ITALIANS SMASH AUSTRIAN LINES MORE THAN 9,000 PRISONERS TAKEN

Many Important Heights and Several Villages Taken to Mark 2nd Anniversary of Italy's Entry Into the War.

A despatch from London says: On a front of nearly ten miles on the Carso plateau the Italian troops have smashed the Austrian line hard, and taken various positions from the town of Castagna Vizza to the head of the Gulf of Trieste. In their renewal of their offensive the Italians received valuable aid from some of the nine British batteries which have hauled their big guns down to the Isonzo front to help in the efforts aimed at the conquest of Trieste, Austria's big seaport on the Adriatic.

Not alone were the Italians successful in capturing numerous points of vantage, but more than 9,000 Austrian prisoners, including officers in excess of 300, were taken. The Austrians are declared to have been taken completely by surprise by the sudden onslaught of the Italians, who to divert attention from the southern end of the Isonzo line had struck a hard blow to the north. When, however, the Austrians recovered from their surprise, they launched heavy counter-attacks, but the Italians tenaciously held the ground they had won.

The new advance of the Italians brings them appreciably nearer Trieste, which, from the lower part of the line, is less than ten miles away. The ground traversed and yet to be passed over is difficult for military operations, and even with other successful advances, such as the last one, the objective of the Italians will not be attained except by fighting of a most ferocious nature.

THE CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES

ADVICE FURNISHED BY THE EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

Valuable Notes on the Best Way to Grow Some Staple Vegetables.

It is very important that those who are making a garden for the first time should have some knowledge of the way to grow the different kinds of vegetables, hence the following information is given in regard to some of the staple kinds.

Carrots and Parsnips.

These should be grown in deep, thoroughly prepared soil of loose open texture, to admit of even root development. This is especially true in the case of parsnips, as a heavy compact soil develops a poorly shaped and rooty parsnip. The ground may be spring or fall manured, ploughed deeply and thoroughly worked.

The seed is sown in the open ground usually before the middle of May, in rows two and one-half feet apart, at the rate of two pounds per acre for carrots and four pounds per acre for parsnips. The carrots may be thinned to two inches apart, and the parsnips four inches. If carrots are spaced too far apart in the row they become too large for table use. The ground should be rich enough and sufficient moisture maintained by frequent cultivation to continue an even growth throughout the season. The root should be kept covered with soil to the top, preventing the top of the root from becoming green, which is objectionable for market carrots.

Beets.

Beets for early use should be started as early as possible on well prepared ground. For winter use seeding toward the last of May, or early June, is advised, as the beet does not become so large. Any good soil will develop good beets providing a uniform growth is maintained. A checked growth has a tendency to produce fibre.

Six pounds of seed per acre is usually used. The seed is sown in rows two and one-half feet apart, and the plants thinned to three to four inches apart.

Beans.

Beans do best on a fairly rich soil, and unlike the pea, require a warm situation and warm soil. While the pea will do well on a fairly heavy soil, the bean likes a loose, friable soil for best development. The seed should be sown not earlier than the middle of May. They are usually planted in rows two and one-half feet part, and the seed dropped two to three inches apart and one to one and one-half inches deep.

Successional sowings may be made every two weeks until the middle of July, for the purpose of extending the season into the fall.

Onions.

Onions do best on a light loamy soil rich in plant food. Light loams can be worked to better advantage than heavier loams and do not dry out so badly during summer. An abundance of available plant food is necessary if profitable crops are to be obtained, and consequently a soil that has been manured for several seasons previously should be selected. The land should be free from stone, and weed seeds.

Onions may be grown in the same land year after year, and it cannot be made too rich. Well-rotted barnyard manure applied in the fall and ploughed in shallow, about four inches deep, is one of the best fertilizers. Fifteen tons per acre annually is a good application. If the soil is well supplied with vegetable matter successful crops may be grown with commercial fertilizers applied at the rate of 500 to 1,000 pounds per acre. This is sown broadcast and harrowed in just before seeding.

The ground can be best prepared with the disc, springtooth, and smoothing harrows, and should be well pulverized to a depth of four inches.

The seed is sown in rows on the level ground 12 to 14 inches apart and ¼ inch deep at the rate of 3½ pounds per acre. A hand seeder is usually used. A seeder and wheel hoe combined can be purchased from any seed merchant at a reasonable rate. Seeding should be done as soon in the spring as possible, so that the plants will get well established before the dry, hot weather of summer.

Maintenance tillage is done principally with the wheel hoe, and consists in keeping the surface ground loose around the plants and all weeds from starting.

The falling down and withering of the tops indicates maturity, at which time the onions should be pulled. They are left for a week to dry, after which they may be topped and put into slatted crates, or put into these crates without topping, taken to a shed and allowed to cure for two or three weeks, after which they are ready for market. The advantage of the crate is that a small bulk of onions is together with plenty of ventilation, which is very necessary for proper curing for storage or shipment. They should not be stored in bags or in large piles in bulk. They may be stored in slatted bins arranged one above another, 10 inches to 12 inches deep. If stored the temperature should be kept as low as possible and the air be dry.

Onions may be started in flats in the hotbed ten to twelve weeks before ready to plant, being set in the open ground early in May. They will transplant easily, and good large plants will prove most satisfactory. About ten good plants can be grown on a square inch. The seed should not be sown too thickly. One and one-half to two pounds of seed will give sufficient plants to set an acre, spacing the plants four inches apart in rows one foot apart. The disadvantage is the expense of transplanting. For securing early onions and onions of large size this practice is advisable.

Cabbage.

Any good garden soil will grow cabbage. A warm, well drained sandy loam, very rich in plant food, is best for early cabbage. A northern exposure is best for late cabbage and a heavy soil may be used. The cabbage is a gross feeder and there is no danger from making the ground too rich. Twenty tons or more per acre of manure can be used, and this may be supplemented with from 500 to 1,500 pounds of commercial fertilizer for an acre. Commercial fertilizer is especially advisable for early cabbage where the object is to develop marketable cabbage quickly.

If the ground has been manured in the fall and ploughed, it should be again ploughed in the spring and thoroughly worked to a depth of six inches.

For early cabbage start the seed about March 15. The seedlings are transplanted to two inches apart three weeks later, and will be ready for the open ground early in May. The plants are usually set on the level in rows 30 inches apart and 18 inches apart in the row. (Late cabbage are usually grown from seed sown thinly in a cold frame early in May and plants from these are set in the field about the middle of June, spacing the plants in rows 32 inches apart and 20 to 22 inches apart in the row.

The usual maintenance tillage should be given during the summer, and the ground not allowed to become hard and compact or to dry out.

In the storing of late cabbage cut the heads during a dry day and store where good ventilation is possible. The air should be kept dry and the temperature as low as possible. The heads should be placed on slatted shelves for enough apart to store two or three tiers of cabbage, with a good chance for ventilation under the shelves. A confined atmosphere renders cabbage storage impossible.

Cauliflower.

The cauliflower requires a cool, rich loam. A northern exposure is best. Continuous growth is important, and anything that tends to check the plant in any way should be avoided. Dry weather often results in failure, and where watering is possible it may be advisable. For early and late cauliflower start the seed and handle the same as for early and late cabbage, except that more careful attention should be given to detail in the development of plants. Like the cabbage, it takes about seven weeks to develop a stocky, properly hardened-off plant. They may be spaced in the field the same as cabbage.

When the heads are three to four inches in diameter the leaves should be tied together over the head in order to develop a good white flower.

Turnips.

The early turnips may be sown as soon as the ground is fit, in well prepared soil. The Swede turnip should be sown about the last of May. They do best on a good loam retentive of moisture. Continuous growth is necessary to develop good quality. Like most of the root crops, they develop best during the damp, cool fall weather, and the advantage of late seeding is that they make little growth during the hot summer, developing a succulent tissue in the fall. Swede turnips planted early are very liable to be checked in growth during the heat of the summer, developing a root containing much fibre, and lacking in quality.

Corn.

A warm, friable, rich soil should be selected for garden corn. The seed is sown in hills three and one-half feet apart each way, and five plants allowed to develop in a hill. The seed is sown soon after the middle of May. Early and late varieties should be planted to extend the supply of table corn into the fall. As is the case with peas and beans, constant surface cultivation to keep the weeds down and maintain a loose surface mulch is necessary.

Peas.

Garden peas may be sown as soon as the ground is fit to work. The land should be fall manured with ten to fifteen tons of well rotted manure per acre, and ploughed. This is well worked in the spring to a depth of five inches. The seed is usually sown in rows two and one-half feet apart, and the seed planted one inch apart in the row.

Dwarf and semi-dwarf varieties do not require staking. It is advisable to stake the tall-growing sorts.

If one variety only is used, successional sowings should be made every week or ten days until the first of June. The garden pea is a cool season vegetable, and will not do well during the heat of summer. The season may be extended also by planting late maturing varieties. The early seeding is usually made one to one and one-half inches deep; the later seeding, two to three inches deep.

Radish.

The radish may be sown as soon as the ground is fit to work, in rows one foot apart, and the plants thinned to one inch apart. Successional sowings may be made one week apart until the first of June.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, May 29—Manitoba wheat—No official quotations.

Manitoba oats—No official quotations.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.72½, nominal, subject to embargo, track Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 75 to 77c, nominal, No. 2 white, 74 to 76c, nominal, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, $2.75 to $2.80; No. 3 do., $2.73 to $2.78, according to freights outside.

Peas—No. 2, nominal, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting, nominal, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, $2.00 to $2.05, nominal, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $14.50; second patents, in jute bags, $14.00; strong bakers', in jute bags, $13.60, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, $12.25 to $12.35, in bags, track Toronto, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, $40; shorts, per ton, $45; middlings, per ton, $48; good feed flour, per bag, $3.00 to $3.10.

Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, $12.50 to $13.50; mixed, per ton, $9 to $11.50, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $9, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 39 to 40c; creamery prints, 43 to 45c; solids, 42 to 43c.

Eggs—New-laid, in cartons, 45 to 46c; out of cartons, 43c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 60c; fowl, 24 to 25c; ducks, 22 to 25c; squabs, per doz., $4.00 to $4.50; turkeys, 30 to 32c.

Cheese—New, large, 26½ to 27c; twins, 26¾ to 27¼; triplets, 27 to 27½c; old, large, 29c; twins, 29½c.

Honey—White clover, 2½-lb. tins, 14½ to 15c; 5-lb. tins, 14½c; 10-lb., 13½c; 60-lb., 13c; buckwheat, 60-lb. tins, 10 to 10½c. Comb honey—extra fine and heavy weight, per doz., $2.75; select, $2.50 to $2.75; No. 2, $2 to $2.25.

Maple syrup—Imperial gallon, $1.75.

Potatoes—On track Ontario, per bag, $4.25; New Brunswick Delawares, per bag, $4.40; Albertas, per bag, $4.00; P.E.I. whites, bag, $4.00.

Beans—Imported, hand-picked, Manchurian, $8.00 to $8.50 per bush; Limas, per lb., 19 to 20c.

Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 30 to 31c; do., heavy, 25 to 26c; cooked, 41 to 42c; rolls, 26 to 27c; breakfast bacon, 33 to 35c; backs, plain, 36c; boneless, 39c.

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 26¾ to 27c; tubs, 27 to 27½c; pails, 27¼ to 27½c; compound, tierces, 21c; tubs, 21¼c; pails, 21½c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 24 to 25c per lb.; clear bellies, 24 to 25c.

Montreal Markets

Montral, May 29—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 88½c; No. 3, 86c; extra No. 1 feed, 86c. Barley—Manitoba feed, $1.18. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $14.60; seconds, $14.10; strong bakers', $13.90; Winter patents, choice, $15.75; straight rollers, $15.00 to $15.30; do., bags, $7.25 to $7.40. Rolled oats—Ibls., $8.75 to $9.00; do., bags, 90 lbs., $4.25 to $4.50. Bran, $40.00. Shorts—$46.00. Middlings—$48.00 to $52.00. Mouille, $52.00 to $57.00. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $13.00 to $13.50. Cheese—Finest westerns, 24 to 24½c; finest easterns, 23½c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 42c; seconds, 41c. Eggs—Fresh, 44 to 45c; No. 2 stock, 43c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, $3.75 to $4.00.

Winnipeg Grain

Winnipeg, May 29.—Cash prices:—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.67; No. 2, do., $2.64; No. 3, do., $2.59; No. 4, $2.47; No. 5, $2.20; No. 6, $1.80; feed, $1.25. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 77½c; No. 3, do., 74½c; extra No. 1 feed, 74½c; No. 1 feed, 70c; No. 2, do., 68c. Barley—No. 3, $1.32; rejected, $1.05; feed, $1.05. Flax—No. 1 N.-W. C., $3.04½; No. 2 C.W., $3.01.

United States Markets

Minneapolis, May 29.—Wheat—May, $2.96; July, $2.38; September, $1.85; cash, No. 1 hard, $2.93 to $2.98; No. 1 Northern, $2.88 to $2.88; No. 2 Northern, $2.73 to $2.83. Corn—No. 3 yellow, $160 to $1.62. Oats—No. 3 white, 64 to 65c. Flour unchanged. Bran $30 to $31.

Duluth, May 29.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $2.97; No. 1 Northern, $2.96; No. 2, Northern, $2.91; May, $2.96; July, $2.41; all nominal. Linseed $3.37; May, $3.37; July, $3.32; September, $3.21; October, $3.04

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, May 29.—Choice heavy steers, $11.75 to $12.00; good heavy steers, $10.65 to $11.15; butchers' cattle, choice, $11.35 to $11.75; do., good, $10.85 to $11.25; do., medium, $9.75 to $10.00; do., common, $8.85 to $9.15; butchers' bulls, choice, $10.50 to $11.00; do., good bulls, $9.75 to $10.00; do., medium bulls, $8.50 to $9.00; do., rough bulls, $6.40 to $6.50; butchers' cows, choice, $10.25 to $10.75; do., good, $9.25 to $10.00; do, medium, $8.00 to $8.75; stockers, $7.50 to $9.00 feeders, $9.50 to $10.25; canners and cutters, $5.25 to $6.35; milkers, good to choice, $85.00 to $110.00; do. com. and med., each, $40.00 to $60.00; springers, $60.00 to $110.00; light ewes, $12.00 to $13.50; sheep, heavy, $8.50 to $10.00; calves good to choice, $12.00 to $14.00; spring lambs, each, $5.50 to $9; lambs, choice, $14.50 to $16; do., medium, $10.50 to $12.50; hogs, fed and watered, $17.00 to $17.15; do. weighed off cars, $17.25 to $17.40; do. f.o.b., $16.25 to $16.40.

Montreal, May 29—Calves, $5.50 to $11.00; Spring lambs, $7.00 to $10.00; old sheep, $10.00 to $11.00; selected hogs, $17.75 to $18.40.

Lettuce.

Any good garden soil will grow lettuce. The ground should be rich and fairly friable. The seed may be sown inside six weeks before planting outside is possible. The plants are developed as is the case with cabbage. They may be set in rows one foot apart in the row.

Seed may be sown in the open ground as soon as it is fit to work, and the plants thinned to four or six inches apart. Successional sowings may be made every two weeks until the first of June. Seed may be sown the last of August for a fall crop on well prepared soil.

STATE OF WAR EXISTS IN BRAZIL

Foreign Minister Says That a Declaration of War is Not Necessary

A despatch from Rio Janeiro says: Opening of all Brazilian ports to the warships of the Entente allies was advocated in the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday by Niolo Pecanha, the Foreign Minister, Antonio Bueno de Andrada and several other members of Parliament, during a spirited discussion of the proposed new Brazilian policy in the international situation. De Andrada declared that such a measure would be in the interest of Brazil, whose existence depended upon freedom of the seas.

Foreign Minister Nilo Pecanha declared in the Council of Ministers, according to the newspapers, that it was not necessary for Brazil to declare war on Germany because she had been virtually forced into a state of war by circumstances. He said that the torpedoing of the Brazilian steamer Tijuca did not essentially modify the situation created by the destruction of the Parana.

CANNOT LEAVE CANADA WITHOUT PERMIT

Government Will Prevent Evasion of Military Duty—Heavy Penalties.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Under an order-in-Council, effective on Friday from coast to coast, it is illegal under heavy penalty for any male person within the ages of 18 and 45 years inclusive, ordinarily resident in Canada, to leave or attempt to leave the country for any purpose without written permission of a Canadian immigration inspector or other person authorized to grant such permission, who must be fully satisfied by sworn declaration that the intended departure is not with the object of avoiding liability to be called upon to render military or other service "which might conduce towards the success of his Majesty and his allies in the presently prevailing war."

Violation of the regulation is punishable by a fine not exceeding $2,500 or imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both fine and imprisonment.

The order applies to every male person within the ages specified, save members of military or naval forces on duty or members of crews of boats, trains, ferries, street cars, etc., plying between points within and without Canada, when actually in the performance of their duties as members of such crews.

FARMING CO-OPERATION.

Buying and Selling in Groups Not Being Taken Advantage Of.

Co-operative selling and buying requires no argument to-day to sustain its advantages. The saving in cost of handling large orders instead of numerous small ones is recognized by every business house. The wholesale houses do business on this basis, and are consequently able to sell their goods at much lower prices. The retailer has to break bulk, has many packages to weigh out and parcel up, has many accounts to make out and many orders to record. Over and above these costs is the very large item of delivery. This item is a serious matter in urban centres, but it is much more so in the country for, whether the dealer delivers them or the farmer drives in for his supplies, the cost is there.

In a recent rural survey by the Commission of Conservation, among 100 farmers in one township, it was found that 63 of them lived five miles or more from a shipping point. Of these 63 farmers, not one was either selling his produce or buying his supplies co-operatively. Each farmer was driving this ten miles (5 miles each way) to his market place, covering largely the same ground as his neighbors, using his team and waggon, his own time and energy. In many instances the great waste of time and energy and the monetary loss due to the smaller business transactions might be materially reduced by extension of the co-operative system.

In Petrograd there is a clock with 95 faces that marks the time in 30 cities in as many countries, and the movements of the earth, planets and other heavenly bodies.

8,600 PRISONERS TAKEN BY FRENCH

Fruits of Drives Since May 1 in Champagne and Around St. Quentin.

A despatch from Paris says: "There is nothing to report except artillery fighting, at times violent, in the regions of Moulin de Vauclerc, the Californie plateau and Chevreux," says the official statement issued by the War Office Thursday night.

"Wednesday night our bombing airplanes dropped 2,200 kilograms of projectiles on stations in the neighborhood of Rethel, where fires broke out.

"Belgian communication:—One of our patrols fought an engagement last night with an enemy reconnoitering party south of Dixmude. Thursday was marked by the usual artillery actions. We carried out destructive fires on the enemy works in the neighborhood of the Chateau Gicogne."

"On the Vauclerc plateau at 8.30 o'clock Wednesday night an attack by the Germans, made after a violent bombardment, was checked immediately. The Germans were driven back to the trenches whence they came, after suffering heavy losses. Prisoners taken in this region in the operations of May 22 belong to six regiments from four different divisions. Since May 1, 8,600 unwounded Germans have been captured by our troops between Soissons and Auberive.

"In the Champagne there was rather active artillery fighting on the Moronvilliers Range. On the remainder of the front patrol encounters and intermittent artillery fighting occurred."

U. S. WILL NOT SANCTION PEACE MOVEMENT

Denies Passports to Delegates To The Stockholm Conference.

A despatch from Washington says:—Emphatic disapproval of the peace propaganda of European Socialists was expressed on Wednesday by the American Government, which denied passports to American delegates to the Stockholm conference and issued a warning that any American taking part in the negotiations would be legally liable to heavy punishment.

No formal announcement of purpose was issued, but officials explained that the Government's course would have the two-fold effect of discrediting generally any peace moves by unauthorized persons, and of condemning in particular the present Socialist agitation, regarded since its inception as inspired by Germany.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAIDED BY ZEPPELINS

A despatch from London says:—Four or five German airships raided the eastern counties of England Wednesday night, according to an official statement issued this morning. The airships dropped bombs and escaped, although pursued.

The official statement reads:

"Four or five hostile airships approached East Anglia shortly before mid-night last night. The weather was overcast, and a thick bank of rain clouds made observation difficult.

"Four airships appeared to have penetrated inland into the eastern counties. They followed erratic course, and dropped a number of bombs in country districts, apparently being unable to locate their position. The raiders were pursued by our airplanes, but clouds enabled them to make good their escape. One man was killed in a Norfolk village. The material damage is believed to be negligible."

BRITISH TRANSPORT SUNK IN MEDITERRANEAN

413 Lives Were Lost—Torpedoes on May 4.

A despatch from London says:—The British transport Transylvania was torpedoed on May 4, with the loss of 413 persons. The Transylvania was torpedoed in the Mediterranean.

The following official statement was given out to-day.

"The British transport Transylvania, with troops aboard, was torpedoed in the Mediterranean on May 4, resulting in following losses: 29 officers and 373 of other ranks; also the ship's captain, Lieut. S. Brenell, and one officer and nine men of the crew."

The Doings of the Duffs.