BRITISH TROOPS IN BIBLE LANDS

OVERCOMING THE TURK AND THE CLIMATE.

Victorious March of Modern Armies By Moses's Route Into the Promised Land.

"On the 3d our gunboats proceeded up the river and began to throw shells into the Garden of Eden."

These words are a statement of fact, a true record of this war, although they have never appeared in any official communique, says an English writer last month. In the very first months of the war the British army advanced to the point where the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers join, and there, where the Garden of Eden is supposed to have been, they shelled the town of Kurnah and captured it and the British flag was hoisted over the Garden of Eden.

Since then no part of the Holy Lands has been free from the turmoil of war. As these words are written the British army is smashing forward up the way of the land of the Philistines and has reached Canaan. The cedars of Lebanon have waved their branches over a Turkish army, Mount Carmel is an armed camp and the Temple of Solomon has become a hospital base. The names which we learned in Sunday school were old when history was young. To-day they figure in the reports of a minor theatre of war, and few men know where the fighting is being done and how.

Climate and Enemy.

Those who do know agree that if any war can justify the desecration of the holy places, the heroism of this war does justify it. In desert and wilderness, in a country which roasts under the blazing sun and steams under torrential rains, the British army has been fighting magnificently. Under their German leaders the Turks have fought well, but they fought in a way which is familiar to them. The men from Lancashire and the Midlands, from Scotland and from New Zealand fought against the climate more than against the Turk, and they seem to have beaten both.

In the Promised Land.

The war in the lands of the Bible can be divided into three parts. Taken in biblical order, they are the British advance from Bagdad, the Turkish attack on the Suez Canal and the British offensive in Syria. The first is the land where history begins, the birthplace of the human race in Babylonia in Mesopotamia. The second is the land of Bondage and the third is the promised land.

The latest advance under Sir Archibald Murray is taking the British troops straight into the heart of Judaea and Christianity. The advance started as soon as the danger to the Suez Canal was considered past, and it goes forward. Following close to the way of the land of the Philistines and hugging the sea, they came to the Wady-el-Arish, frequently mentioned in the Bible as the River of Egypt—the Boundary of Canaan on the south. At this geographical boundary failed to impress the soldiers—the country looked the same and the road before them was hard and long. But later in March this year the country began to change as they advanced. No more miles and miles of monotonous, barren sand. The country began to pile up into hillocks, and presently, as the troops began to come over the rise, a river arose. It came again as fresh detachments marched over the high ground and caught sight of the land below.

A Beautiful Country.

It lay there, green and fresh as an Eden, with the fields of unripened barley shining like emerals in the light breeze. Against the green of the grain the rows of the trees were flashes of color, blue and yellow, the anemones and crocuses and lilies and other flowers. It was the Promised Land. As soon as the camp was pitched the men took their horses to the grass, the first good feed since they had left the advance. The troops had come from the west and the south, like the Children of Israel had taken the longer route and reached Palestine from the east and the north. But to them it looked the same. From Mt. Sorgah or from Rafa, the Land of Promise is the beauty spot of Syria.

Bible Associations.

Just beyond Rafa the land begins to teem with association with the Bible. Gaza, one of the five cities of the Philistines, can be seen from there, and the high minaret of the church built by the Knights Templars shows high above the dark green grove of trees which surrounds the town. It was there that Joshua fought and here that Samson lifted "the doors of the gate of the city and the two posts, and went away with them, bar and all, and laid them upon his shoulders and carried them up to the top of a hill that is before Hebron." This hill, generally described as a mound nowadays, but really at a considerable elevation, is called Ali Muntar. From it the observer of the Battle of Gaza saw the preparations forming for the attack. The infantry sent up a line of dust clouds; the cavalry another, denser and higher on the hill, so that the observer could see neither horse nor man, and only the flash of the rifle and of the machine gun told him that this was not another battle for the fertile plain between Philistine and Israelite.

The Markdale STANDARD

Is published on Thursday by C. W. RUTLEDGE, Markdale, Ontario.

Subscription, $1.50 a year. Twenty-five cents added when not paid in advance. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publishers.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements are charged at the following rates per inch for each insertion:

1 Year Contract	10c.
6 Months Contract	10c.
3 " "	12c.
2 " "	12c.
1 " "	14c.
6 Weeks Contract	15c.
4 " "	16c.
3 " "	18c.
2 " "	20c.
1 " "	25c.

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Information covering Special Contracts will be supplied promptly upon application.

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Standard Clubbing Rates

Standard and—	
Semi-Weekly Globe	$2.50
Canadian Guardian	3.00
Farmer's Herald	2.40
Weekly Witness	3.00
Weekly Sentinel	2.40
Toronto Sun	2.40
Farmer's Advocate	3.00
Daily Globe	5.00
Daily Mail	5.00
Daily World	4.50
Daily News	4.00
Daily Sun	4.00
The Canadian Farmer	2.50
The Catholic Register	2.00
Farm and Dairy	2.40
Canada Contractor	2.00
Canadian Poultry News	1.90
Western Messenger	2.00

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. W. PATTON, J.P.
Bedford, Ont. Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Business strictly confidential.

R. J. SPROULE,
Proficient Conveyancer, Appraiser, Valuator and Money Lender. Leads Mortgages, Leases and Wills drawn up and Valuations made on shortest notice. Charges very low. Apply to R. J. Sproule, Flesherton.

LEGAL.

P. McCULLOUGH
Barrister, Solicitor, etc. Offices—Main street, Markdale. Money to Lend.

LUCAS, RANEY & HENRY
Barristers, Solicitors, Etc. Henry—Lucas Block, Markdale; Traders Bank Bldg., Toronto. J. B. Lucas, K.C., W. E. Raney, H. C. W. D. Henry, B.A.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. A. MacARTHUR
Dentist.
Office in Artley Block (over Myers' hardware store). Entrance at northwest corner of building, Toronto street.

L. G. CAMPBELL
(L.D.S., D.D.S.)
Dental Surgeon. Graduate of Ontario College of Dentistry and University of Toronto. Office over the Post-office. Office hours, 9 a.m., to 5 p.m. Parties calling after hours phone call up residence by telephone in reception room of dental office.

G. R. MILLER, M.B., M.D., C.M.
Rockly, Ont.
Graduate of the Medical Faculty of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont. Late House Surgeon in the General and Marine Hospital, Owen Sound. Phone 213r3 and 51r3, Rockly.

AUCTIONEER.

B. H. WALDEN,
Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Grey. All sales promptly attended to. Farm sales a specialty. Arrangements for sales may be made at Standard Office or B. H. Walden, Markdale.

MARKDALE STANDARD

VOL. 37 — MARKDALE, ONT., THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1917. — WHOLE NO. 1900

FRATERNAL.

A. F. & A. M.
Hiram Lodge, No. 490, G. R. C., Markdale, meets in Masonic Hall, McFarland Block, on Tuesday evening on or before the full moon every month. Visiting brethren cordially invited. Jno. Caesar, W.M.; T. H. Reburn, Secretary.

C. O. C. F., No. 399.
Court Markdale, Canadian Order Chosen Friends, No. 399, meets fourth Tuesday in the month in Ennis' Hall at 8 o'clock. A. Jackson, Chief Councillor; R. W. Ennis, Recorder.

SAUGEEN LODGE, No. 387, I.O.O.F.
Meets every Friday at 7.30 p.m. in their hall, Main street. Visiting brethren always welcome. W. J. Hamilton, N.G.; R. W. Ennis, Sec.

COURT GREY, 1151, C.O.F.
Meets every last Wednesday of the month in Mathews Hall at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren always welcome. P. J. Thompson, C.R.; Alex. McEachnie, Fin. Sec.

MARKDALE, L. O. L., No. 1045.
Meets in Sarjeant's block on Thursday evening on or before full moon in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. J. J. Richardson, W.M., John McFadden, Secretary.

DR. J. S. SHEPHERDSON,
Veterinary Surgeon.
Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, Faculty of Veterinary Science, University of Toronto (Dominion Civil Service Veterinarian). Office in Artley block. Phone 86. 99-25.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED
In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.
MARION & MARION,
324 Queen St. West, Toronto.

DR. DeVAN'S FRENCH PILLS A reliable Regulating Pill for Women. $5 a box or three for $10. Sold at all Drug Stores, or mailed to any address on receipt of price. THE SCOBELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.

PHOSPHONOL FOR MEN, Restores Vitality; for Nerve and Brain; increases "grey matter"; a Tonic—will build you up. $3 a box, or two for $5, at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price. THE SCOBELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.

Sold at Stephens' Drug Store.

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years, after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388.

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.

Poultry manure is a good dressing for the garden. It is particularly good for forcing the growth of onions. Scatter over the ground and cultivate in.

Just after rain is a poor time to sow seed, though an ideal time to do transplanting. The soil should be sufficiently dry to rake prefectly smooth for seeding. The soil from which plants are to be lifted should always be sufficiently wet to allow for the taking up of a good ball of earth with the plant, then the roots will not likely suffer.

Farm Crop Queries

Henry G. Bell.

Conducted by Professor Henry G. Bell.

The object of this department is to place at the service of our farm readers the advice of an acknowledged authority on all subjects pertaining to soils and crops.

Address all questions to Professor Henry G. Bell, in care of The Wilson Publishing Company, Limited, Toronto, and answers will appear in this column in the order in which they are received. As space is limited it is advisable where immediate reply is necessary that a stamped and addressed envelope be enclosed with the question, when the answer will be mailed direct.

Question—M. A. C.:—My seeding with grain last year was a failure. It did not catch. Would you recommend manuring and plowing the stubble for potatoes this year? Would it do for beans where potatoes grew last year? It was a big growth of clover, also manured, plowed under and potatoes planted. I want to reserve an old meadow to plow under for corn this year and will also have to plow last year's potato and corn ground for oats this year?

Answer:—The land where your seeding failed, if plowed up and then carefully manured, should make good potato ground this year. I would advise in addition to the manure about 400 pounds of fertilizer carrying 2 to 3% ammonia, 8 to 12% available phosphoric acid and 1 to 2% potash. Scatter this down the drill rows when you are planting the potatoes. A good method of application is to drop the seed pieces of potatoes and cover them lightly with soil, and then dust the fertilizer along over the hill and drills and finish the covering. This addition of available plantfood will give the crop a strong, vigorous start.

This land would do well for beans, also.

Question—R. R.:—I have a piece of land that has been run for years without clover or manure. This land is quite sandy and contains practically no humus. Now, if I apply 12 good loads of manure to the acre, which would be the most profitable crop for me to raise, corn or potatoes? I raised corn on similar land last year that yent 60 crates to the acre, with manure. Would this ground hold moisture sufficient to grow a good crop of potatoes?

Answer:—If you have potato seed, by all means potatoes would be the most profitable crop for you to grow on the land in question. I would recommend adding fertilizer to the manure, as per answer to M. A. C. Under normal conditions you should not have any trouble from lack of moisture. If you have to buy potato seed, at present prices it may be more profitable to grow corn, but this you will have to decide from your own local conditions. If you seed it to corn, I would advise adding about 200 pounds of fertilizer to the acre, spreading it broadcast and working it into the ground before you plant the corn. It should carry from 2 to 3% ammonia and 8 to 10% phosphoric acid.

Question—W. A. C.:—I would like to get your opinion in regards to planting beans in hills, planted 28 inches each way. Do you think the yield would be as good as if they were drilled? They could be worked both ways and kept much cleaner and less seed would do. The seed is so high in price this year it would be quite a saving in the cost of the crop.

Answer:—I am very much in favor of planting beans in the hill, especially on land that is likely to be weedy or where disease has been prevalent. As a rule, the yield will be almost as high as if they were drilled and frequently better as disease is not so likely to spread from one plant to another. I would suggest the seed be tested to learn what percentage will germinate, and since seed is so high-priced, that the drill be also tested to see if it plants the quantity of seed desired. I would also put on about 200 to 300 pounds of fertilizer to the acre. The fertilizer may be put on broadcast and worked into the ground before the beans are planted, or it may be put on as the beans are planted if care is taken to see that the fertilizer does not come in close contact with the beans in the soil.

Question—R. M.:—I have about sixteen acres of wheat that is badly killed in the low places, and I don't wish to plow the wheat up on account of expectations of a high price next year. Do you think it would be advisable to drag up these low places and sow to Spring wheat? Could it all be harvested together? If so please tell me where seed could be procured and how and when it should be sown. If spring wheat is not advisable how would either buckwheat or beans be?

Answer:—If it is not already too late when you read this answer and you can secure the seed, I would advise the sowing of spring wheat where the winter wheat has killed out. It is almost impossible to tell whether the spring wheat and winter wheat could be harvested together or not. This would depend entirely on the weather and whether the two wheats ripen at the same time. In fact, I should expect them not to ripen together. You should sow the wheat at once. All that is necessary to do would be to harrow or disk up the ground and drill in the wheat. Perhaps you will be able to secure spring wheat seed in your community or from some of the elevator men. Unless you are able to get it close at hand it will be too late to sow it. In such case, either buckwheat or beans will make a splendid crop. In fact, I would prefer the planting of beans as they can be put in any time up to the last of June, just so they have time enough to ripen off before frost. In this case the ground should be thoroughly disked or harrowed up and worked down, after which the beans may be planted in rows 21 or 28 inches apart. A grain drill with part of the grain tubes stopped up offers the best means of planting the beans. When planted this way some fertilizer can also be applied. The best way probably is to stop up the fertilizer tube directly over the row containing the beans but allowing the fertilizer to run down the tubes on each side of the one dropping the beans.

Question—J. B. H.:—Isn't it considered poor policy to plant corn in ground that grew sugar beets last year, if only a light crop? There are two fields which are desired for corn and beans. One is sod and the other grew beets last year, soil about the same. Both corn and beans require rich ground, which one will be best to follow beets?

Answer:—Regarding beans and corn following sugar beets, the U. S. Department of Agriculture studied 115 farms and found that, following sugar beets, the yield of corn was increased by 12 bushels to the acre and beans 5 bushels. This would indicate that either corn or beans could be planted in the ground that was in sugar beets. From these figures we ought not to judge that sugar beets make the soil rich in fertility but rather because they are cultivated during the summer the soil is put in better tilth for the growing of the following crops. I would recommend that the sod ground be put to corn and that beans be put in the sugar beet land as beans do not do well on freshly turned sod or where too much fresh manure or organic matter is added to the soil. If about 300 pounds of fertilizer analyzing high in phosphoric acid are used on the corn land and probably 200 to 250 on the bean field, good crops should be secured this year.

BY OUR BLOOD WE LIVE

If you tire easily, are subject to cold hands or feet—if you catch colds readily or have rheumatic pains—your blood or circulation is probably at fault and you need

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF THE PUREST COD LIVER OIL

which is nature's easily-assimilated food, to increase your red corpuscles and charge the blood with life-sustaining richness. *Scott's* creates warmth to throw off colds and gives resistance to prevent sickness.

Always Insist on SCOTT'S. Every Druggist has it.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont. 16-12

AIR RAID ON ENGLISH COAST

16 German Aeroplanes Drop Bombs—76 Killed, 200 Injured.

London, May 27.—Sixteen German aeroplanes raided England on Friday night. The report of Field-Marshal French merely locates the scene in south-east England, but, according to Berlin, the cities attacked were Dover and Folkestone. The casualties were heavy, 76 being killed and nearly 200 injured. Nearly all of the victims were women and children. At the time of the raid the streets were thronged. The raiders were pursued and three of them were brought down in the English Channel and off the Belgian coast.

If it had not been for hazy weather, and cloud-flecked skies, most Britons believe their anti-aircraft defences would have accounted for the air raiders on England and the damage would have been insignificant. As it was the bombs were dropped over a limited area, mostly in one town.

Not only were the 16 or so raiding aircraft turned back after this, with Royal Flying Corps men in hot pursuit, but naval planes of the Dunkirk station were instantly called into service and engaging the enemy on his return, shot down three machines in broad daylight.

At one town where 14 women, 7 children and six men were killed, the casualties were mostly of those who huddled in the streets, gazing aloft and striving to pierce the low-hanging clouds through which the deadly explosive bombs were dropped, and locate the aerial assassins above.

U-BOAT MENACE REPORTED CURBED

Great Britain Already Has Life of the Campaign Measured.

London, May 27.—The Westminster Gazette publishes a message from a correspondent who says the submarine menace is being mastered by a simple method, which he indicates is the invention of an American.

"It is giving away no secret," the correspondent writes, "to say that the method, which is reputed to be infallible, requires only a little time to come into full effect and wear the German submarines out. It is a model of simplicity. The press has been liberal in its announcement of Marconi's device, but, while extending encouragement to Marconi, it must not be overlooked that the genius who perfected one of the most monumental advances in maritime navigation has devoted his unremitting consideration to the menace, and this resourceful American, too, has worked toward the device along independent lines."

"Only a little time is needed for our pre-eminent inventive brains to outstrip the pirate professors, and by a method which is simplicity itself we already have the life of the U-boat campaign measured."

SPANISH SHIP SUNK 133 LIVES LOST

Forty-eight of the U-Boat Victims Were Passengers.

London, May 27.—Forty-eight passengers and 85 members of the crew of the Spanish steamer C de Eizaguirre are believed to have perished as a result of the sinking of the steamer.

A despatch received by Reuter's Telegram Company, the date of origin of which has not been made public, reports the loss of the C de Eizaguirre. The despatch says that, according to the second officer, the steamer sank in five minutes. He was awakened by a great noise, and rushed to the deck and tried to get passengers into his boat, but the boat was swept away, and almost simultaneously the steamer broke in half. He saw no other boats afloat except that in which he and the other survivors made their escape from the steamer. Those in the boat had a miraculous escape, rowing for many hours in heavy seas during foul weather. They were dressed in the scantiest of attire and were compelled ceaselessly to bail the boat. Among the 48 passengers missing is the Spanish Consul at Colombo, Ceylon.

A Great Remedy

DR. HENDERSON'S Herb Treatment, in tablet form, will cure rheumatism, constipation, eczema, stomach trouble, kidney and liver trouble; three months treatment with our certified guarantee, for one dollar, postpaid. Henderson Herb Co., 173 Spadina Ave., Toronto; agents wanted.

ADVANCE ON WESTERN FRONTS

Successful Minor Engagements—New Thrust in Preparation.

London, May 27.—On the two main battle-fronts, Arras and the Aisne, the past 24 hours, have seen more fighting than for some time in the same period, for there has been no engagement of magnitude. The series of local attacks, bombardments, trench raids and very considerable air activity seem to have been in preparation for heavier fighting, probably on the British front.

Though the French carried out an attack in the Champagne that gave them small local advantages, most of the fighting on their front consisted in the repulse of small German counter-attacks. These counter-attacks were made mostly on the Chemin-des-Dames ridge, but without success. Artillery fire also was active on the ridge and in the Champagne.

According to the German official statement, the attack the Crown Prince delivered Friday night, which Paris announced met with but little success, took 44 prisoners, 15 machine guns and much war material. Berlin claims a great gain in territory, but says a French counter-attack was repulsed.

THE ONLY MEDICINE THAT HELPED HER

"Fruit-a-tives" Again Proves Its Extraordinary Powers

Bonnox, Que., March 2nd, 1915.

"I have received the most wonderful benefit from taking "Fruit-a-tives". I suffered for years from *Rheumatism* and change of life, and I took every remedy obtainable without results. I tried "Fruit-a-tives" and it was the only medicine that *really did me good*. Now I am entirely well—the Rheumatism has disappeared, and the terrible pains in my body are all gone. I hope that others, who suffer from such distressing diseases, will try "Fruit-a-tives". Mme. ISAIE ROCHON.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Mothers and daughters of all ages are cordially invited to write to this department. Initials only will be published with each question and its answer as a means of identification, but full name and address must be given in each letter. Write on one side of paper only. Answers will be mailed direct if stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed.

Address all correspondence for this department to Mrs. Helen Law, 235 Woodbine Ave., Toronto.

"Reader".—1. Eggs should be preserved in water glass during March, April, May and June, when they are cheapest. 2. Protect the young cucumber plants from the striped beetle by covering them with wire netting. Spray with Bordeaux-arsenate of lead as soon as the plants appear; again at the appearance of the third leaf and a third time before the plants begin to form runners. See that the spray strikes under the leaves as well as on top. For the cabbage worm, dust with tobacco dust, pyrethrum, hellebore or spray with arsenate of lead or powder with dry arsenate.

"Enquirer":—Balfour is pronounced Bal—as in balance—foor. It is very hard to convey the exact pronunciation of Joffre by phonetics, but the J is soft, and the re is hardly sounded at all; it is almost as though it were written Joff with the ffs a mere breath. Viviani is pronounced Viv-e-an-e.

J. D. V.:—The following are the dates at which the several nations entered the European War:

1914, July 28, Austria and Serbia; August 1, Germany and Russia; August 3, France; August 4, Belgium and Great Britain; August 8, Montenegro; August 23, Japan; November 5, Turkey.

1915, May 23, Italy; June 3, San Marino; October 14, Bulgaria.

1916, March 8, Portugal; August 28, Rumania.

1917, April 6, United States of America; April 7, Cuba.

A. J. L.:—1. In the partly shaded location you describe, you should be able to grow lettuce, early or late cabbage, cauliflower, or spinach. Do not try beans, eggplants, corn, tomatoes. 2. Dahlia roots need warm soil and warm weather, so it is not safe to plant them at this time.

"School Girl":—The cause of the so-called "blackheads" is the clogging of the pores with dust and grease, which hardens and pits the face with tiny black specks. The first step is to thoroughly cleanse the skin. Every night wash thoroughly with warm water and a good soap. Dry skin carefully, apply to the spots an ointment made of 1 ounce camphor ice and 1 ounce witch hazel mixed, and allow it to remain on during the night. Wash off in the morning with warm water and rinse with cold. Continue this treatment until the blackheads have disappeared. To contract the pores wipe the face with a little alcohol or eau de cologne. Frequently pimples appear with the blackheads, and when this is the case make an ointment of the following ingredients, 2 grams betanaphthol, 2 grams sulphur precipitate, 20 grams potash soap. Mix thoroughly and apply to the pimples at night. This preparation may be used at the same time as the blackhead ointment. Do not be discouraged if you see no improvement in your complexion as the weeks slip by, it sometimes requires months to get rid of pimples and blackheads.

"Perplexed".—1. A felon is an infection of the tissue around the finger nail. The constant application of a wet dressing, equal parts of alcohol and water, may check it. If it progresses a surgeon should be consulted, as the infection may cause great trouble. 2. Worry can check the secretion of gastric juices and also impair the normal motion of the stomach. 3. Green and green vegetables are the best source of iron for blood building. 4. The eyes should have a rest from reading and from all kinds of fine work. Out-door recreation, such as gardening and almost any form of outdoor employment will be found beneficial.

"Housewife".—Onions and water will remove the smell of paint from a room. Slice several onions, put them in a pail of water and stand the pail in the closed room over night.

W. S.—Probably the reason baby cries when you lift him is that you are lifting him properly. Place one hand under the baby's head and the other under the clothing, grasp the clothing with your right hand and lift with the hand supporting the head on the left arm.

ITALIAN ARMY VICTORIOUS IN BIG OFFENSIVE TOWARD TRIESTE

About 5,000 More Prisoners Captured and [illegible] Guns—Carried Heights and Consolidate Lines North of Plava.

London, May 27.—The Italian army has been victorious again in its big offensive toward Trieste. Unwearied by previous efforts Gen. Cadorna's infantry Friday stormed large sections of the Austrian second line of defence on the rocky hills of the Carso plateau, and to the north held firmly against most violent counter-attacks all the captured ground on the Isonzo.

In this day of tremendous fighting the Italians took 3,500 fresh prisoners.

Following up their successes Friday, the Italians on Saturday smashed through the Austro-Hungarian positions between Jamiano and the Gulf of Trieste, passing the Monfalcone-Duino railway north-east of San Giovanni, and establishing themselves within a few hundred yards of the village of Medeazza. North of Plava the Italians carried the heights at the head of the Palliova valley, thus joining the [illegible] on Hill 363. [illegible] captured and more Austrians were [illegible]. The greatest [illegible] of the strength [illegible] since the first attack on the Isonzo [illegible] May [illegible] captured 24,619 [illegible] 487 officers [illegible] prisoners [illegible] equal to [illegible] British or French [illegible] in a considerable space of time. [illegible] longer.

The Austrian general staff, too, bears witness to what a powerful machine the Italian army has now become and what a terrible blow it can deal. "Never in the two years of fighting just completed," says the Austrian official announcement, "has the army had to face such overwhelming forces of the enemy."