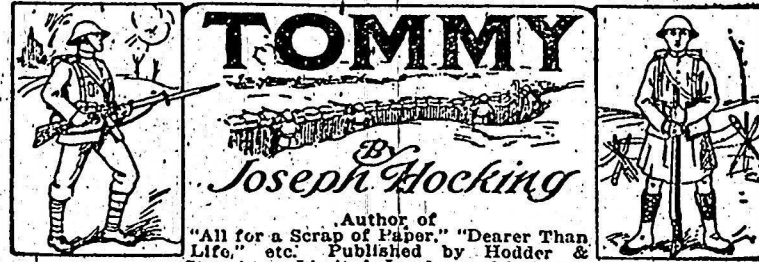


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is composed of clean, whole young leaves. Picked right, blended right and packed right. It brings the fragrance of an Eastern garden to your table. **BLACK, MIXED OR GREEN**



CHAPTER IV.—(Cont'd.)

"We who remain at home in safety, and talk about the heroism of the men going away to the Front, realize the thoughts which pass through their minds. When the order to embark comes they don't say very much about it, and even when they do talk they speak of death almost lightly. 'If I am potted,' they say, 'I am, and that's all about it. But that's not all they feel, as I have reason to know. They love their lives just as much as we do, and they long to go back and spend their days amongst their loved ones. It is only rare that cowardice is seen, and it is rarer still for them to make any boast; the average Englishman is not given to boasting; he has his duty to do, and he just does it, saying very little about it.

"On the night before they were to embark for France, farewell meetings were held at the M.C.A. huts, and Tom noticed that Alec McPhail found his way to the hut where he went. Perhaps eight hundred or a thousand men had gathered, and although high spirits prevailed, each man felt that he was breathing an atmosphere which was not usual. There was a look not common in the eyes of the lads; a set, stern expression on their faces. Afterwards when they had been to the Front and returned, they would go out again without such feeling as now possessed them. But these lads had never been to the war before; they were entering upon an unknown; they knew that in all probability a large number of them would never come back to England again. Each had a hope that he might escape, although the chances were against him.

Still they cheered at the old recitations, listened to the old songs, and joined in the choruses which they liked just as they had been doing for months; they were not going to show the white feather.

A special speaker had come to the hut that night. He had been working among the soldiers in the Y.M.C.A. tents on the Continent, and had come home for a short holiday; now he had come on to this camp in order to speak to the men before their departure. It is said that months before he had been fond of telling humorous stories, and had delighted in making the soldiers laugh. He certainly had a sense of humor; and now and then could not refrain from some witticism which set the highly strung lads in roars of laughter. But the close of his address did not inspire mirth.

"My lads," he said, "you have done a brave thing; you don't say that you deserve much praise for it because at a time like this if an able-bodied youth does not join the Army he fails in his duty; and you are only doing your duty. If you had not done what you have done, I should be ashamed of you. All the same you are brave lads; you have offered your all, your very lives, at the altar of duty. I am not going to try and describe to you what you will have to do, and possibly have to suffer; you will find out that soon enough. Possibly many of you are going to die, but we have to face facts; I don't say it is an awful thing to die, but it is a tremendous thing. You know that you have souls as well as bodies. I am not going to argue it out with you; I needn't, because you know I needn't try to prove to you that there is a God, because you know it, you feel it. There is no atheism out at the Front; some of you have tried to live without God, and you have made a mess of your lives. I tell you, my boys, it is a terrible thing to die without God. Some of you know what it is to believe in a personal Saviour; you have accepted Jesus Christ, the Son of God, who came on earth to die for us that we might know God; and you have found Him to be a strength in temptation, a joy in sorrow. My lads, you all want that Saviour, and especially do you want Him now. You are embarking on the Great Unknown, and you need a Captain, a Guide, a Saviour; I have come to tell you about Him."

"I am not going to try to describe the close of his address. This man had seen hundreds die, he had come face to face with the great realities of life, of death, and of religion. He knew what he was talking about because he had experienced it, and he made the men feel what he felt. That night when the meeting was over Tom Polard found himself again with Alec McPhail.

"That chap was fair earnest," said Tom.

"Ay," replied the Scotchman, "he went right down to the bottom of things. Come we me to the canteen, lad, I feel I must have a drink."

"Not if I know it," said Tom, "no drink for me to-night."

But the Scotchman rushed away towards the canteen, and Tom, scarcely knowing what he was doing, followed

him. When they entered, they saw a number of men standing there drinking.

"Yes," they heard one man say, "that chap was right; I know I'm making a fool of myself, but I'm going to have another drink." My God! What would my mother say if she knew I was off to-morrow morning!

A lad with a pale, refined face, standing by his side, had a glass in his hand ready to lift to his lips. "Ay, and what would my mother say!" he said. "I know she would be praying for me."

At this some one uttered a coarse oath, but the lad threw the drink from him and left the canteen.

"Ay, he's right," said the Scotchman as he watched him go. "Tom Polard, man, I am praying for your lads, but I am praying for you, too. You ought to be a different man, for I know the fundamentals of religion, but I'm giving my heart to God to-night; I am for sure."

Tom followed the Scotchman out of the canteen towards one of the numerous sleeping-huts.

"I am giving my heart to God, Polard," he said hoarsely, "and I'm writing to tell my mither about it this very night. Ay, man, something has come into my life, stronger than the power of whisky!"

When Tom found his way to his own sleeping-hut that night, he found a chastened frame of mind. "I'm not going to turn religious," he said to himself sullenly, "but I believe he's got the right road."

The next morning they were at Folkestone, where the big troopship lay in the harbor. Before mid-day the ship was crowded with soldiers. How many men were there Tom had not the slightest idea; but they filled every part of it. Generals, colonels, majors, non-commissioned officers, and privates were all huddled together. All over the ship officers and men were alike; they were going to the field of battle to die if need be for honor, duty, and the liberty of the world.

There were scarcely a score of civilians on board, and even they were in some way attached to the Army. Besides wearing the Red Cross, religious workers with a look of wonder in their eyes, a few sent by the Government on some particular mission, but all were taking part in the great War which was staggering the world.

Perhaps a mile or more out at sea a great Destroyer proudly spurred the waves; she was to guard the troopship along her perilous passage.

"Where are we going?" said one of the soldiers in Tom's company as they entered a waiting train.

"I don't now," said Tom, "but what does it matter? We have now to do with that, we have just got to do our job."

(To be continued.)

PASSING OF THE MAN SERVANT.

Will Disappear From the Servants' Halls of Britain.

It is generally believed in England that the man servant has had his day, and that in the reorganization of the country after the war his place will be taken by the trim maid servant in a black dress, with white collar, and cuffs. That the "custom" will, like others of British origin, spread over this continent, is not to be doubted. However great the gain to the nation's economy, the disappearance of the man servant will prove a serious loss to the writer of fiction. The butler who looks like a bishop, save for his greater gravity of demeanor, and who knows more of the family secrets than the crusty old lawyer who draws the important wills, is a personage whom it will be hard to replace. It is difficult to imagine a man servant with the capable of burdening her soul with the grim secret of Lady Harrowdale's lurid past, or of holding her tongue about it. And with the butler will go the footman, in his gorgeous livery, and the quaint Scottish gardener, grudging the roses that are to adorn his master's table.

The novels that follow the war will reveal a scheme of domestic service in which women, some in skirts and others in trousers, will completely feminize the servants' hall.

Unprofitable.

Lot's—One never loses anything by keeping an engagement punctually.

Scott—Except half an hour's time waiting for the other fellow.

American troops will go into action with long and sharp knives in their leggings. Now listen to the German's howl about uncivilized warfare.

About the House

DOMESTIC SCIENCE AT HOME

Eleventh Lesson.—Beverages.

Nearly three-fifths of the total weight of the human body is composed of water. For perfect assimilation of our food and to help the body regulate its processes, it is necessary that the adult drink from eight to ten glasses of water a day.

When an insufficient amount of water is provided to the human body the blood is overloaded with waste products and the organs of elimination become torpid. As an active constituent of the blood stream, it is of vital importance that sufficient good, pure drinking water be taken daily.

Tea is a decoction of boiling water and tea. It has no food value. Owing to various elements contained in the tea leaf, it acts as a stimulant. Coffee is made by various processes from the berry, which has been previously roasted and ground. By the addition of water, it becomes an active stimulant, containing caffeine. Cocoa is made by the addition of milk and water. It has a food value other than the value of milk. The sugar, fat and starches of cocoa or chocolate all contain nutriment.

Milk contains protein in the form of casein, fat and mineral salts, which make it the ideal food for children. It supplies material for building muscle, bone and teeth structures; it also gives energy. Mothers will find that a glass of holding one-half pint of milk has a food value equal to that of three and one-half ounces of beef. Milk is particularly rich in vitamins, which promote growth and health.

English Method of Making Tea.

Use a white stone or an earthenware pot for making the tea. Fill the pot with boiling water to heat it. Now place the desired amount of water in the teakettle to boil. Just before the water reaches the boiling point turn out the water from the earthenware

pot or white stone pitcher; dry the pitcher and then place in it the desired amount of tea. Now pour on the freshly boiled water. Cover it and allow to stand for five minutes, then use it.

This method will produce a delicious cup of fragrant tea, and it avoids drawing out the tannin which is present in the tea leaf. If water is used that has been standing in the teakettle or water that has been long in boiling, much of the valuable gases are destroyed.

French Method of Making Coffee.

Use a stone pitcher, fill it with boiling water and get in a vessel containing hot water. This will thoroughly heat the pitcher. Now place one level tablespoonful of pulverized coffee for each cup desired in a clean piece of cheesecloth and tie. Have the water freshly boiled. Pour out the water from the pitcher. Put the coffee in the pitcher and pour the boiling water over it. Cover closely for ten minutes and place where it will be hot. One tablespoonful of coffee for each cup of boiling water.

Coffee made by this method will contain all the delicious aroma that escapes when it is made in a percolator or by boiling or scalding. The percentage of caffeine is much less than when the coffee is made by other methods.

Cocoa or Chocolate.

Use equal parts of water and milk. Dissolve the cocoa or chocolate in hot water; add to rest of milk and water. If beaten continually the cocoa or chocolate will be smooth and rich in flavor.

When heating milk allow it to come just below the boiling point. Boiling destroys the vitamins and lowers the food value.

Home Canning.

Canned Pumpkin.—Cut the pumpkin and then peel and remove the seeds. Cut it into pieces suitable for cooking; place in a large preserving kettle and add water. Cook until soft, then drain and mash. Fill into sterilized jars. Place the rubber and lid in position and then partially tighten them. Place in a hot water bath and process for forty-five minutes after the water starts boiling. Remove from the bath and fasten the lids securely. Test for leaks and then store in a cool, dry place.

Pumpkin Jam.—This jam can be made through the fall and winter. One quart of stewed pumpkin, juice of one lemon, juice of one orange, one cupful of raisins, cut in small pieces, two and one-half cupfuls of sugar. Place in a porcelain preserving kettle. Stir until the sugar is dissolved and then add the following spices tied in a cheesecloth bag: three tablespoonfuls of ginger, one tablespoonful of cinnamon, two teaspoonfuls of mace. Cook slowly for one hour, then remove the spice bag. Pour into sterilized glasses or crocks. Cover and store in the usual manner for jellies.

Squash.—Peel the squash and then remove the seeds. Cut into pieces and cook in boiling water until tender. Drain and mash and then season slightly with salt. Fill into sterilized jars. Adjust the rubbers and lids and then partially tighten them. Place in a hot water bath and process for forty minutes after the water starts boiling. Remove jars and fasten the lids securely and then test for leaks. Store in a cool, dry place.

Kidney Stew.—Cut the kidneys into small pieces rejecting tubes and hard portions. Blanch and then cook in gelatin tender in sufficient water to cover, adding two onions, finely minced. When tender, thicken the gravy slightly with two tablespoonfuls of flour. Add one tablespoonful of flour. Add one tablespoonful of finely minced parsley. Fill into sterilized pint jars and place the rubber and lid in position, then partially tighten. Place jars in a hot water bath and process for two and one-half hours after the water starts boiling. Remove from the bath, fasten the tops securely and then test for leaks. Store in a cool, dry place. Sheep or pig kidneys may be cooked in the same manner and they will be found to be delicious for luncheon on a cold or stormy day by simply heating and serving in a border of mashed potatoes.

The Care of Palms.

Palms require only good rich porous soil, the temperature of an ordinary living room and a fair amount of light and air. Never permit the soil to become dry and never keep the plants standing in saucers of water or in jardiniere that hold the water about the bottom of the plants. This applies to all plants wherever they may be grown. Some of an aquatic nature, such as cyperus, can be grown in jardiniere filled with earth and with no drainage, or in pots set in aquariums filled with water, and aspidistra may be treated in the same manner.

Wash the leaves of palms occasionally with soap and water, keeping them free from dust. Scratch off scale insects with the thumb as they appear on stems or leaves. A little weak liquid manure may be given say

once in two weeks or once a month. Nothing more should be required except repotting the plants as they outgrow the pots. By repotting once a year with good rich compost, such as florists use, very large palms can be grown in small pots.

Kerosene oil is excellent for cleaning the rubber rollers of a clothes wringer. After it has been applied, the rollers should be rinsed off with warm water.

Christians who want nothing so much in the world as sunny people, and the old are hungry for love than for bread. The Oil of Joy is very cheap, and if you can help the poor with a garment of praise, it will be better for them than blankets.—Henry Drummond.

Reducing Expenses

The war has so increased the cost of living, the housewife must make her money go further.

By using Red Rose Tea, which chiefly consists of strong, rich Assam teas, she can keep her tea bills down. The rich Assam strength requires less tea in the pot—and there's only one tea with the rich Red Rose flavor!

Kept Good by the Sealed Package



IMPROVING LOT OF THE BLIND.

Many Reforms Are Under Way in Great Britain.

A great improvement is being made by Great Britain in her methods of caring for the blind. This not only applies to the care of blinded soldiers but to all classes of sightless persons throughout England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland.

More than three years ago a committee was appointed by Herbert Samuel, then president of the Local Government Board, to study the situation of the blind and recommend methods for improving their training and employment.

In the first place it was found that the Government should establish a central control organization for all existing agencies of voluntary help which could be far better utilized if centrally controlled. It is proposed to set up a separate department in the Ministry of Health which will be devoted exclusively to the general care and supervision of the blind.

The crux of Britain's problem is the inadequacy of workshops, which the committee recommends should be doubled, first by extension of the present shops and second by the construction of new and modern establishments. Even the sale of the handicrafts of blind persons has been neglected, and a plan of co-operative selling is to be formed, augmented by a co-operative plan of buying and distributing raw material.

At present there are not sufficient funds available, and in due time further grants from the Government are to be placed at the disposal of the central authority.

The employment of blind teachers in the elementary schools is to be effected wherever possible on account of their adaptability to such an occupation and also because it is necessary to give preference to blinded teachers over those with sight or partial sight. A detailed register of blind children is to be started in order to establish a careful system of following up each

THE BEST THING FOR DYSPEPSIA

WHY Pepsin, Pancreatin, ETC., SO FREQUENTLY FAIL.

An international specialist has recently stated that to treat the average case of stomach trouble (indigestion, dyspepsia, etc.) by doctoring the stomach, by douching the stomach, by using artificial aids to digestion such as Pepsin and Pancreatin, is just as foolish and useless as to attempt to put out a fire by throwing water on it. Instead of the fire, he claims, the patient is only adding fuel to the fire. He claims that the only way to get permanent relief is to get to the cause, i.e., to neutralize the stop the fermentation. For this purpose he strongly recommends the use of a generally adopted throughout Europe, called "MAGNESIA." It is a little white powder, which, after eating or when the stomach is full, immediately neutralizes the acid, stops the fermentation and enables the stomach to do its work in a normal manner and thus by removing the cause of the trouble, restores the healthy normal condition of the stomach.

Argentina has built a great navy. Blanca the largest drydock in America, capable of handling the Dreadnoughts of its navy.

Chinese raise stags for their pelts, which are cut off when seen and used in the manufacture of native medicines.

If porcelain baking dishes become discolored on the inside, fill them with buttermilk and let stand for a day or so. The acid in the milk will remove the stains.

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BRITISH 'TANKS' HELP RUSSIA

SAVE DEMORALIZED RETREAT OF FLEEING TROOPS.

British Armored Car Division Practically Held Up the Germans on the Whole Army Front.

The London Times correspondent gives a description of the part played by the British armored cars in stemming the enemy's advance when the Russian defences left great gaps in the line. He says:

The Russians remained in the trenches as long as the armored cars stayed with them, but as the Germans advanced and the Germans were crying out "Hurrah," the Russians of their own accord, flung down their rifles and ran for their lives. Despite this shocking defection we succeeded in keeping the enemy back in order to stem the retreat, but it was impossible. We had to give way, and the fleeing Russians crowded our cars, breaking them down so that we got three, which we had to abandon.

The Russian retreat became a rout, and though we went into action time and again during the day the effect produced was only local. A panzer-division at Kozovoye Everybody was saying we did our best to stop runaway.

Our cars operated on the high road from Danilov to Buzecz. At 1 o'clock that morning the Corps Commander summoned Commander Lecker-Lampson to the village of Leskowiec and told them that two divisions had both leaving a gap of 25 miles north of Leskowiec as far as Tremelowa. Our cars were directed with the task of protecting this huge space. Working along the road between Chmelovka and Buzecz, they did not retreat on any of the advancing divisions, mainly Austrians.

Saved the Situation.

Lieut. Commander Smith's case is later with two tanks which have been repaired. Commander Lecker-Lampson himself was in the line, and he spotted an Austrian officer coming out of a hole in the line. The Austrians had come from a gap in the line and were moving towards the front. The British tanks were the only ones that were not afraid of the Austrians. They were the only ones that were not afraid of the Austrians. They were the only ones that were not afraid of the Austrians.

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The Market Standard

Published on Thursday, C. W. RUIE

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