THE HOUSE OF VALUE THOMPSON'S THE HOUSE OF VALUE

Hot Weather Furnishings

For Men and Boys

AT ZERO PRICES.

During these sweltering days you can tell the weather man to go ahead and turn on the heat if you wear one of **THOMPSON'S** hot weather outfits--light weight summer trousers, sport shirt, fine silk hose, light porous knit underwear, low cut oxford shoes, straw and Panama hats in boater and snap brim styles.

These styles and weights will suit the weather and the price will suit your purse.

MEN'S SUMMER TROUSERS in light weight Ceylon flannel, neat stripe pattern, finished with cuffs and belt loops, price 3.50

MEN'S SPORT SHIRTS in plain white and fancy cloths, special price 1.00

MEN'S FINE SILK and **LISLE HOSE** in black, white tan, grey, plain and fancy ..... .25 to .75

MEN'S POROUS KNIT UNDERWEAR, for hot weather wear, in two piece and union suits, prices ..... .50 and 1.00

MEN'S LOW CUT OXFORD SHOES in tan and black, button or lace styles, prices ..... $3 $4 and $4.50

See our special line of summer furnishings for boys

Sport Shirts ..... 50cts — Light Jerseys 25cts
Light Underwear .. 25 " — Bathing Suits ..... 25 "

Special line of **KNICKERS** at 95c per pair

P. J. THOMPSON

Red Cross.

Fruit For Overseas.

We cannot do better than quote from the Bulletin of the Ontario Agricultural College No. 184, under date of November 10, incorporating an address delivered by Mr. J. A. Morton, before the Wingham Women's Institute, at one of their regular monthly meetings, wherein he states the application and employment of heat is a most effective preservative, and the best one, consistent with safety to the user of the food.

A question which suggests itself right here is this:— Should sugar be used or not? A great many people still cling to the old idea that fruit cannot be kept without the addition of sugar in the process of canning. This is entirely and surely a mistake. Sugar as ordinarily employed, takes no part in the preservation of the fruit from deterioration.

The first thing to do is to see that the jars are perfectly clean, thoroughly sterilized with boiling water, then boil rubber rings and covers, using absolutely new rubber rings of the best quality. All fruits are put into the clean jars cold and uncooked, when sugar is added in the form of syrup. The jars are filled nearly to the top—not too full — so that at the contents swell it will not overflow. The jars must not be too empty, lest the oxygen in the air within the jar give any resting spores, which may not have been killed by the heat, opportunity to germinate and mould might then result. The glass lid and screw top are then put on the jar and about one turn only given to the screw top, thus allowing the gases to get out in the cooking. The filled jars are cooked in the wash boiler, which ordinarily holds from 13 to 15 quart jars. We use a false bottom in the boiler made of wooden slats. The boiler being put on the stove with the jars standing upright on the wooden bottom, cold water is poured into it until two-thirds of the way up the jars, the cover is put on the boiler, and the water therein brought to the boiling point. How long it should be kept there depends upon the quality of the fruit being cooked. Keep it boiling long enough so that when the jar is opened the fruit will be palatable without further cooking. Strawberries, raspberries and blackberries will do if removed after five minutes boiling. Take the jars out of the boiler, put the rubber rings on, which have been thoroughly sterilized previously, and fasten down at once. If, while cooking, you find the air is getting into the jar, which you will be able to detect by bubbles forming on the inside of the jar, it is caused probably by poor rubber or defective top; replace it by a good one, put back the jar into the boiler for a few minutes longer. Larger fruit, such as peaches, pears, plums and the like should get from twenty-five to thirty-five minutes boiling; the time depending on the hardness of the fruit. A hard peach requires longer than a mellow one.

The amount of sugar which will be used in the Red Cross Fruit Kitchens of the Niagara District will be as follows: raspberries and red currants in combination, black currants, four pounds, to one dozen quart jars; gooseberries and plums, six pounds; peaches and pears, five pounds.

The jar which will be used and accepted is the crown quart jar, with screw top. This is the ordinary round jar used in the home, known as the gem jar. The method of packing will be one and one half dozen jars to the case, the inside measurements of which are 15 inches wide, 30 inches long and 10 inches deep, packed solidly with excelsior.

The question of handling the fruit from outside points, to ensure proper inspection and packing, would be better done at Hamilton. For in the event of any jars of fruit showing a tendency to fermentation or mould, they could be resterlized and thus the fruit saved.

Our duty is to serve, not according to our desires but according to our powers. The power of service for the Niagara Peninsula is in fruit. It is more economical to have the fruit preserved at central points where it is grown, rather than in scattered sections, but the power to serve by these outside districts can best be effected by sending cash contributions to the Canadian Red Cross Society, Fruit Dept., Hamilton, for the Province of Ontario. We hope the ladies of this community will therefore send a liberal donation for this good work.

Control of the Fruit Market.

With fruit abundantly grown in Canada it is surely strange that immense quantities should be imported from the United States. Yet, Bulletin No. 47, dealing with precooling, recently issued by the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, states that "during 1913, when tons of tender fruits rotted on the ground in Ontario for the want of markets, and when calamity stared the fruit-grower in the face, the Dominion of Canada imported from the United States 12,149,207 pounds of peaches, 6,197,700 pounds of plums, 6,026,692 pounds of grapes and 11,354,228 pounds of pears, apricots quinces and nectarines." It is further stated that those importations are increasing and that they largely go to the prairie provinces. This, of course, is due to the fact that in the Eastern provinces sufficient attention and care are not paid to the fruit in gathering, storing, packing and shipping. The object of the bulletin, which can be had free on application to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, is to overcome this state of things. Detailed advice as to precooling and refrigerating all kinds of fruits, with results of experiments at the Grimsby precooling station, is given with the rates charged for pre-cooling and storing. A second bulletin 48, issued by the Branch and which like the other can be had free on application to the same source, supplies additional details of pre cooling investigations and contains a vast deal of practical information regarding packing, shipping and marketing. Both fruit-grower and shipper will profit by earnest study of each of these bulletins.

From 1858 until 1878 the Toronto Fair was held in the old Asylum grounds on King Street West.

As early as 1882 a State deputation from Ohio visited the Canadian National Exhibition looking for pointers and they have been coming from various States ever since, many of the United States fairs being modelled along Toronto lines.

Wounded Soldiers In Training.

The Government's New Scheme.

Allowances for the Men and Their Families.

We Canadians are absolutely unanimous about one thing in this war,—that justice and reparation must be secured for those who have suffered. The men who have volunteered to fight for us, while we have stayed safely at home,—these men, coming back shattered and torn, or with health in any way impaired by their service, must have reparation, and from us.

It is the first word of justice; and there is no Canadian worthy of the name who will not agree to it with all his heart.

Our head as well as our heart however, must be employed to devise a form of reparation that will really repair,—that will as far as possible make up to these men what they have lost.

From the beginning of the war it was recognized that a man offering his body to defend our cause should have compensation for any injury his body might suffer in the carrying out of that task. A scale of pensions was adopted both for disabled soldiers and for their dependants, in proportion to the degree of disability. A revised scale, involving a large increase of expenditure, was lately agreed to by a Parliamentary Committee and is already in force.

A pension alone, however will not restore the injured man to his place as an active and useful member of the community; and that has got to be done, by some means or other, both in the community's interest and in his own.

A very few of the injured will be found so totally helpless that this restoration is impossible. On the other hand, judging by our experience so far, a large majority in spite of their injuries, will still be fit for their former work. But between these two classes will be many men with injuries either handicapping them seriously in their old occupation or barring them out altogether.

Such men must not be condemned to perpetual uselessness. They would not thank us for that. They are not of the backboneless kind, or they would hardly have thrown themselves into the war. They did not enlist to be coddled or spoon-fed, and they will not want to be coddled and spoon-fed now. Having recovered their strength, they will naturally expect to use it. The question simply is—How?

To begin with, their disability can often be lessened by what is called "functional reeducation." By special exercises, with or without the aid of the ingenious apparatus invented for the purpose, the muscles mutilated by wounds and operations, and weakened by compulsory disuse, can recover some of their strength and become once more accustomed to exertion. Then, by "vocational re-education," the men can be enabled to return to their original trade; or when that is impossible or undesirable, they can be helped to fit themselves for another occupation. There is no intention, by the way, to provide re-education for men who do not need it.

The Parliamentary Committee decided that the cost not only of pensions and artificial limbs but also of this vocational training should be paid by the Dominion Government.

The Military Hospitals and Convalescent Homes Commission, with Sir James Lougheed at its head, has already given a great deal of consideration to the matter, and has taken steps to organize the training required in many parts of the country. The complete establishment of the system may be expected very soon; for the Government, by Order-in-Council, has just adopted a report of the Military Hospitals Commission, of which we are enabled to give this summary:—

The report begins by explaining that the Commission aims at benefiting not only disabled members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, but also disabled Reservists of the British and Allied armies who were bona fide residents of Canada when the war broke out.

The Commission has received the assurance, it tells us, of the active co-operation of the Provinces and various Municipalities in carrying out such a policy. Technical Schools, Agricultural Colleges and other public institutions have agreed to receive disabled men for training, and many offers have also been received from private commercial establishments to provide training and subsequent employment when the men have become proficient.

The period of training for a new vocation will vary according to the previous education and industrial history of each individual. The cost of tuition will vary in consequence, and also owing to the fact that in many cases the tuition will be free or the fees nominal. (The training will be free to the men in all cases. If there is any charge, it will be paid by the Dominion Government.)

The Commission has already undertaken the provision of training in general subjects and elementary vocational work for all men under treatment in the various hospitals and convalescent homes operated by the Commission, irrespective of whether or not such men will later be subjects for vocational training leading to new occupations. In a few cases, arrangements have also been made for that special training.

The Commission was not able, however, to put into operation a general scheme of vocational training until a scale of maintenance could be arranged for the men undergoing the training and for their dependants. The Commission has therefore prepared a scale under which a small sum for personal expenses will be granted to the men undergoing training, while provision on a sliding scale is made for married men and their dependants, and for those unmarried men who may have persons legally dependent upon them.

Here is the scale which the Commission has now been empowered to establish. It will be understood throughout that "maximum age" means 16 for a son and 17 for a daughter:—

1. A single man, with pension living in, receives free maintenance; that is, board, lodging and washing.

2. A single man, with pension living out,—60c a day.

3. A married man, with pension living in,—free maintenance and $8 a month, with the following additions:—

For wife having no children, $35 a month, less her husband's pension.

For wife and one child, if child is under five, $38; from five to ten years, $39.50; from 10 to maximum age, $42.50; less, in every case, the amount of husband's pension and children's allowances under the pension regulations.

For wife, and two children, from $41 to $47 a month (less pension and allowances) according to age of children.

For wife and three children,—$44 to $50 (less pension and allowances), according to ages.

For wife and four children,—$47 to $53 (less pension and allowances) according to ages.

For wife and five children,— $50 to $55 (less pension and allowances) according to ages.

For wife and six children,— $53 to $55 (less pension and allowances), according to ages.

A wife with seven or more children under the maximum age may be given the maximum allowance of $55, less pension and allowances.

All these allowances for wife and children will be paid direct to the wife, unless otherwise thought fit by the commission.

4. A married man living at home will receive 60c a day. (This of course is in addition to the allowances for wife and children.)

5. A widowed mother, if dependent entirely upon the unmarried son who is receiving training, and if the son made an assignment of his pay to his mother and also arranged for her to receive separation allowance while he was on service, may be paid at the same rate as the wife of a married man with no children.

6. The parents of a man undergoing training, if both are old and past work, and entirely or partially dependent upon him may also be paid at that rate.

7. The guardian of a widower's children (under the maximum age) will be paid monthly — for one child, $10; for two, $17.50; for three $22; and $3 for each child in excess of three, with a maximum of $35.

Payments under these regulations will be continued for one month after the completion of vocational training, whether the man has secured employment or not.

It is clear that this system of allowances will enable many men to take advantage of the training offered, by providing for their families while the training is being given.

The President of the Military Hospitals Commission asks us to say that any further information desired by our readers will be gladly given on application to the Secretary, at 22 Victoria Street, Ottawa.

Columbia the Gem of the Music Makers

to J. C. KENTNER, Music Dealer, Markdale

Markdale Roller Mills

FIVE ROSE FLOUR — FORD'S PATENT
PERFECTION BLEND — PASTRY FLOUR
Bran and Shorts — Mixed Chop

JOHN W. FORD

Orpington Hospital Is Full to Capacity

TAKES CARE OF 1,04

Three from Markdale are in the Hospital, Harold Armstrong, Dispenser, Ken Lucas, Secretary, and Miss May Devitt, Nurse.

"The hospital is now running at full strength and is in excellent condition," is the assurance contained in the first quarterly report received by Hon. Dr. Reid from Col. McPherson, the Commanding Officer of the Orpington Military Hospital at Orpington, England. The institution is equipped to take care of 1,000 patients, and at the time Col. McPherson wrote there were 1,040 patients being treated.

RIGHT FROM FIRING LINE.

He adds that the hospital is not a convalescent hospital, but that it is receiving all manner and classes of cases direct from the firing line, numerous cases arriving the day after the men are wounded. There are now seven auxiliary hospitals with a capacity of nearly four hundred, which have been placed under the Orpington Hospital. Patients are arriving daily, and being discharged either cured or forwarded to these auxiliary hospitals. For instance, on July 7 200 patients were discharged, leaving 900, and at noon one hundred more were received, and in a fresh convoy arrived, bringing the number up to 1,035.

PRAISE STAFF.

All the departments are running very smoothly, and the Commanding Officer reports the staff as doing excellent work. Quite a fine esprit de corps has developed among the officers, nursing sisters and orderlies, who all take great interest in their work. The pathological department is thoroughly equipped and doing good work, and this has been recognized by the fact that it has been charged with the duty of examining and making reports for all the Canadian hospitals in the London area.

WOUNDED ARE GRATEFUL.

Col. McPherson, in his report to Dr. Pyne, has this to say regarding the appreciation shown by the patients: "It would be gratifying to yourself and members of the Provincial Ca[illegible] could hear the remarks [illegible] and wounded, and [illegible] contentment and [illegible] faces when they [illegible] settled in one of our wards. One poor fellow slept [illegible] most of the night [illegible] the Medical Officer [illegible] on his awakening [illegible] 'You seem quite [illegible]' 'Good gracious [illegible] first chance I have [illegible] a good bed for [illegible] and I mean to [illegible] it.'" Others [illegible] mistake had been [illegible] would be moved [illegible] they thought, [illegible] an officers hospital.

Already the D[illegible] has created a [illegible] surgical division [illegible] been admitted [illegible] operations for [illegible] bullets, shrapnel [illegible] ve missiles. [illegible] reducible fractures [illegible] recovery from [illegible] apid. The [illegible] partments have [illegible] sixty cases. The [illegible] men has dealt [illegible]

No Standard [illegible]

Legislation wa[illegible] o prevent To[illegible] ibition except [illegible] by the Ontario [illegible] unately, the [illegible] the House.

Markdale Markets.

Corrected each Wednesday.

Fall Wheat now	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]
Flour, per bbl	[illegible]
Chop Oats, per cwt	[illegible]
Bran, per cwt	[illegible]
Shorts	[illegible]
Butter, tub	[illegible]
Butter, roll	[illegible]
Butter, lb print	[illegible]
Eggs	[illegible]
Wool	[illegible]
Hides	[illegible]
Cheese, per lb	[illegible]
Lambs	[illegible]
Chickens	[illegible]
Turkeys	[illegible]
Fowl	[illegible]
Hay	[illegible]
Wool, washed	[illegible]
Wool, unwashed	[illegible]

C. W. RUTLEDGE, Proprietor.
VOL. 36. WHOLE NO. 1857.

Local and Genera[illegible]

Thompson's for Men's and [illegible] Clothing.

Mum the deodorant [illegible] Turner's Drug Store.

Boys' Shirts and shirt wais[illegible] cts., at P. J. Thompson's.

Special Value in Boy's Suits $3.85, all sizes. P. J. Thom[illegible]

Berger's Pure English Green for sale at Turner's Store.

Hydro Commission and Hydro Electric Irons at Turner's Store. Guaranteed for [illegible]

The Duke of Devonshire, Canada's new Governor General, arrives in Ottawa [illegible]

Mr. Thos. Mercer [illegible] the recently [illegible] on the Southern [illegible] west.

For proper fitting, clothing men and boys, Mercer & [illegible] showing the best value [illegible] Call and see.

The liquidator of the Portland Cement Co. has declared a dividend of one cent [illegible] lar to the unsecured [illegible]

[illegible] of News gathering [illegible] going away [illegible] ceived and [illegible] charge [illegible] but the [illegible] good [illegible]

Hydro-surveyors [illegible] the proposed [illegible] line [illegible] run from Owen Sound [illegible] Walkerton and [illegible] straight line will not [illegible] further be wan[illegible]

On the 19th [illegible] Johnston, in one [illegible] of the papers died [illegible] and of the same day a son was born to M. Hugh Johnston, [illegible] being great [illegible] the deceased. Deaths [illegible]

Any amount of money on mortgage security [illegible] lowest rate of interest [illegible] low. No fines. Properties personally. No waiting [illegible] venience of inspectors. [illegible] Young, Markdale, Agent [illegible] Canada Permanent Loan [illegible] pany.

For a number [illegible] denomination [illegible] in an unimpeachable [illegible] rect of Dominion [illegible] cision by a very [illegible] in its favor. Now is [illegible] of the Bonds is [illegible] again. The scheme [illegible] is an age of conflict [illegible]

Go to Markdale leading and first store for Western Ontario flour at wholesale [illegible] Royal Household $2.30 per [illegible] Purity $3.[illegible] per cwt. Shorts [illegible] Middlings $1.45 per cwt [illegible] prices in cash or trade [illegible] butter and eggs. R. M[illegible]

The Annual Procession [illegible] Orangemen will be held [illegible] the season [illegible] one, the [illegible] at Markdale [illegible] Hawick [illegible] will be an enjoyable [illegible] as an enjoyable [illegible] Amongst those who [illegible] the Orange party will be those who [illegible] and the Misses Reid [illegible] Paul, the Misses [illegible] and Jean Walker [illegible] and Dr. Sproule [illegible]

WHERE WOMEN MAY [illegible]

There is a great [illegible] young women [illegible] of office men who [illegible] are doing [illegible] open the ways for [illegible] can to their [illegible] keeping the wheels [illegible] motion. Training in [illegible] stenography and [illegible] subjects is necessary [illegible] be obtained quickly [illegible] there. Business College [illegible] Sodus, which is [illegible] throughout the [illegible] war to prepare young [illegible] war time office positions [illegible]

MARRIAGE LICE[illegible]
ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING R[illegible]
J. H. STEPHENSO[illegible]