Musser, Field Agent of the American Guernsey Cattle Club and J. A. McLean, Field Agent of Quaker Oats Company, Tent near Dairy Bldg. 1:30 P. M. Progress of Accredited Herd Work in Connecticut, Commissioner J. M. Whittlesey and Dr. E. L.

Smith, Tent near Dairy Building. 4:00 P. M. Calf Feeding Demonstration, Professor L. M. Chapman, Small Orchard Pasture between Dairy and Poultry Building. Demonstration of Sanitary Milk with Machines, Prof. R. C. Fisher, Dairy Barn.

Thursday, August 4

9-11:00 A. M. Demonstration Experiments of Methods of Seeding Alfalfa, on the Reinforcement of Manure in Rotation, Prof. W. L. Slate, Jr., Connecticut Agricultural College. Meet at Experiment Station Barn near Storrs Garage. 1:30 P. M. Parade of Horses and Dairy Cattle. 2:30 P. M. Judging Demonstration Holsteins, Ayrshires and Guernseys, Prof. Campbell, Tent near Dairy Building. Friday, August 5 9-10:00 A. M. Calf Demonstration, Prof. L. M. Chapman. Meet at Small Orchard Pasture between Dairy Barn and Poultry Building. 11:00 A. M. Address, J. A. McLean, Quaker Oats Company, Armory. 1:30 P. M. Parade of Live Stock and Machinery. 2:30 P. M. Demonstration of Sanitary Milk with Machines, Prof. R. C. Fisher, Connecticut Agricultural College, Dairy Barn.

HORTICULTURAL PROGRAM

Connecticut Pomological Society and Connecticut Vegetable Growers' Association Co-operating Tuesday, August 2 1:30 P. M. Varieties for the Farm Orchard, Prof. S. P. Hollister, Connecticut Agricultural College. Meet at Dairy Building. 2:30 P. M. The Farm Garden, Prof. A. T. Stevens, Connecticut Agricultural College, Meet at Horticultural Building. 3:30 P. M. Demonstration of Methods of Potato Management, Prof. Wm. L. Slate, Jr. Meet at Experiment Station Barn near Storrs Garage. Wednesday, August 3 8-10:00 A. M. Vegetable Cash Crops for the Dairy and General Farmer, Round Table, Armory. 1:30 P. M. Building Demonstration, Prof. S. P. Hollister, Connecticut Agricultural College. Meet at Armory. 2:30 P. M. Strawberries, Round

Table, Armory. 3:30 P. M. Demonstration of Methods of Potato Management, Prof. Wm. L. Slate, Jr. Meet at Experiment Station Barn near Storrs Garage. Thursday, August 4 9-10:00 A. M. Best Seed and Fertilizer Trials in the College Garden, Prof. A. T. Stevens, Connecticut Agricultural College. Meet at Horticultural Bldg. 10:00 A. M. Early Potatoes, A. E. Wilkinson, Extension Specialist in Vegetable Growing, Connecticut Agricultural College, Armory. 11:00 A. M. Address, Dr. S. B. Haskell, Director, Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station, Fertility Problems of Vegetable and Fruit Growers. 1:30 P. M. Demonstration of Vegetable Packing, G. M. Stack, Agent in Marketing, Connecticut Agricultural College, Armory. 2:30 P. M. Demonstration of Tillage Methods, Prof. S. P. Hollister, Connecticut Agricultural College. Meet at Horticultural Building. Co-operative Spraying, W. H. Darrow, Extension Horticulturist, Connecticut Agricultural College, Armory. 3:30 P. M. Potato Trials and Demonstration of Potato Management, Prof. W. L. Slate, Jr. Meet at Experiment Station Barn near Storrs Garage. Friday, August 5 8-11:00 A. M. Varieties for the Farm Orchard, Prof. S. P. Hollister, Connecticut Agricultural College. Meet at Dairy Building. 10:00 A. M. Selecting Seed for Farm Gardens, A. E. Wilkinson, Extension Specialist in Vegetable Growing, Connecticut Agricultural College, Room 7, Main Building.

BEEKEEPERS' PROGRAM

Connecticut Beekeepers' Association, Co-operating. Note: All sessions will be held in Room 18, Horticultural Building, except as noted. Tuesday, August 2 1:20 P. M. Beekeeping for Farm Women, Miss Gertrude White, Room 7, Main Building. 2:30 P. M. Demonstration of Bee Handling, Apiary. Wednesday, August 3 10-00 A. M. The Control of European Foulbrood, Dr. E. P. Phillips, Bureau of Entomology, Washington, D. C. 1:30 P. M. Beekeeping as a Business for Women, Miss Gertrude White. 2:30 P. M. The Study of the Local-

DEY UP THE COWS.

Many a good dairy cow is seriously injured through poor handling before calving. The best milkers have a long period of milking. If not discouraged, they will give milk in worth-while quantities right up to calving. All too often they are discouraged rather than having anything done towards reducing the flow. The consequence is not only a stunted calf but a fresener cow that will never give more than three-fourths the milk she would give if given a six weeks' rest. It is an easy matter to dry up a cow. Simply stop a milking. Milk again, then skip two milkings. Milk again, and then forget about her. At the same time omit all grain from the ration for a few days. There is seldom any further trouble.—Farm Life.

ity, Dr. E. P. Phillips. 2:30 P. M. Demonstration of Bee Handling, Apiary. Thursday, August 4 9-00 A. M. Honey Marketing by New England Beekeepers, J. E. Crane, Middlebury, Vt. 10:00 A. M. Co-operative Buying of Bee Supplies, Allen Latham. 1:30 P. M. A New Way to Market Honey, L. E. Crayhall, Connecticut Agricultural College. 2:30 P. M. New Opportunities for New England Beekeepers, J. E. Crane. 3:30 P. M. Demonstration of Bee Handling, Apiary. Friday, August 5 9:00 A. M. Demonstration of Bee Handling, Apiary.

PAYS TO FEED TANKAGE.

One township in Pulaski county, Ind., put on a tankage hog feeding demonstration and then acted as host to the rest of the county. It was some meeting and some demonstration. Briefly, 18 men sorted out 10 hogs from 82 head of pure bred Poland Chinas. Both lots weighed about the same, hogs in one averaging 124 pounds and in the other 128 pounds. Both had self feeders, one with corn alone and the other containing corn and tankage. They were fed for 48 days, then weighed again by the same 10 men. For each hundred pounds of gain in the corn alone lot, it took 13 bushels of corn, which at 42 cents per bushel would make a feed cost of \$5.51. To make a hundred pounds of gain with the other lot took 7 1/2 bushels of corn and 32 pounds of tankage and giving corn the same value and tankage at 70 per ton, this lot made their gain at a feed cost of \$4.55 per hundred. Talk about it not paying to feed tankage! The really expensive pork is that made on corn alone.—Farm Life.

THOMPSON

Mr. and Mrs. Allen V. Reynolds and family of Worcester, Mass., have been visiting at Mrs. Nathan Chase's. William E. Chase and family of Worcester have been enjoying a vacation at Webster lake. The congregation of the Brandy Hill church was invited to share the Sunday school picnic at Roseland Park, July Fourth. Miss Helen Amidon of Pomfret Center is spending the summer at H. P. Amidon's. Miss Eleanor Livingstone is driving a new car. Mrs. L. H. Hutchins has returned from Derry, N. H.

STAFFORD

Dr. Kendrick and family of Windsor, called on local friends Sunday. Mrs. J. D. Fredette has returned from Crystal Lake, where she has been the guest of Mrs. P. L. Manderson. Mrs. Ama Harris has returned from a visit with relatives in Springfield. The Baptist church voted at the business meeting last week to lance and repair the sheds. Mr. Stacy and family of Lancaster, have been guests of Mrs. Stacy's sister, Mrs. Mildred Brown of Lowell, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Claude Finney of New York spent a few days in town last week.

PRES. HARDING ASKS SENATE TO POSTPONE SOLDIER BONUS

(Continued from Page One)

This measure could be made effective at the present time without disaster to the nation's finances and without hindrance to imperative readjustment of our taxes. It would present an entirely different question than that which is before you. In a personal as well as a public manner which ought to be a matter of good faith, I have commented the policy of generous treatment of the nation's debtors, not as a part of any contract, but as the payment of a debt which is unpaid, but as a mark of the nation's gratitude. Every obligation is to the disabled and dependent. In such reference an has been made to the general compensation there has been a reservation as to the earliest consistent time for such action if it is taken.

"Even without such reservation, however, a modified view would be wholly justifiable at the present moment, because the enactment of the compensation bill in the midst of the struggle for readjustment and restoration would hinder every effort and greatly imperil the financial stability of our country. More, this menacing effect to expend billions in gratuities will imperil our capacity to discharge our first obligations to those we must not fail to aid.

"I am addressing the senate directly because the problem is immediately yours as unfinished business, but the executive branch of the government owes it to both houses of congress and to the country frankly to state the difficulties we daily are called upon to meet, and the added peril this measure would bring.

"Our land has its share of the financial chaos and the industrial depression of the world. We little heeded the growth of indebtedness or the limits of expenditure during the war because we could not stop to count the cost. Our one thought then was the winning of the war and the survival of the nation. We borrowed and loaned—individuals to the nation and the government to other governments, and to those who taxed the nation with little thought of settlement.

"It was relatively easy then because our national life was at stake. Now in the sober aftermath we face the order of reason, rather than actions amid the passions of war, and our own land and the world are facing problems never solved before. There can be no solution unless we face the grim truths and seek to solve them in resolute devotion

to duty. "After a survey of more than four months, contemplating conditions which would stagger all of us were it not for our abiding faith in America, I am fully persuaded that three things are essential to the very beginning of the restored order of things: These are the revision, including reduction, of our internal taxation, the refunding of our war debt and the adjustment of our foreign loans. It is vitally necessary to settle these problems before adding to our treasury any such burden as is contemplated in the pending bill.

"It is unthinkable to expect a business revival and the resumption of the normal ways of peace while maintaining the excessive taxes of war. It is quite as unthinkable to reduce our tax burdens while committing our treasury to an additional obligation which ranges from three to five billions of dollars. The precise figures no one can give. It is conceivably true that only two hundred millions a year will be drawn from the treasury, in the few years before us, but the bestowal is too inconsequential to be of real value to the nation's defensible credit, and if the exercise of the option should call for cash running into billions, the depression in finance and industry would be so marked that vastly more harm than good would attend.

"Our government must undertake no obligation which it does not intend to meet. No government will pay the bill. The exchanges of the world today testify to that erroneous theory. We may rely on the sacrifices of patriotism in war, but today we face markets and the effects of supply and demand, and the inexorable laws of credits in time of peace.

"At the very moment we are obliged to pay five and three-quarter per cent. interest for government short time loans to care for our floating indebtedness, a rate on government borrowing, in spite of tax exemption, which ought to prevail in private transactions for the normal interest charges in financing our industry and commerce.

"Definite obligations amounting to \$7,500,000 in war savings certificates, victory bonds and certificates covering floating indebtedness, are to mature in the two years immediately following and the overburdening of the treasury now means positive disaster in the years immediately before us. Merest prudence calls out in warning.

"Our greatest necessity is a return to the normal ways of peace activities. A modest offering to the millions of service men is a poor palliative to mere millions who may be out of employment. Stagnated finance and well established confidence are both essential to restored industry and commerce.

"The slump, which is now upon us, is inevitable and part of war's aftermath. It followed in the wake of war since the world began. There was the unavoidable readjustment, the inevitable charge-off, the unflinching attendance of losses in the wake of high prices, the inexorable deflation which inflation had preceded. It has been wholly proper to seek to apply government economies, but all the special acts ever dreamed of will not avoid the distresses now ward off all the losses.

"The proper mental state of the people will commit us resolutely and confidently to face our tasks and definite assurances as to taxation and debt will contribute to duty.

"I believe you will find that the added interest charge on new and refunded indebtedness may alone exceed the sum it is proposed to bestow.

"When congress was called in extraordinary session I called your attention to the urgent measures which I thought demanded your consideration. You promptly provided the emergency tariff, and good progress has been made toward the much needed and more deliberate revision of our tariff schedules. There is confessed disappointment that so little progress has been made in the readjustment and reduction of the war-time taxes. I believe you share with me the earnest wish for early accomplishment.

"It is not expected that congress will sit and ignore other problems of legislation. There are other urgent problems which must await your attention. I have not come to speak of them, though the reorganization of the war risk and vocational training, now pending, would hasten the efficient discharge of our willing obligations to the disabled soldiers.

"But I want to emphasize the suggestion that the accomplishment of the major tasks for which you were asked to sit in extraordinary session will have a reassuring effect on the entire country and speed our resumption of normal activities and their rewards which tend to make a prosperous and happy people."

"I know the feelings of my own breast and that of yours and the grateful people of this republic. But no thoughtful person, possessed with all the facts is ready for added compensation for the healthful self-reliant masses of our great armies at the cost of a treasury breakdown which will bring its hardships to all the citizens of the republic. Its enactment now in all probability would so add to our debt that the added interest charge on new and refunded indebtedness may alone exceed the sum it is proposed to bestow.

"I know the feelings of my own breast and that of yours and the grateful people of this republic. But no thoughtful person, possessed with all the facts is ready for added compensation for the healthful self-reliant masses of our great armies at the cost of a treasury breakdown which will bring its hardships to all the citizens of the republic. Its enactment now in all probability would so add to our debt that the added interest charge on new and refunded indebtedness may alone exceed the sum it is proposed to bestow.

tribute to that helpful mental order. The only sure way to normalcy is by the paths nature has marked through all humanity.

"With the approval of congress the executive branch of the government has been driving toward that decreased expenditure which is the most practical assurance of diminished taxation. With enthusiastic approval your administration agents are making an earnest conscientious efforts to reduce the call for appropriations, but to reduce the call of government offices for bigger appropriations. It is necessary to believe that the only way to diminish the burdens that the people must pay is to cut the military in which public moneys are expended. War is not wholly responsible for staggering costs; it is mostly accentuated the menace which lies in mounting cost of government and excessive expenditure which a successful private business would not tolerate."

"I can make you no definite promise in figures, but I can pledge you a most conscientious effort to reduce government cost by many millions. It would be most discouraging to those who are to have contributed billions to our burdens at the very highest price.

"Even were there none but the threatened paralysis of our treasury with its fatal effect on our productive activities which could not be met by the government's own resources, it would be a disaster of the first magnitude. The United States participates in none of the distribution of the rewards of war but the world owes us help, and we will pay when restoration is wrought. It tends, I believe, to world bankruptcy if possible but only with honest, diligent and honest and diligent opposition to needless public expenditure on the other.

"If the suggested readjustment of this measure bore the merest suggestion of a hint of national intransigence, I would not urge it. It has been my privilege to appeal to congress on our obligations to the disabled and dependent soldiers and the government's deep desire to prove its concern for their welfare. I should be ashamed of the republic if it failed to do the best it could. Neither armistice nor permanent peace puts an end to the obligations of the government to its defenders or the obligations of citizens to the government. Mindful of these things, the executive branch of the government has not only spoken, it has acted and has accomplished.

"In view of some of the things which have been said and very earnestly said, perhaps I ought to report officially on some of the things which have been done. In the department of war risk insurance there have been filed up to July 7, 1921, compensation and insurance claims numbering 312,442. Of this 747,736 have been adjudicated. At an expenditure of \$412,447,702 there were 206,000 claims pending when the war risk department was reorganized late in April this year and the number of pending claims has been reduced by 134,544. All work in this department will be current by the 31st of this July; it is to say, all action which the bureau may take on a given case will be current, though few claims are being filed at the rate of 750 per day.

There have been requested \$25,614 medical examinations and less than 44,000 await medical action. Up to July 7, there have been 26,237 disabled soldiers hospitalized, and in government controlled hospitals today there are 8,000 available beds without occupants. You are already aware of the progress made toward the construction of additional government hospitals, not because we are not meeting all demands, but to better meet them and the better to specialize in the treatment of these who come under our care.

"There has been paid out in allowance and allowances the sum of \$571,465,655 and nearly four billion of government insurance is in force.

"In vocational training aid rehabilitation of disabled soldiers there have been enrolled for the 197,534 men. Today there are 75,513 men who are training with pay at the maximum cost of \$160 per month; 3,023 training without pay, but at a tuition and supply outlay of \$35 per month. Four thousand disabled men are completing their training and have been returned to gainful employment. These earned an average of \$1,051 per year before entering the army and are earning today in spite of their war disability an average of \$1,550 per annum.

"It is an interesting revelation and a fine achievement attended by both abuses and triumphs. Congress has appropriated \$55,000,000 for this noble work for the current year, but the estimate of acceptance of training for the year before us contemplates an average of 95,000 disabled men, and the cost will be in excess of \$12,000,000, or nearly a hundred million dollars more than we have provided. The additional sum must be made available. With the increase of availability to training as recently urged upon congress, the estimated additional expenditure would be \$15,000,000 in minimum until the pledge of training is discharged. These figures suggest neither neglect nor ingratitude. It is more than the entire annual cost of federal government for many years following the Civil war and challenges every charge of failure to deal considerably with the out action's defenders. I do not rectify the figures to suggest that it is all we may do, or ultimately ought to do. It is inevitable that more and more men grow and grow enormously. We never have neglected and never will neglect the dependent soldier and there is no way to avoid time's remorseless classifications.

"Contemplating the tremendous liability which the government will never shrink, I would be remiss in my duty if I failed to ask congress to pause at this particular time, rather than break down our treasury from which so much is being drawn on to be expended. The leaders of the republic amid the perils of war would be the last of our citizenship to which its stability menaced by an individual pitance of peace.

"I know the feelings of my own breast and that of yours and the grateful people of this republic. But no thoughtful person, possessed with all the facts is ready for added compensation for the healthful self-reliant masses of our great armies at the cost of a treasury breakdown which will bring its hardships to all the citizens of the republic. Its enactment now in all probability would so add to our debt that the added interest charge on new and refunded indebtedness may alone exceed the sum it is proposed to bestow.

"I know the feelings of my own breast and that of yours and the grateful people of this republic. But no thoughtful person, possessed with all the facts is ready for added compensation for the healthful self-reliant masses of our great armies at the cost of a treasury breakdown which will bring its hardships to all the citizens of the republic. Its enactment now in all probability would so add to our debt that the added interest charge on new and refunded indebtedness may alone exceed the sum it is proposed to bestow.

"I know the feelings of my own breast and that of yours and the grateful people of this republic. But no thoughtful person, possessed with all the facts is ready for added compensation for the healthful self-reliant masses of our great armies at the cost of a treasury breakdown which will bring its hardships to all the citizens of the republic. Its enactment now in all probability would so add to our debt that the added interest charge on new and refunded indebtedness may alone exceed the sum it is proposed to bestow.

The Boston Store Reid & Hughes Co. Conn. NORWICH JULY HOSE SALE BEGINS TODAY. This stockings will wear out—and they must be replaced. This Sale, then, offers the timely opportunity to make the replacement easy in more than one way. In the first place, there is an ample stock of all kinds of footwear, and in the second, the prices have been reduced to a point where each advertised item is a genuine bargain. TWO-TONED SILK HOSE which are worth \$1.50. SALE PRICE 98c. MERCERIZED LACE BOOT HOSE which were \$1.75. SALE PRICE \$1.00. MISSES' EXTRA FINE SILK LISLE RIBBED HOSE. For the young miss, these are an exceptionally good hose. Stronger than silk, yet silky in finish, and will wear much longer than you can reasonably expect silk stockings to do. These we can offer you in white, black or cordovan— Sizes 6 to 8—value 50c SALE PRICE 35c. Sizes 8 1/2 to 9—value 59c SALE PRICE 45c. WOMEN'S GRAY FIBRE SILK HOSE SALE PRICE 69c. A regular 85c quality, with all the lustre of real silk, and made with a mock seam. They fit well and look well, and are remarkably low in price. WOMEN'S BLACK FIBRE SILK HOSE SALE PRICE 65c. They are of good weight, and splendid appearance, and are worth every cent of our regular price, which is 75c. MERCERIZED DROP-STITCH HOSE SALE PRICE 39c. A fancy mercerized stocking in either white or cordovan, and a style which has proven very popular. We sell them regularly for 50c a pair. WOMEN'S LIGHT-WEIGHT MERCERIZED HOSE SALE PRICE 44c. Black or white hose, very sheer, but as strong as light-weight hose can be. After the sale, the price will go back to 50c. SILK LISLE HOSE WITH ELASTIC RIBBED TOP SALE PRICE 39c. Called a "one mend" stocking, but the careful woman will make them last much longer than that. They are really a very good quality. We have them in black and cordovan. BOYS' RIBBED COTTON HOSE SALE PRICE 29c. A splendid medium-weight, ribbed cotton stocking for active boys. These we have in black only, but they are actually worth from 29c to 39c a pair. We have all sizes from 6 to 10. ALL 59c AND 65c THREE-QUARTER LENGTH MERCERIZED SOCKS, 49c.

WRIGLEY'S "After Every Meal" Next time you want to concentrate on a piece of work just slip a stick of WRIGLEY'S between your teeth. It's a wonderful help in daily tasks — and sports as well. If that 13th hole on the course has been getting your goat — try WRIGLEY'S. Hazards disappear and hard places come easy — for WRIGLEY'S gives you comfort and poise. It adds a zest that means success. Sealed Tight Kept Right. B5