

## FLEET FOOT

**FOR EVERY FOOT  
FOR EVERY SPORT**

NO matter what you are going in for this summer, "FLEET FOOT" anticipates your footwear needs.

"FLEET FOOT" provides easy, comfortable, economical footwear—all white, and a few colors too—for every sport—for business, holiday and everyday wear—for men, women and children.

Ask your dealer to show you the complete line of "FLEET FOOT."

None genuine unless stamped "FLEET FOOT" on the sole.

The best shoe dealers sell "Fleet Foot"

Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co. Limited

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

214

DOMINION POWER STEEL

### Getting Rid of Dandelions.

If your lawn is yellow rather than green, don't let the dandelions make you blue. There is an easy method of killing them. This is by spraying them with a solution of sulphate of iron.

Heavy growths of dandelion may be killed by spraying from a nozzle that gives a mist-like spray with a solution of 1½ pounds of sulphate of iron to a gallon of water. An ordinary garden sprayer does not give good results. The solution should be sprayed over the lawn about three days after the grass has been cut, and on a bright day when the possibilities of rain are slight. The lawn must not be cut or watered for three days or more after the application.

The lawn may be sprayed once a month during the entire summer, starting at the time the dandelions appear. With proper care the spray will not injure the grass. Care should be taken in applying the solution to keep it off concrete walks, as it permanently discolors them. Stains in clothing made by the sulphate of iron are not removable.

If there are only a few dandelions on the lawn they may be removed by cutting them off just below the sur-

face of the ground with a knife. Gasoline or kerosene applied to the crown of the individual plant will kill it. Permanent relief from dandelions and other weeds can be secured only by getting a thick, vigorous growth of grass. This is secured by using plenty of fertilizer and grass seed.

Start seeds of parsley in the house as soon as possible, in boxes six inches deep. Sow the seeds in drills or rows. Keep the soil just moist and when the seedlings have made four or five leaves, thin out the plants or set them out four inches apart in other boxes. Early in May transplant to the open ground during a rainy period, or if the hose is available keep them well watered.

Outdoor sowings may be made in April, May and July for a winter crop. Sow very thinly in drills in finely pulverized soil. Make drills a foot apart. As soon as the plants are two inches high thin out to four inches apart.

Give parsley a good rich, deeply cultivated soil. Summer beds can be made to serve as borders around the garden or under trees. The south side of a building or fence is the best place for winter beds. Where the weather is cold in winter protection will be required, or the beds should be made in a cold frame.

## The Kewpie Korner

by **Kewpiegram-Rose O'Neill**



Stomach  
Indigestion

Sourness and Pain.  
How to Treat.

Articles state that nearly all the cases of stomach trouble, sourness, burning, gas, etc., are due to an excess of hydrochloric acid in the stomach. The belief is a lack of digestion is delayed and causing the disagreeable feeling of stomach suffering.

Antacids are not needed in many cases to real harm. Try digestive aids and instead of using a few ounces of antacid take a teaspoonful of water right after meals. The stomach, instead of being irritated by the action of excess acid and burning, gas or pain. Bismuth (in powder or tablet form) is harmless and inexpensive to take and efficient form of antacid. It is used by those who enjoy their meals without fear of indigestion.

## Sterrett

3-2-9

When'er the Kewpies see a horse  
Whose flowing tail is docked  
It's plain as day the little tykes  
Are horrified and shocked.  
"Dear me," say they, their plump cheeks paling  
"There's no excuse for such curtailing."

(Copyright, 1918, by Rose O'Neill.)

### War Garden Bulletin

PRACTICAL DAILY GUIDE  
FOR VACANT LOT AND  
BACKYARD GARDENERS  
ENLISTED IN GREATER  
PRODUCTION CAM-  
PAIGN.

Issued by the Canada Food  
Board in Collaboration With  
Experts on the Staff of the  
Dominion Experimental  
Farm.

#### PLANNING THE GARDEN.

In planning the 1918 garden the first thing to take into consideration is the fact that it is a war-time garden and that the vegetables which must receive primary attention are those which are going to be genuine substitutes for wheat. The logical substitute is the potato. Therefore, every one should grow potatoes this year. They repay themselves over and over again. Count on giving them the major part of the garden.

Small plants like beets, onions, lettuce, carrots, radishes and parsnips should be put in one general group. In another general group put larger plants like corn, tomatoes and potatoes. Spreading ground vines, like melons and cucumbers, which need wider spacing, should be put in a third general group. In the arrangement of the various vegetables which are to be planted due care should be given to providing the greatest exposure to the sun for those crops which need it most. Plants, such as tomatoes and eggplant, require the greatest amount of sunshine, while lettuce, spinach and other leaf crops require relatively less.

### WILD FLOWERS

BY Rachael R. Todd, M.D.

#### CRINKLE ROOT.

Toothwort, *Dentaria diphylla*.

"The roots were a surprise and challenge to the tongue."

So says the poet of nature students, Burroughs. And so declare hundreds of boys and girls who dearly delight to search for the "pepper root," thick, vigorous growth of grass. This is secured by using plenty of fertilizer and grass seed.

The plant, as one might almost guess, belongs to the cress family, of which it is one of the handsomest members. There are two wild *Dentarias*, quite common here in Ontario, both of which possess edible roots. The cut-leaved *Dentaria* is the pepper root proper, while the two-leaved plant is the well-known crinkle root. The plants are often misnamed, however, the one for the other, because so long as the children find one of the biting, stinging roots, they care not especially whether they give it the correct name or not.

The cut-leaved variety is a strange and odd-looking plant. The leaves, so deeply cut that the parts of them resemble long notched fingers more than anything else, are borne on a stem in a whorl of three, compounded of three leaflets. The root leaves come a few days later than the stem leaves. The blossoms, very attractive, are pale blue or purplish hue, are four-petaled, arranged cross-shaped and placed on the edges, and are borne in a loose raceme or terminal cluster. These blossoms are bee and fly-visited, secreting as they do some thin, yellow nectar, which attracts the insects, and so the pollination is effected.

The root is the queerest looking contrivance, looking often like a short string of irregular and very thin, wooden beads, from which long, thin, coarse hairs, that act as rootlets, issue. Indeed, one child told me once that the thing reminded her of a wobbly caterpillar, coarsely haired with thin spikes.

The two-leaved *Dentaria* is the real crinkle root and very well-known to all country and by a few city children. The leaves come out from the strange rootstock, standing up on long petioles or leaf-stems, and are made up of three broad ovals and slightly toothed leaflets, the whole three leaflets forming a leaf that is not unlike an imperfect rose. On the flower stem are two similar leaves, but much smaller.

The blossoms of *Dentaria diphylla* are very much like those of the sister plant, but white, crucifer-shaped, and about half an inch wide. These two are insect pollinated, and have a very faint, woody fragrance.

The root, long creeping and crinkled all over with rough wrinkles, is brittle, in color a reddish brown, tinged here and there with green, and most delightfully pungent to the tongue, with a strange peppery spicy taste that is unlike anything else.

As I have pointed out, the two *Dentarias* are very much alike, the main difference being in the shape of the leaves, one bearing three, and the other two leaflets.

Habitants of the cool, moist woods, the *Dentarias* are early bloomers, real wildflowers, because they will tolerate any attempt at transplanting, and often grow in large communities, although isolated specimens, or small groups of two or three plants, are commonly found.

Easily accessible woody spots on the outlying districts of the city will yield a fruitful search for the plants. Failing to discover them yourself, do not be ashamed to ask aid from your children, who will probably be able to show you just how to best dig up and taste the spicy roots.

#### Broke Door to Evict Tenant, And Landlord Was Arrested

Halifax, N.S., May 2.—The legislature recently passed a bill incorporating the Halifax Relief Commission Bill, one clause of which provided that a tenant could not be evicted without the consent of the commission. Today a landlord put another tenant into a house where an old woman was in possession and which she refused to vacate. To eject her the landlord broke open the door of the house. The result was that under the Halifax Relief Commission Act the landlord was arrested.

# Canadian Y.M.C.A. War Work in 1917

## Canada's Splendid Response in 1917—How Funds Were Used

LAST year the Canadian people were invited to subscribe three-quarters of a million dollars for the war work of the Canadian Y.M.C.A. and responded with great generosity, during the twelve months, by subscribing the sum of \$1,131,391.61. The National Council, on behalf of those to whom it is rendering service, expresses its sincere thanks to those who subscribed.

## Financial Statement

Receipts and Disbursements for the Year 1917

| January 1, 1917   | Receipts      |                |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| Balance brought forward.....  |               | \$ 6,730.22    |
| December 31, 1917   |               |                |
| Receipts from all sources, including proceeds from special campaigns and grants from Provincial Governments and Municipalities.....   | 1,131,391.61  |                |
|   |               | \$1,138,121.83 |
| December 31, 1917   | Disbursements |                |
| 1. Overseas Military Work   |               |                |
| For work among Canadian soldiers in England and France, including free distribution of drinks, stationery, reading material and athletic supplies; building huts and providing motion pictures, concerts, canteen supplies, and recreational, educational and religious programmes, and administration..... | \$ 634,506.12 |                |
| For work of the British Y.M.C.A. with Canadian Soldiers.....  | 71,505.00     |                |
| For work among troops in Mesopotamia.....   | 5,400.00      |                |
| 2. War Work in Canada   |               |                |
| For work in Canada in Summer Camps, Winter Barracks, Hospitals, Red Triangle Clubs, Discharge Depots, Boys on Farm Service, Munition Workers, Troop Train Work, Internment Camps, Cost of Financial Campaigns, Supplies of free stationery, games and athletic equipment.....                               | 244,118.66    |                |
| 3. General Work   |               |                |
| For work of the National Council including Administration, Boys', Student, Railroad Work, etc.....  | 64,155.02     |                |
| 4. Balance  |               |                |
| Required to carry on work during first four months of 1918.....   | 118,351.43    |                |
|   |               | \$1,138,121.83 |

We have audited the Accounts of Head Office and of the Ontario and Quebec Division for the year 1917; and have seen the certified statements of Receipts and Disbursements of the Maritime and Western Divisions for 1917, and certify that the foregoing is a true Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the National Council for the year ended 31st December, 1917, according to their books and records.

Toronto, Ont., April 23, 1918.

OSCAR HUDSON & Co.  
Chartered Accountants.

## Some Interesting Facts

**WORK IN FRANCE**—In 1917 fifty-five per cent. of Y.M.C.A. Canteens were in advanced positions where civilian stores do not exist. Thirty-eight were behind the lines at Vimy and forty at Passchendaele. Eight Canadian Y.M.C.A. dug-outs were destroyed by the Germans during 1917.

Y.M.C.A. prices in its canteens are regulated by the British War Office. All canteen profits are spent on the soldiers. Each month the canteen accounts are checked by Divisional Military Field Cashiers.

Here are a few of the 1917 expenditures in France alone: \$145,000 for new huts, marquees and equipment, etc.; \$35,000 for writing materials and educational literature; \$40,000 for concert parties, pianos, gramophones, etc.; \$35,000 for moving pictures; \$40,000 for athletics. Such recreations are acknowledged to be a powerful factor in maintaining "morale" of troops.

**WORK IN ENGLAND**—The Y.M.C.A. operates in every Canadian Camp in England, in 15 hospitals and with 20 Forestry Units. The Canadian Y.M.C.A. operates in 79 centres in England. In one week 177 entertainments were attended by 53,000 men.

**WORK IN CANADA**—Military Y.M.C.A. work is conducted in Canada at 30 points during the winter and in 9 Summer Camps, in 4 Internment Camps, in 3 Red Triangle Clubs, and 12 Hospitals, while work for sailors is carried on in the splendid Naval Hut at Halifax. 98 secretaries are employed and 900 ladies give voluntary assistance.

Copy of Financial Statement will be sent to any address on request.

**National Council,  
Young Men's Christian Association**  
Headquarters: 120 Bay St., Toronto

JOHN W. ROSS (Montreal)  
National Chairman of  
Red Triangle Fund Campaign

G. A. WARBURTON (Toronto)  
National Director of  
Red Triangle Fund Campaign

## CANADIAN CASUALTIES

### INFANTRY.

Killed in action—A. Germain, St. John's, P.Q.; A. J. Hanford, England; C. Radford, St. Rose du Lac, Man.; B. Hall, Bowman, Man.

Died of wounds—T. Ryan, Everett; J. J. Cahill, Paris; H. Eaton, West Toronto; G. Burrows, Brampton, Ont.

Died—P. Perrier, Magog, P.Q. Presumed to have died—B. Renaud, England.

Prisoner of war—C. M. Harrison, 567 Palmerston avenue, Toronto; Lieut. A. Dean, Chatham.

Wounded—S. Rathwell, Cummings Bridge, Ont.; J. Killen, Ottawa; J. Leclaire, Hamilton; J. Shiers, Bronx, N.Y.; T. W. Garner, Waterloo, Ont.; R. E. Corn, Strathroy, Ont.; L. Odin, Montreal; W. C. Douglas, Chilliwack, B.C.

C. P. Thayer, Detroit; W. D. McNamara, Walkerville, N.S.; W. E. Plummer, Mission City; L. H. Eby, Carman, Man.; A. P. Saunders, Petcoctio, N.B.; A. S. Arnsworth, Camo, U.S.; D. D. Myers, Walpole Island; S. C. Pierce, Livingston, Mont.; M. C. Laveader, 170 Strachan avenue, Toronto; J. C. Pearson, Passaic, Ont.; C. M. Yeates, 99 Stanley street, Toronto; A. L. Jans, Souris, Man.; F. Brophy, Detroit; T. Davies, England; J. Greenwood, London, Ont.; J. Sullivan, Guernsey Island, C.I.; F. R. Bailie, 36 Borden street, Toronto; T. J. Pearce, 10 Hamilton street, Toronto; J. A. Alley, 41 Wyckwood avenue, Toronto; A. Nelson, Remy River, Ont.; A. W. Lorie, Scotland; D. Allan, Scotland; W. Crimmons, Scotland; Lieut. W. R. Boehm, 123 Delaware avenue, Toronto; Lieut. W. G. Frost, Mahoning Bay, N.S.; J. R. Hardy, M.C., England; Lieut. A. C. Kominis, Sandpoint, Idaho; Lieut. A. L. Berry, Newcastle, N.S.; W. Corbett, Carnegie, Pa.; Lieut. W. L. McKay, Fort Arthur.

Gassed—W. Tanner, Halifax; A. Frayne, Forest, Ont.; H. H. McKee, St. John, N.B.; Lieut. A. S. Vandusen, Picton, Ont.; Lieut. J. H. Clouston, 2901 St. Albans, N.S.; E. M. Mallick, Hamilton; S. Snary, 135 Woodbine avenue, Toronto; R. C. Worth, Westworth, N.S.

Railway Troops.

Killed in action—J. Farrer, Vancouver; W. Lebeau, Alexandria, Ont.; F. Pelkey, Cornwall; L. Lauridon, Bear Lake, Alta.; F. Pacheco, Poland; F. H. Shields, Battle, P.E.I.

Wounded—E. A. Franklin, Wallaceburg, Ont.; R. L. Ferndale, Washington.

Mounted Rifles.

Killed in action—G. C. McKean, Dundasville, Ont.; C. D. L. McKean, Dundasville, Ont.; C. D. L. McKean, Dundasville, Ont.; C. D. L. McKean, Dundasville, Ont.

Wounded—W. Cleave, Madoc, Ont. Gassed—Lieut. A. W. Thorne, St. John, N.B.

Artillery.

Killed in action—J. Taylor, 85 Bloor street, Toronto; G. J. Thomson, England; J. H. Apps, England; G. B. Stanger, England.

Died of wounds—E. S. Blanchard, Boston, Mass.; L. B. Smith, Wallaceburg, Ont.

Died—V. S. Dickinson, Port Hope, Ont.; J. P. Smith, Montreal.

Wounded—D. B. Talam, West Green Harbor, Shelburne, N.S.; H. G. Ollingham, Kentville, N.S.; J. Loneragan, St. Pierre, Que.; J. W. Parker, Boston, N.B.; W. J. Hewlett, England; E. Roper, 16 Muriel avenue, East Toronto; C. A. Connor, Gormley, Ont.

Enemy Can Duplicate His Offensive Effort

With the French Armies in the Field, May 2—Altho Germany has engaged two and a half million men in the present offensive to date, conservative calculations show that she is still capable of duplicating this offensive effort. The allies, however, with their new unity of command and superiority in fresh reserves, coupled with the inability of the Germans again to effect a surprise, hold the trump card.

The fatal consumption of German effectiveness is indicated by the fact that, while the enemy began March 21 with half a million men in the front line, they have been obliged since to engage five times that number.

The allies have identified on the west front 236 divisions (2,475,000 men) out of the German entire total of 242, including those on other fronts. To date, the Germans have engaged 140 separate divisions in the present battles—many two or three times—making a total value of 181 divisions engaged. This leaves 66 unengaged, of which ten are Landsturm and Landwehr, incapable of offensive work.

May Increase Capital.

Ottawa Gas Company's Bill Before Private Bills Committee.

Ottawa, May 2.—In the private bills committee of the commonsense today Mayor Fisher of Ottawa and other representatives of the Ottawa City Council and Board of Control resumed their fight against the bill to increase the capital stock of the Ottawa Gas Co., a subsidiary of the Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Co.

The committee after discussion decided to allow the company to increase its capital stock only to \$2,500,000. Another amendment adopted provided that the new stock must be sold at par.

The bill was still under consideration when the committee rose.

Nominated in Lanark.

Smiths Falls, Ont., May 2.—John Alex Stewart, barrister, here today, was nominated as the Unionist candidate and Colonel James Morrison Balderston, as a straight Conservative candidate at the Lanark Dominion by-election nominations here today. The election takes place next Thursday.