

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

MADE FROM CREAM OF TARTAR

PLANT PESTS

Do not set out raspberry plants affected with crown gall.

Cut out and burn all cankered currant canes.

Spray ginseng beds with copper sulfate, one pound to nine gallons of water before the plants come up.

Do not put fresh manure on corn land, especially if there was much smut in corn last year.

A dormant wash does little good in controlling scab. Hence, on account of the high price of spraying compounds, do not spray when unnecessary.

Many diseases of nursery stock are controlled by spraying. Begin spraying as soon as leaf buds unfold. Use limesulfur 1-40 or Bordeaux mixture 4-4-50.

Treat oats and barley with formaldehyde for smut. If loose smut was bad in either wheat or barley, get Minnesota Bulletin No. 122, and plan to establish a seed plot.

Be sure to fan seed wheat very thoroughly to get rid of all light and shriveled kernels, which are probably scabby, and then treat all seed wheat with formaldehyde.

Spray currants and gooseberries as soon as leaf buds begin to unfold, with either Bordeaux mixture 4-4-50 or limesulfur 1-40, to prevent powdery mildew and leaf-spots.

Copper sulfate has advanced 15 or 16 cents per pound. Lime-sulfur has not advanced materially. Therefore, use lime-sulfur or some of the made-up (paste) Bordeaux instead of Bordeaux mixture, whenever possible. Potatoes can not be sprayed with lime-sulfur.

The aphids are persistent breeders. The trees or shrubs most affected are roses, snow-ball, currant, apple, plum, and elm. The eggs of the plant lice pass the winter on the bark or buds of these plants and hatch as the buds begin to swell. Spray with lime-sulfur (1-9) at this time. As soon as the leaves appear, spray with nicotine sulfate according to directions on the container.

If plum pocket was bad last year, the trees should be thoroughly primed, then sprayed with copper sulfate, one pound to nine gallons of water, or with lime-sulfur, one gallon with nine gallons of water, before the buds open. This should be followed with 1-40 lime sulfur or other spray for brown rot. Methods of controlling plum pocket are not well worked out, so these methods can not be depended upon entirely.

Be sure to look over apple trees carefully. Cut out and burn all cankers. Black rot has been increasing in the state and since a great deal of early infection may come from cankered limbs, cutting out and burning is necessary.

Last year the spring canker worm was just as active in the state as the fall canker worm. Therefore, just as soon as possible, trees affected last year should be banded with the tree tanglefoot. The moths come out of the soil the first two weeks in April and attempt to crawl up the trunks of the trees to lay their eggs on the limbs.

When raspberries are uncovered, be sure to cut out and burn all of the dead canes missed last fall. The gray bark disease and anthracnose, also snowy tree cricket and red-necked cane borer, are controlled in this way. Keep the young canes covered with a protective spray of resin-Bordeaux mixture. Try it on at least part of the patch. The benefit will not be apparent for a year.

Buy flax seed from reliable sources, on account of the danger of wilt-infested seed. Plant a resistant variety, either Minnesota 25 or one of the North Dakota resistant strains. For more information on North Dakota re-

sistant varieties, write to the North Dakota Experiment Station.

Rose bushes showing insect galls should be cut out and burned and should be sprayed now for rose scale with limesulfur 1-9. Old leaves should be destroyed on account of black spot.—Section of Insect Pests and Section of Plant Diseases, University Farm, St. Paul.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN NOTES

(April 15 to 22)

Pansies should be in cold-frame now.

Are all the tools in shape for use this summer.

Celery and tomatoes may be transplanted to the cold-frames now.

Top-grafting of apple and plum trees may be done now.

The small white onion sets are best, although the yellow and red kinds may be used.

Don't plant early peas very deep. Late peas may be put in three to six inches but the ground is cold and moist now, so there is more danger of decay.

Do not crowd the spring flowers in vases. Half a dozen flowers well placed will make a much more attractive vase than two dozen crowded.

It is a good plan to dig out two or three inches of soil from the bottom of the cold frame and fill with thoroughly rotted manure or leaf mold, covering this with three inches of soil before transplanting plants to the frame. This light material makes it easy to take up the plants when it is time to set them in the field.—LeRoy Cady, associate horticulturist, University Farm.

PORCELAIN IS BEST LINING FOR ICE BOX

With refrigerator time drawing near, the Division of Home Economics of the University of Minnesota sounds a warning as to the refrigerator and its care—important factors in the health of the family.

The lining of the refrigerator should be smooth—free from seams or visible soldering and with rounded corners. Galvanized iron as a lining is almost impossible to keep clean and the white powder so often noticed on a zinc lining is a chemical poison—oxide of zinc. White enamel is prone to scale if it covers a zinc base, tile lining cracks, and glass breaks easily. Porcelain, however, does none of these things.

There are "friendly" and "unfriendly" bacteria which affect food, and there is a deal of difference between the two when shut up in the family ice box. One changes the taste without creating harmful conditions; the other creates ptomaines and a whole family of ills. If you are not quite sure which is which, you'd better ask. It will be worth your while as the housekeeper and the guardian of the family health.

In the meantime insist upon pure ice. It can be had. If there is an odor, look first to the cleanliness of the box, next to the condition of the food and, if the odor persists, get after the ice man.

SMALL GRAINS ARE GIVING LOW TESTS

When we say that all small grains, especially wheat and oats, are germinating poorly this year, we should hardly have to say that all cereals should be tested before planting. It is, at any rate, safe to advise extra care in grading seed and in making germination tests before planting this spring. It will also pay to treat grains for smut, flax for wilt, and potatoes for scab. It is also well to remember that time is money when spent in this kind of work.—C. P. Bull, University Farm, St. Paul.

CARRANZA FORCE

MOVING TOWARD

PARRAL, REPORT

DISPATCHES FROM MEXICO GIVE NO EXPLANATION AS TO MARCH OF GUTIERREZ—FRIENDLY TO AMERICANS.

MAJOR GENERAL SCOTT TO REPORT BORDER PROBLEM

Administration's Final Action on Carranza's Suggestions That U. S. Troops Be Recalled Will Be Based Largely on Observations of Chief of Staff.

Washington, April 20.—Dispatches from the border to the state department contained no word of developments changing the Mexican situation, except that the reports from Chihuahua told of the movement of Carranza troops from that section toward Parral. No explanation was given. It was pointed out here, however, that these forces were under the direct command of General Gutierrez, whose friendliness to the Americans has been consistent.

No Decision As to Withdrawal.

No decision as to withdrawal of American troops from Mexico is expected for a week or ten days, unless there are new outbreaks to compel immediate action.

This was made clear when Secretary Baker dispatched Major General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff, to the border as his personal representative to make a complete report on the military problems confronting General Funston.

The administration's final action on General Carranza's suggestion that the expedition be recalled probably will be based largely on what is shown in this report. General Scott, who has left Washington, hardly will be able to make the round trip and complete his observations in less than ten days.

APPENDIX TO NOTE GIVES DATA ON SUSSEX SINKING

Affidavits of Officers and Passengers Indicate U-Boat Torpedoed Channel Steamer.

Washington, April 20.—The appendix to the note of April 18 on the submarine issue as transmitted to the German government by the State department follows:

The French channel steamer *Sussex*, employed regularly in passenger service between the ports of Folkestone, England, and Dieppe, France, as it has been for years (French Foreign Office) left Folkestone for Dieppe at 1:25 p. m. March 24, 1916, with 326 or more passengers and a crew of 53 men. (Declaration of Captain Mouffett; Rear Admiral Grasset's report.)

The passengers, among whom were about 25 American citizens (telegram London embassy March 25, and Paris embassy, March 26 and 28) were of several nationalities and many of them were women and children and nearly half of them subjects of neutral states (report of Commander Sayles and Lieutenant Smith; Rear Admiral Grasset's report).

Carried No Armament.

The *Sussex* carried no armament (French foreign office; report of Commander Sayles and Lieutenant Smith; affidavits of American passengers), has never been employed as a troop ship and was following a route not used for transporting troops from Great Britain to France (British Admiralty statement; French foreign office).

Captain Sees Wake of Torpedo.

At 2:30 p. m. when the *Sussex* was about 13 miles from Dungeness (declaration of Captain Mouffett), the captain of the vessel who was on the bridge, saw about 150 metres from the ship, on the port side, the wake of a torpedo (declaration of Captain Mouffett). Immediately the captain gave orders to port the helm and stop the starboard engine (declaration of Captain Mouffett), the purpose being to swing the vessel to starboard so as to dodge the torpedo by allowing it to pass along the port bow on a line converging with the altered course of the steamer.

Unquestionably Torpedoed.

Department's comment—As no vessel is reported to have been torpedoed without warning by a submerged submarine other than the *Sussex*, it is beyond question that the vessel was torpedoed by the submarine whose commander's report is relied upon in the note of April 10.

Passenger Train Slips into River.

La Crosse, Wis., April 20.—A local passenger train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, leaving here at 10:46 p. m., was wrecked at De Soto at midnight. The roadbed, which runs close to the river at that point and which was weakened by high water, gave way, and the engine and one baggage car slid into the river. It is reported the engineer was running his train slowly and this doubtless prevented heavy loss of life. Nobody was hurt. A wrecking train left La Crosse for De Soto at 7 a. m.

Congress Is Told

of "Last Word"

Sent to Germany

Gentlemen of the Congress: A situation has arisen in the foreign relations of the country of which it is my plain duty to inform you very frankly. It will be recalled that in February, 1915, the imperial German government announced its intention to treat the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland as embraced within the seat of war, and to destroy all merchant ships owned by its enemies that might be found within any part of that portion of the high seas, and that it warned all vessels of neutral as well as of belligerent ownership to keep out of the waters it had thus proscribed, or else enter them at their peril.

America Protested Earnestly.

The government of the United States earnestly protested. It based its protest on the ground that persons of neutral nationality and vessels of neutral ownership would be exposed to extreme and intolerable risks, and that no right to close any part of the high seas against their use or to expose them to such risks could lawfully be asserted by any belligerent government.

Law Is Basis of Protest.

The law of nations in these matters, upon which the government of the United States based its protest, is not of recent origin or founded upon merely arbitrary principles set up by convention. It is based, on the contrary, upon manifest and imperative principles of humanity and has long been established with the approval and by the express consent of all civilized nations.

Notwithstanding the earnest protest of our government, the imperial German government at once proceeded to carry out the policy it had announced.

Assurances Not Fulfilled.

What has actually happened in the year which has since elapsed has shown that those hopes were not justified, those assurances insusceptible of being fulfilled. In pursuance of the policy of submarine warfare against the commerce of its adversaries, thus announced and entered upon by the imperial German government in despite of the solemn protest of this government, the commanders of German undersea vessels have attacked merchant ships with greater and greater activity, not only upon the high seas surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, but wherever they could encounter them, in a way that has grown more and more ruthless, more and more indiscriminate as the months have gone by; less and less observant of restraints of any kind, and have delivered their attacks without compunction against vessels of every nationality and bound upon every sort of errand.

Great liners like the *Lusitania* and the *Arabic*, and mere ferry boats like the *Sussex* have been attacked without a moment's warning, sometimes before they had even become aware that they were in the presence of an armed vessel of the enemy, and the lives of noncombatants, passengers and crew, have been sacrificed wholesale, in a manner which the government of the United States cannot but regard as wanton and without the slightest color of justification.

No Limit to Destruction.

No limit of any kind has, in fact, been set to the indiscriminate pursuit and destruction of merchantmen of all kinds and nationalities within the waters, constantly extending in area, where these operations have been carried on; and the roll of Americans who have lost their lives on ships thus attacked and destroyed has grown month by month until the ominous toll has mounted into the hundreds.

Duty Is to Warn Germany.

I have deemed it my duty, therefore, to say to the imperial government that if it is still its purpose to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines, notwithstanding the now demonstrated impossibility of conducting that warfare in accordance with what the government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the universally recognized dictates of humanity, the government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue, and that unless the imperial German government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of warfare against passenger and freight-carrying vessels, this government can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the government of the German empire altogether.

Kansas Tornadoes Kill Two.

Topeka, Kan., April 20.—Tornadoes, believed three separate twisters, struck as many parts of Kansas, causing, according to late reports, at least two deaths, injuring many and causing large property damage.

Van Bernstorff Warns Berlin.

Washington, April 20.—Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, has sent to Berlin a long dispatch interpreting the situation in Washington. He is understood to have advised his government that he believed the United States meant just what it said in its submarine note and that something would have to be done quickly if friendly relations were to continue. "I can make no comment either upon the address or the communication which has been sent to my government."

HAPPINESS

It is easy for the well person to be happy. The sick suffer and there is little chance to smile joyfully when pain gnaws and sickness depresses the spirits. There is hope in Chiropractic for the sick. If you feel like kicking the cat, get your liver place adjusted. If you feel as if you were losing your balance get your atlas adjusted. If you near a sour face because of a sour stomach, get your stomach place adjusted. Thousands have found health through Chiropractic adjustments. You might find what you have vainly sought for. Science is always on the move. Don't dismiss the Science of Chiropractic with a passing thought. Investigate its merits. Information costs you nothing. A few adjustments will no doubt convince you that Chiropractic will remove the cause of disease and put you in possession of good health conditions. JERGENS, F. S. C. Chiropractor, Realty block. —Adv. 7

Dr. Agnes Lewis and Dr. Henry Lewis, Osteopathic Physicians, are at their office over the First National bank every Thursday afternoon. Telephone 340-J. —Adv. 7-1f

ORCHARD AND GARDEN NOTES

Don't sow any seed in cold, sticky soil. It doesn't pay.

The Alaska or some other smooth pea is best for earliest planting.

It is said that 27,000 acres of asparagus are grown in California.

Onion sets and seed should be sown as soon as the soil can be worked nicely.

Phlox may be set out as soon as the ground is in shape. Do not set peonies in the spring.

Burn all trimmings from the fruit trees or lawn trees. They may contain insects or disease.

It will soon be time to begin spraying in the orchard. Is everything in readiness for it? Preparedness counts here.

The Market Growers' Journal

of March 15 has some interesting articles on strawberry-growing in different parts of the United States.

When ordering vegetable seed for the home garden, get varieties of the best quality, although they may not be the best in yield.

Watch for cedar apples (an orange gelatinous mass) on the red cedars. This may be carried to apple trees and cause serious damage. Either cut out the growths or the whole tree.

The growth of rhubarb may be hastened by putting a box over the plant, banking the box with manure, and placing a small sash or glass over it.

Put up a bird house now. It does not need to be elaborate. It is only a summer home and so is appreciated more if it is rough and rustic. Have it face the east or south if possible.

The American white elm is the most useful of shade trees in this section. Its wide-spreading, gracefully hanging branches give shade in summer and some protection from wind in winter.

It is quite free from insects and disease. Since it is of spreading growth, do not plant closer than forty feet anywhere.—LeRoy Cady, associate horticulturist, University Farm, St. Paul.

DRILLING IS BEST WAY TO SOW OATS

Oats grow best when sown with a drill in a fine and firm seed bed about two or three inches deep. Fall-plowed land is to be preferred. Seeding should be done early.

Oats follow a cultivated crop in a rotation. Fall-plowing is best. If the situation demands spring-plowing, the earlier it is done the better. Following spring-plowing, the soil must be worked back, so as to unite the furrow slice and the "pan." A good seed bed can be made on clean land where corn was grown last year by two diskings and a harrowing with a slant-tooth harrow.

Drilling gives a more even stand than broadcast sowing and covers the seed to a more nearly uniform depth. Less seed, also, is required in drilling. The seed should be covered usually about 1½ inches deep. The rate of seeding should be two bushels to the acre under average soil conditions or 2½ bushels on heavy soils.

Every two or three years oat seed should be treated for smut to hold the disease in check. This year is a good time to begin. A formaldehyde solution will probably save your field several bushels an acre.

A germination test is always advisable, but especially so this year, for tests are showing up poorly. Rigid grading with a fanning mill will also help to get a high test.—C. P. Bull, University Farm, St. Paul.

NEGLECT IS COSTLY IN NURSERY STOCK

From 10 to 25 per cent of nursery stock bought is lost every spring through poor handling, says W. G. Bierley of the horticultural division of the Minnesota college of agriculture. One should buy all nursery plants subject to inspection, he said, and reject the stock if it is in poor condition.

"One of the safest methods of handling nursery stock," he continues, "is to remove it from the shipping case and 'heel in,' so that the plants may replenish the moisture lost in transit. If the bark appears shriveled it may be advantageous to even bury the entire stock in light soil for a day or two. Immersing in water is not advisable; it softens the bark too much.

"Other means of safe handling," Mr. Bierley continues, "are packing the soil firmly around the roots, throwing the richer top soil in the bottom of the hole and crowning the top with light, loose soil, so as to preserve all moisture for the plant."

HEN LAYS LITTLE AFTER THIRD YEAR

Old hens are the cause of low averages in egg-production. The pullets work regularly, a Chicago farm paper says, but the old hens lay about a dozen eggs and rest the remainder of the year.

Unless you are raising a particular stock of chickens of which you have only a few hens, you can not afford to keep the old hens as layers. A hen is not profitable after her third summer as a layer. Selling the old hens and using the incubator for hatching is the best plan for the small poultryman.

PARIS GREEN HIGH; SUBSTITUTE READY

Paris green costs more than twice as much this year as last. It is selling at 50 cents a pound even in large quantities. It is doubtful whether it can be purchased for less than 45 cents a pound. Fortunately, says A. G. Ruggles, University Farm, St. Paul, arsenate of lead, a better stomach insecticide than Paris green, has not advanced in price. The powdered form may be obtained for about 25 cents a pound, and 1½ pounds of the powder is used in making fifty gallons of spray mixture.

"In experiments at University Farm," adds Mr. Ruggles, "we have found arsenate of lead better than Paris green as a remedy for potato bugs, and all orchard insects. It is not necessary, therefore, to allow injurious biting insects to live simply because Paris green is costly."

The orchardist should get his spray materials as early as possible. It is not easy to tell when arsenate of lead may go kiting after Paris green.

HATCHING TROUBLE DUE TO NEGLIGENCE

Incubators holding from 150 to 250 eggs have given best results here, says F. S. Jacoby of the Ohio agricultural college. Their operation is more definite and certain than that of machines of different sizes.

During the hatching season, Mr. Jacoby says, one may reasonably expect to get 70 per cent hatchings if the stock is healthy and care is taken in handling the machine. Most instances of incubator failure are due to poor ventilation or improper regulation of the temperature in the room in which the incubator is kept.

Barnyard manure applied to clover sod to be turned under later in the spring has yielded an average return of \$4.69 a ton in experiments at the Iowa experiment station. Applications on clover-mixed meadows left for hay have produced an annual return of \$3.76 a ton at the Iowa station.

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FOR SALE—At a sacrifice. 12-gauge repeater shotgun, good as new. Inquire of E. J. Carlson. 6-1f

WANTED—You to list your land with me. Hurry, and get on my printed list. Frank Heroux, Little Falls. 4-1f

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ANY FARMER DESIROUS of shipping stock with the Farmers' Cooperative Shipping association, should list same with Sam LaFond, Manager, City, Rt. 8; Telephone F-7-11. 6-4

AN OPPORTUNITY is now offered to secure the finest suite of lodge rooms in the city; large; well lighted and ventilated; ball room; ante rooms; kitchen; hardwood floors; steel ceiling; newly decorated; toilet, steam heat. Inquire of L. V. Tanner. 6-1f

FOR SALE—Just purchased several hundred acres of good farm land. All in Morrison county, some piece partly under cultivation. I will offer this land at a very low price and on very easy terms. John Vertin. 40-1f

FOR SALE OR TRADE—My store and grocery business, located corner of Third street and Second avenue southwest. Building is two-story brick veneer, 40x65, in good repair. Albert Trebitowski, Little Falls, Minn. 5-4

FOR SALE—Farm of 80 acres, 40 acre under plow seeded to clover; 20 acres meadow; 20 acres pasture; 6-room frame house, good condition, full basement; barn 20x30; Culler town, section 12, 7 miles from Little Falls, 3 miles from Plensburg. Pofahl and Swedish community. A good deal. Address Albert B. Trebitowski, Little Falls, Minn. 5-4

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