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Hearts in Khaki

By Claire Wallace Flynn

CHAPTER I.

Fanny wore her only party frock, a sea-green taffeta, out of which her slim young throat and her small dark head rose as imperiously as though it were a cloth-of-gold costume. She herself had gone quietly and with the least little twinge of bitterness, to the florist at the corner of her street and bought herself half a dozen roses, a ruthless but beautiful extravagance.

"How sweet you look, Fanny," Mrs. Mason said. "Green is becoming to you. Why don't you wear it often?"

Fanny looked at Mrs. Mason, smiling, and asked simply:

"Where?"

Mrs. Mason launched at length into a narration of the different places where a person of twenty-four, with no social outlet, and with her mornings spent doing secretarial work in a doctor's office, might present herself arrayed in all shades of green. It was in the midst of this that the car reached the country club, a low building lying like a bright crescent against the dark hillsides. The breathless summer night caught Fanny up in its warm arms, as she stepped from the Mason's car, and lifted her into fairyland.

The clubhouse was filled with young men in khaki. The dawning look of heroes "was" on their faces. Many weeks of training had set their shoulders well back and had tanned their faces. They looked almost ready for France; they sounded as though they had just come from high school. Everyone was on such good terms with everyone else, that suddenly green frock and sunrise roses lost their magic and Fanny Billington became shy and sensitive and strange.

Mrs. Mason's voice caught her attention. "Here's Tom Blain. So nice to see you, Tom. Fanny, this is one of our oldest friends, dear." With that, Mrs. Mason disappeared, doubtless feeling that she had done all that a young matron could be expected to do for a girl who was proving rather "irrigating."

Mr. Blain did not cut a romantic figure in formal black evening clothes. The gentlemen in khaki were in the limelight that night. Attached firmly and exquisitely to each soldier was a young creature in shimmering net or misty lace or gleaming silk.

"It's the first time in my life I ever longed to be a kid," Mr. Blain was saying. "They turned me down at Kingston in the spring on account of something the matter with my feet. Now, it's just potatoes for mine, and food conservation and wearing a patriotic button."

He dug his hands into his pockets and fell to thinking about himself. There was no suggestion of his asking Fanny to dance; yet, in her green frock and with the strange veiled radiance in her eyes, she did not look an "undancy" person. They seated themselves in a corner of the big club living room where the dance was in progress, and threw out a few words to each other from time to time but there was no hiding from her that all his pent-up eagerness was with piloting their sweethearts around the floor to the enchantment of Poor But-terfly. Soon the little wisps of conversation that reached Fanny en- chained her attention.

"We'll be in the trenches in a month. Daisy, you won't forget—"

"Fred's made a record for himself in camp. I heard the Major say—"

"Billy, it's too thrilling to have you a lieutenant and—"

"It's a great life. I'm dying to get across—"

"No, I'm not going to cry when the time comes. I'm not such a slacker as all that—"

They would whirl on, leaving be- hind them just enough words to make Fanny realize that their lives were thrilling and beautiful and linked to- gether in an ideal. She clasped her cold hands in her lap. The flowers drooped a little on her bodice. For all the joy that life had given her, for all the contact she had with the deep stirring currents of the world, the



About the HOUSE

Don't Overwork the Children.

In the country and on the farm children are often required to work in the field and gardens too long at a time, or to carry water and other weights too heavy for their strength and often to work under a blazing sun. Such early work interferes with growth and development, which is the one great business of childhood. Many men and women, whose physical strength is impaired, might trace their ills to sickness, underfeeding or overwork during the formative years of early childhood.

The tasks children are given to do should be suited to their years, and varied by frequent opportunity to rest and to play. At the same time food should be good and plentiful and they should be long hours of sleep. The harm which heavy work can cause little children can be ill afforded at any time, and least of all now. For the children must be kept well and strong to meet the demands which will confront them when they come to maturity and face the tasks of reconstruction in the critical years to come—work which will demand physical well-being as well as efficiency and character.

Training Children.

Study your children. Develop in them emotional control, unselfishness, an alert interest in the world around them. Keep them from be- coming morbidly self-centred. Do not let them become too dependent on you, but at an early age foster in them the spirit of initiative.

Remember always the old saying that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

An Outdoor Bed Built In.

The delight of sleeping out of doors, and of sniffling the fresh, clear air during the night, is denied many peo- ple because no sleeping porch is practicable in their home. To build such a porch is often both inconvenient and expensive.

A way to combine an indoor and an outdoor bed has been devised by a large school for boys and is so simple and feasible that it might well be adopted in private homes, as it is possible to build it into any room.

Threshing Dinners.

With threshing days come thresh- ing dinners. Now, a threshing din- ner does not mean the same to every- body—not even to every farm woman. Some fret and worry over the prepara- tion of the meal, while others appar- ently enter upon the work with as much pleasure as if the task were that of preparing a picnic lunch. The viewpoint, the ability to manage, and the cooking and refrigerating facili- ties have much to do with these dif- ferences. Then there is the item of help.

Accuracy First.

System comes first whenever any unusual task is to be looked after, and this is especially true of preparing the threshing dinner. One woman has chickens killed and dressed in advance, if chickens are to be served as a part of the meal, while another waits until the last moment. Nor is the latter woman necessarily to blame. Probably she would have prepared much of the dinner in ad- vance had it been practicable. Per- haps she had no ice to keep fresh meat and other highly perishable foods. With ice, half the dinner may be started or made ready the day be- fore. Even where ice is not used regularly it will pay to have it at threshing time.

WHAT "DOUGHBOY" MEANS.

Old Term Dating Back to the Mexican War.

The term "doughboy" as a nick- name for the American infantryman is a very old one, dating back to the Mexican War of 1846.

In that year the United States regular soldiers first made acquaint- ance with the houses of mud-colored, sun-dried bricks that are seen every- where, even to-day, in New Mexico, Arizona and the southern part of California.

Little Things.

It was only a little camp fire, but it blackened that beautiful spot; it was but a little match that burned the farmer's lot; it was only a cigarette, so the tour- ists say; it was only a little spark, but you and I had to pay.

PUT IT OUT—PUT IT OUT.

Crowded strawberry plants mean a poor crop next June. Thin 'em out!

"Where was the Magna Charta signed?" asked a school inspector who was conducting an examination in his- tory. "At the bottom, sir!" answer- ed one of the boys.

Scotland has a mill making 200 tons of paper weekly from sawdust.

A FEARLESS HERO.

Canadian Chaplain Brought in Five Wounded Men Under Heavy Fire.

The following despatch from Fred James, official correspondent with the Canadian forces in the field, has been received:

The men coming out from the battleline in front of Arras are tell- ing stories of individual heroism and self-sacrifice. To-day I heard of a Chaplain, or padre, to use the more affectionate name, of a Quebec unit, who made five trips into No Man's Land in broad daylight under a hail of fire from the enemy's machine guns and artillery, and brought back thence to our lines five helpless wounded men who had been struck down while they were reconnoitring ahead of the main forces of their units.

This padre saw the men fall, and unhesitatingly advanced cautiously to where they lay. The first one he half carried, half dragged, back to our line, and placed him in good hands. Back he went again, ignoring danger and death that literally rained all about him, and soon re- turned with another. Three times more he made his perilous return trip. Only Providence can explain how he or the wounded men escaped death. When he had delivered the last of the five to the stretcher- bearers, to whom and to no one else did he intimate what he had done, he quietly turned his attention to helping in whatever way he could, consistent with his calling, the troops in action along the main line of the attack.

FARM BOOKKEEPING.

Tribunal Judge Urges Farmers to Keep Books.

Bookkeeping by farmers to show just what their farms are producing and if they are materially increasing their outputs, was advocated recently by Mr. Justice Masten, in addressing his exemption tribunal at Toronto. He pointed out that the keeping of such records would be of great value to the farmers if, on the expiration of their exemptions, they appeared again before a tribunal to seek further ex- tensions of time.

The Commission of Conservation



has designed a simple but complete Farmers' Account Book which will be sent free to bona-fide farmers who ex- press their intention of keeping re- cords of their farm work. Many farmers do not know whether their land is making or losing money till it is too late to avoid financial failure.

California irrigates 39,352 farms, covering 2,664,104 acres.



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Food Control Corner

Householders to Blame if Sugar Supply Fails.

The Canada Food Board in a state- ment just issued places definitely upon householders responsibility for so limiting domestic consumption of sugar, as to ensure a sufficient supply for preserving. The Board urges that a family of two should not use more than an aggregate of one quar- ter of a level cupful of sugar per day for cooking, table use and all other purposes except preserving, and for other families consumption should be limited to the same proportion.

"There will not be sufficient sugar if it is consumed in other ways in the homes to the same extent as in former years, or if people eat up in the names sugar which has been saved by regulation of manufacturers," the statement says.

The Board adds that it has imposed very considerable hardships on manufacturers, for the sake of securing sufficient for the household- er, and that it is now the household- er's plain duty to discontinue extra- vagant use of sugar.

"Candy manufacturers have had their allowance of sugar reduced to one half of the amount used by them last year. Cake and biscuit makers have been placed on a rigorous ration basis and are now using syrups and other available substitutes to a large extent. Jam manufacturers are even permitted to use any but yellow or brown sugar in making bread and only a very small amount even at that. Glucose is being used exten- sively as a sugar substitute. No manufacturer can obtain sugar to- day except on presentation of a sugar certificate and under no circum- stances to a greater amount than the allotment made by the Food Board.

"But even these far-reaching regu- lations cannot save sufficient sug- ar to provide for canning and pres- erving requirements unless the householders, too, will make some sacrifices. If all the people of Can- ada would use only one teaspoonful of sugar in their tea or coffee in- stead of two, the aggregate annual saving for preserving would be fifty- thousand tons, or more than 40 per cent of the amount of sugar now al- lowed to all the candy and confec- tionery manufacturers in the Domin- ion for one year.

"Public eating places have been put on a ration of two pounds of sugar for ninety meals for all purposes, and it is the duty of householders to observe a similar ration in their homes. There simply is not enough granulat- ed sugar available to meet usual domestic consumption demands and also to provide for canning and pres- erving. Not only must household- ers reduce their use of all cane sugar but part of their honor ration should be brown sugar instead of granu- lated."

Among the ways in which the public are asked to conserve sugar, in addition to observing the honor ration of not more than two pounds, per person, per month, are the follow- ing:

Use white corn syrup in part in canning and preserving.

Use no more than one level tea- spoonful of sugar in sweetening any cup of tea, coffee or other beverage.

Discontinue the making of rich pastries.

Use no more sugar in canning and preserving than is absolutely neces- sary.

The making of heavy jams and pres- erves is not necessary and should be stopped.

"The greatest waste of sugar does not occur in the manufacture of candy, or in commercial uses, all of which are now under drastic regula- tions. Instead it is found in unneces- sary and excessive use of sugar in the homes," says the Food Board. "The time has come when the people of Canada must understand that sugar consumption must be reduced. With reasonable conservation there will be sufficient to take care of preserv- ing requirements, and to meet the necessary demands until the end of the year when the new crop will be available, but this can only be as- sured by reduced domestic consump- tion. If extravagance is continued and the blame will rest with the householder."

For manufacturing bread baked on the sole of the oven, contrary to the regulations of the Canada Food Board, and for not using the required amount of wheat flour substitutes, the license of Frank Coberlin, Victoria Mines, Ontario, has been suspended for 7 days, commencing midnight September 7th. During which time he must not, either directly or in- directly purchase or take delivery of any food commodities, or manufac- ture, sell or deal in bread or any pro- ducts of wheat or other flours.

For selling wheat flour without the required amount of substitutes the Board has suspended the license of A. N. Tarrabain, Grocer, Edmonton, Al- berta, to 15 days, commencing Friday, September 6th.

The Canada Food Board warns all licensed dealers that similar action will be taken in all cases where deal- ers are found selling wheat flour without the required amount of sub- stitutes, namely, one pound of sub- stitute flours to four pounds of stan- dard wheat flour.

Save every grain of sugar.

Conducted by the object of the vice of our farm re- authority on all sub- Address all ques- ans of The Wilson Pa- which they are receiv- paper. As space is re- reply is necessary the enclosed with the mailed direct.

W. A. B.— course gravely in- anxious to get seed- rolling and a long wa- nary pile. Have a crop of oats. I w- clusively for pasture- tell me best way to- Answer—On your would advise you to- at the rate of one bu- shelled and a peck o- hused it, seed it in- clover at the rate of- timothy and 8 to 10- acre. You had best- worked as early as p- ing it to deeply, be- careful and thorough- tion. If the soil be- sourness,—that is i- possible to grow clo- about a ton of grow- are after plowing, when harrowing do- you use limestone, a- weeks later, prepar- and grass seed mix- time also, apply fer- fertilizer per acre, 3% ammonia and p- phoric acid. This- will give the crop a- start. Next spring- hay before it has be- This will give the- a good chance to- make midsummer p- ful not to allow to- mature on the first- must have pas- sages, you should- by turning the stud- growing rye, instea- to grow for hay. T- er should come al- the stock eat down- not to let any of e- heads. In case a- the scattering stub- syle or mower. R. B.—Would y- put a cement floo- sile on clay soil, or- Should I put in- filling in either c- Answer—It is- to put a cement fl- under a stove sil- space filled with st- ent floor. There i- ing with water and- ter harrowing the- setting the floor ar- the centre and then- lead off about a fe- stant of the sill be- trap when the dr- two feet outside th- not enter the sil- the excess water i- can drain off by- course, the outlet o- provide good escap- water. The found- about a foot or 15- surface of the gr- reach down so th- the frost line. I- be taken to use p- making the cement- mixture of limestone- developed in the c- break down limest- cause a crack in th- in the destruction- M. S.—Would y- opinion in repl. fertilizing for cert- sufficient stable m- a certain quantity- ferent kinds, oats- If this is spread i- six inches in fall a- up with disk har- plowed in after the-

INTERNATIO- SEPTEM- Lesson XIII. Wh- Christian—1 to- Text, 1 to 4- After spending- study of the Life- Jesus and three- well, conclude th- the question, "Wh- Christian?" At one may be a- tion is a followe- the terms of the- involves certain ve- eration. Mark's- of Jesus announced- made it open to e- all nations. It is- men. It is the p- earth, a Kingdom- ed on earth, perfe- etc. This is surely- news! Among all-