

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS

REPAIRING THE OLD LAWN

Annual repair work is necessary to make a lawn present a beautiful and lovely appearance in the summer. Treatment immediately will be twice as effective as a month or two hence, because it is desirable to make the best possible use of the rains that will fall during April, May and June, the grass months.

Perhaps your problem consists of a number of bad spots which resist your attempts to get them covered like the remainder of your lawn, or

perhaps your whole lawn is thin, and supports a good growth of weeds which seem to retard or crowd out the lawn grasses. In either case, there are two treatments which will prove efficacious. First, a liberal seeding with a good lawn-grass mixture on the spots which are bare, or over the whole lawn if it is thin; and secondly, the application of a fertilizer which will promote good grass growth. Lack of available elements of plant food is often the cause of a poor lawn.

In reseeding, it is essential to stir up the soil with a rake and prepare a mellow yet firm seed bed. This can be done without injuring the grass to any appreciable extent. At this time it is a good plan to make the first application of fertilizer, which may consist of from 5 to 15 pounds of pulverized manure plus an additional 4 to 8 pounds of bone meal or any other good grade of fertilizer for each 100-square-foot area. Rake the fertilizer into the ground, then broadcast the seed, and rake it into the soil.

To give the lawn further assistance a top-dressing of about a pound to the square rod of a high-analysis fertilizer after a month or two when the seedling shows up nicely is recommended.

Later it will be advisable to use a fertilizer containing more nitrogen, since this is the element that promotes grass growth. Either sulphate of ammonia or nitrate of soda may be used at the rate of from one to three pounds per 100 square feet, or a larger quantity of a high-grade fertilizer such as a 4-8-6 or a 5-5-7. This treatment can be made as a top dressing. The next rain or sprinkling will wash the fertilizer into the soil.

KEEPING A GARDEN DAIRY

A gardener who is just starting out on his career as a raiser of vegetables, as well as the older gardener,

should make it a point to keep some sort of a garden diary even if it is no more than marking dates on the calendar. An ideal plan is to make a diagram of the garden on a sufficiently large scale to permit notations of planting dates, maturing of crops and a record of mistakes and vegetables which did not thrive for one reason or another.

Notes should be made as to whether the planting produced more than was needed or less, so that another season the quantity of the particular crop planted may be increased or decreased to suit conditions.

An experienced gardener knows fairly well what he can expect but he usually makes a few notes. A new gardener will find that such a record will be of the greatest help to him. It is also useful to note interplanting schemes and good garden wrinkles employed by one's neighbor.

The plan should show where the perennial crops which are fixed quantities and located in the garden.

HATCHING YOUNG ONIONS FROM SETS

Young onions are a standby of almost every spring vegetable garden and there is just one way to get them early. That is to plant onion sets. While the seed onions are coming on to give a later crop of young onions and through the thinning process to give the plants room to mature the big bulbs to be stored for winter, the set onions are coming along and furnishing the tender young onions for the table.

The onion set is made for the chief purpose of producing young onions. It is better not to try to grow big onions from sets, as the set has completed most of its life work, although an abbreviated and arrested career, when it is put into the ground, and nine cases out of ten if not pulled and eaten in its young and tender growth will shoot up to seed.

Onion sets are merely prematurely matured onions of any type. The crop is produced in this manner: The seed

is sown thickly and on poorer soil than would be used ordinarily for onion growing. The thick sowing and poor soil is used in order that they may reach the limit of their growth in their surroundings quickly. They, of course, are sown later than ordinarily, for onion growing. The thick sowing and poor soil is used in order that they may reach the limit of their growth in their surroundings quickly. They, of course, are sown later than ordinarily. As soon as they have matured their growth they are dug and harvested, to be planted the following spring. Small sets are better than the large one, for the larger the set the more quickly it will finish its life cycle by sending up a seed stalk which ends its edible career.

Onion sets come in yellow, white and red, all dependent upon the variety of onion seed which was sown for the sets. The most convenient thing about onion sets for young onions is that they are not so particular about soil conditions and a gardener can harvest young onions from them long before a crop can be gathered from seed.

Growth starts almost as soon as they are planted and they can be planted deep enough so that the neck is barely covered with soil. A little deeper planting, however, gives a better length of edible, white young onion.

Any variety of onion seed will produce sets, but the seed from sets is worthless and should not be harvested, as it will produce inferior onions.

SAYS BEES MUST BE KEPT WARM

This will be a good year for the bee keepers, with a big production of honey, according to present indications. There is only one "if" between good results from colonies this summer and a repetition of last year's poor honey crop, and that is, there will be plenty of honey if bees are properly protected from the cold weather such as we have had during the past few days. This is the opinion

of a bee expert who recently advised all members of bee clubs not to unpack hives before May 1.

There is an old axiom among bee keepers that winter packing should remain about hives until man no longer needs a spring overcoat. This he says is a safe rule to follow.

When bees are unpacked in the spring, many dead bees will be found on the bottom boards of the hive. This is natural, and these dead bees should be removed. If the winter's casualties are not removed, the bees dispose of their own dead, dragging them out bodily, and tumbling them from the hive. This seriously taxes the strength of the bees and uses up energy that might be expended in working which is another way of saying gathering nectar.

Winter casualties among bees are, as a rule, quite high, frequently running to one-quarter of the bees in the hive. It takes two or three healthy bees to dispose of a dead one, so that if bees are neglected in the spring the first thing they do is to put their surplus in order. A little calculation shows that it takes (pretty nearly) the whole colony to carry out dead bees when hives are unpacked and bee keepers do not take the trouble to clean blighting out.

Another thing to remember when bees are opened is that the inside of the hive should be wiped out with a soft cloth, so that it is perfectly clean and dry. This is another job the bees will attend to if neglected, which means more wasted energy.

Empty combs which are damp or muddy should be placed out in the sun for two or three hours on a warm day and then given to a good strong colony.

FAVORS SPRAYING TO PREVENT BLIGHT

Should potatoes be dusted or sprayed? Potato growers must use some means of arresting blight, and the question as to the method is something that has been studied with a view to fitting dusting or spraying to local conditions.

Both dusting and spraying are good methods of controlling blight, but one expert leans toward the latter. Size of the area planted has something to do with the question. Hand dusting may be employed on areas up to three

acres, but larger areas should be sprayed.

Blight is something the early potato growers never had to worry about in this country. Chewing insects were the only pest which attacked potatoes, and farmers found that Paris green, quated on dry, was the cheapest and best method of getting rid of these insects.

When blight appeared, the old dusting method had to be discarded, spraying with 5-6-50 Bordeaux, 80 to 100 gallons to the acre, with a poison added, was the method of control. Later an equivalent of this spray was used in the form of dust.

Recent experiments in New York state indicate that dusting with calcium lime dust gives practically the same control as spraying with 5-6-50 Bordeaux.

Local Wholesale Market

Furnished by the Marketing Bureau of the State Board of Agriculture to the Norwich Bulletin.

Active demand: Eggs, spinach, rhubarb, onions (crate).

Moderate demand: Celery, carrots, cabbage.

Poor demand: Parsnips, turnips, apples.

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Fruit.

Apples, bu.	\$2.25	\$4.25
Oranges, Fla.	8.50	3.50
Oranges, Cal.	7.50	4.25
Oranges, small, bu.	8.00	8.00

Vegetables.

Celery, doz stalks	\$1.75	\$1.40
Carrots, bu.	2.25	2.50
Cabbage, new, crate	3.75	4.00
Lettuce, doz.	1.00	1.50
Onions, bu.	2.75	4.00
Parsnips, bu.	1.50	1.50
Potatoes, Grn. Mtis., bu.	1.50	1.50
Potatoes, Maine, bu.	1.00	1.20
Potatoes, Seed, 155 lb.	5.00	5.50
Spinach, doz.	2.50	4.00
Rhubarb, yellow, bu.	90	1.00
Rhubarb, lb.	13	

Dairy.

Cows, Mich, hd.	60	1.00
Butter, best tub, lb.	38	40
Butter, best print, lb.	44	44
Cheese, twins, lb.	37	25

Poultry.

Eggs, Conn., Newhall, fancy	32	35
Eggs, Conn., gathered	31	31
Eggs, western, doz.	38	32
Fowl, live, lb.	36	38
Fowl, dressed, lb.	33	35
Chicken, dressed, lb.	33	35

Meat Products.

Cows, live, native, best	\$3.00	\$2.00
Cows, native, common	2.00	2.00
Steers, native, 100 lbs.	6.25	8.00
Hogs, live, 100 lbs.	9.00	11.50
Hogs, country dressed, lb.	11	11
Ham, best smoked, lb.	23	37
Lard, pure, lb.	18	14
Calves, best live, lb.	08	10
Calves, heavy, lb.	06	08
Beef, prime, lb.	14	15
Beef, medium, lb.	12	14
Cows, dressed, lb.	12	13
Cows, common dressed, lb.	08	11
Lamb, fancy, native	51	33
Veal, medium dressed, lb.	13	14
Veal, fancy dressed, lb.	20	24
Veal, fan, Western, lb.	18	19

Grain (Retail) At Door.

Poultry grain, 100 lbs.	\$2.35	\$2.40
Timothy, bale, 100 lbs.	1.55	1.75
Timothy, loose, 100 lbs.	1.50	1.50
Oats, No. 1, 80 lbs.	1.80	1.85
Corn, No. 1, 100 lbs.	1.50	1.70
Wheat (100 lbs.)	2.95	2.90
Middlings, Std., 10 lbs.	1.80	1.90
Cottonseed Meal, 100 lbs.	3.15	3.20
Hominy Chex, 100 lbs.	1.55	1.65
Bran, 100 lbs.	1.50	1.55
Dry Maali, 100 lbs.	2.80	2.85
Floor, 196 lb. sack	2.75	3.00

ROUGH, PIMPLY SKIN
Cleared Up in Few Days

No woman need have a repulsive, unattractive skin—no chances to one it's caused by constipation and a lazy liver, which is easily and quickly remedied. For a good, safe, purely vegetable regulator which will keep your system clean, as nature intended.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS To Night
At all Drugists 25¢ a box Sugar Coated or Uncoated Over 80 Years the Standard



Licensed Meal, 100 lbs. 2.05 2.15
Gluten, (100 lbs.) 2.35 2.50

The following products this week consisting of potatoes and onions are maintaining lower prices. Potatoes are now wholesaling for \$1.15 per bushel and it now looks as if the prices would still decline further. Old onions had a tendency to drop this week as the new ones are being displayed in their places. Practically all of them are being displayed in crates. The egg market is very much stronger this week, particularly on Connecticut new-laid fancy eggs, which are selling for 32-35¢ per doz. The real market was reported to be lower this week on almost all grades of veal. The beef market continues to hold firm. The grain prices this week are inclined to higher prices. This pertains to cotressed meal which is selling for \$3.15-3.20 per 100 lbs.

DISMISSES COMPENSATION CLAIM LACK OF JURISDICTION

Ruling lack of jurisdiction, Commissioner J. J. Donohue has dismissed the workmen's compensation claim of Patrick J. Sullivan of 96 Green street, New London, against the rivers, harbors and bridges commission of Connecticut and the General Navigation Co. of New London.

Sullivan, who was a freight handler, was at work at the state pier at New London on November 19, 1921, when he fell off a bridge with his freight truck and suffered a contusion of the left ankle. An X-ray picture taken the day afterwards showed no swelling of the ankle and no bones out of place.

Commissioner Donohue concludes his finding as follows:

The evidence shows that the cotton which was being handled by Sullivan at the time of the injury was being taken off of a boat and placed on the dock, the boat having come from some port in South America. The dock in question was at what is called the state pier in New London. From this fact it is found that the claim does not come within the jurisdiction of the workmen's compensation of Connecticut.

Therefore, the claim is hereby disallowed for lack of jurisdiction.

Partial Loss of Sight of Eye

Three workmen's compensation agreements as follows have been approved by Commissioner J. J. Donohue:

Factory G. International Silver Co., Norwich, employer, and Henry Herring, 115 Mt. Pleasant St., employee, struck on right eye ball from something which flew off of wheel, vision reduced 4-5 with glasses, \$12.50 for 20 4-5 weeks.

American Woollen Co., Norwich, employer, and Wm. H. Tarr, 545 Boswell avenue, employee, struck of back, at rate of \$11.64.

J. E. Fitzgerald Co., New London, employer, and James Watrous, Mystic, fractured rib, at rate of \$12.50.

Every preacher who goes wrong is cheerfully recognized by the crowd.

STARTING TODAY

Wednesday **FOUR-DAY SALE!** Friday
Thursday **FOUR-DAY SALE!** Saturday

Springtime's Loveliest Newest Silk

D-R-E-S-S-E-S

Women's Sizes **\$15** Misses' Sizes

REGULAR VALUES TO \$37.50

Over 200 brand new individually selected Frocks—the choicest of the new fashions, the most desirable styles—the finest fabrics—an almost unbelievable price for Dresses of this character.

Take any dress and judge it by the strictest standards. Quality of fabrics, fashion, desirability, smart trimming, perfection in making. It will measure up to your highest ideas! The variety is no less amazing! Dresses for all occasions.

The sale price in many instances does not even cover the actual cost of materials. Need we say more—except, come early!

DRESSES DRESSES DRESSES

For Afternoon In Krepe Knit In Every New
Street and Canton Crepe and Fetching
Sports Wear Crepe Roma Spring Shade

The Manhattan

121-125 MAIN STREET

"This was my old Pink-Dress"

"But how did you make it such a lovely lavender?"

"I did it in 30 minutes by using Light Blue SUNSET according to directions."

"It was just a joy to use SUNSET—and a great saving!"

22 FAST COLORS
in one bottle
15c a Cake

NORTH AMERICAN DYE CORPORATION
Hightstown, N. J.

SUNSET SOAP DYES
ONE Real Dye For ALL Fabrics

Take It In Time!

DO you know that by far the larger number of the common ailments of women are not surgical ones; that they are not caused by any serious displacement, tumor, growth, or other marked change?

DO you know that these common ailments produce symptoms that are very much like those caused by the more serious surgical conditions?

DO you know that many women and young girls suffer needlessly from such ailments? More than that, they endanger their health by allowing their ailments to continue and develop into something serious.

If treated early, that is, within a reasonable time after the first warning symptoms appear, serious conditions may often be averted. Therefore, at the first appearance of such symptoms as periodic pains, irregularities, irritability and nervousness, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound should be taken. It is prepared with accuracy and cleanliness from medicinal plants. It contains no narcotics nor poisonous drugs, and can be taken with perfect safety.

The Vegetable Compound acts on the conditions which bring about these symptoms in a gentle and efficient manner. The persistent use of it shows itself in the disappearance, one after another, of the disagreeable symptoms. In a word, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound acts as a natural restorative, relieving the present distress and preventing more serious trouble.

Why not give a fair trial to this medicine

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

