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don't wear well. A man who comes to you and tells you one thing and then tells a different story behind your back is not a good man to tie to. Now, we tell you plainly, that we have good, fresh Turnip Seed, good fresh Mangold Seed; and all other kinds of Seeds fresh and pure—such as Beet, Radish, Onion, Sowing Rape, etc., and fresh Ground Oil Cake.

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**The Weekly Post**  
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LINDSAY, FRIDAY, MAY 28th, '09.

**AID FOR ADANA ARMENIANS**

The shocking details of the atrocities perpetrated upon the Christian population at Adana, Asia Minor, which have burdened the telegraph wires during the past two weeks have been of a character to rouse deep resentment against the "Un-speakable Turks" among all Christian people throughout the world, and to evoke the deepest compassion for the unhappy victims of Mohammedan fanaticism, whose farms and villages are smoking ruins, whose peaceful and inoffensive population has been ruthlessly decimated by the ferocious cruelty of the savage Moslem, whose old men and babes have been butchered with inconceivable atrocity, whose young maidens have been led to captivity in Turkish harems more to be dreaded than death, and whose remnants—escaped from the brand and spear of their persecutors are still pursued in the desolated country by grim and remorseless famine.

It is not surprising that the indignant compassion of sympathizing Christians in Canada and elsewhere should seek a practical method of extending assistance to these injured and unhappy people, and that the subscription list should be put in motion to provide means of extending help.

The call, however, is too serious in its nature and its object too extensive in scope to be adequately met by sporadic efforts to gather funds from individuals. The responsibility for dealing with the lamentable emergency rests upon the governments of the Christian nations of Europe and America of which the Christian population of Asia Minor have long been the recognized though too often neglected wards, and it is the duty of these governments to promptly force the Turkish authorities to provide ample and immediate relief for urgent needs, reparation in some measure to the afflicted Armenians, and permanent and effective guarantees against a recurrence of these shameful events. The Porte can no longer tender their inevitable plea of poverty to evade their obligations in this as they have in other international matters, for means have been provided by the greed of the lately deposed Sultan, righteously characterized by Gladstone in his last great public speech when he appeared in Exeter hall, London, to appeal to the Christian world in behalf of those same persecuted Armenians, as "Abdul the Damned." The great sum of \$22-

500,000 has been uncovered in the private hoard of Abdul Hamid, of which \$15,000,000 is in deposit in Germany, England, France and the United States. The powers should unite in taking the responsibility of forcing the new Turkish government to seize this vast fund at the property of the nation, and to expend a liberal share of it in compensation for the crimes which have been perpetrated against the Armenian Christians, with the greater reason and justice from the fact that the Adana massacres have been the direct result of Abdul Hamid's policy of encouragement to anti-Christian fanaticism.

**MENDING OUR WAYS**

In the approaching interval between the seed time and the early harvest it is the custom throughout the country districts to attend to the performance of statute labor upon the public highways, a work that constitutes one of the most important contributions of the individual to the promotion of the general welfare. It is only within the past few decades that the minds of people in this continent have been thoroughly aroused to all that "good roads" imply, among the economic conditions that affect the welfare, progress and prosperity of the province, the country and the local community. As the railroads form the arteries of trade and commerce, so the public highways, the avenues of traffic, perform a like function for local trade, and upon the degree of excellence of their condition and the adequacy of their maintenance very largely depends the value of the local markets for the products of the soil. The provision for statute labor is one of the wisest features of our municipal law, though the scope and benefit of its wisdom have but recently become fully realized. Formerly statute labor was largely regarded as a somewhat irksome obligation, to be evaded if possible, or at least discharged in a perfunctory and objectless manner, and the annual gathering for "road work" was usually little more than a smoke and a social communing among neighbors. Now that is all changed. The individual in rendering his contribution of statute labor does so with willing zeal, and an intelligent appreciation of its importance to his own comfort, convenience and profit, to the value of his market, and to the permanent intrinsic worth of the capital interested in his land. The pathmaster fills a position of recognized responsibility and the operations conducted under his direction help to promote the welfare of the individual and of the community alike. The principal thoroughfares traversing the country and centering in the Lindsay market, have been greatly improved of recent years to the advantage of town and country, and there is little danger of any relaxation in the energy and interest applied to this work. If in any quarter there has been remissions in diligence in this regard, let there be an effort to make amends by an extra application of energy in the present season. The town has made a constant effort in the past to complement the good roads leading to its market by improved terminals for the same within the borders of the corporation. This effort has been somewhat crippled by the difficulty of defective material for metaling the streets but that obstacle is believed to have been overcome with an enlarged and improved bridge accommodation to be provided this year, we hope to see town and county this season entitled to congratulation upon a notable progress in good roads in Victoria county for the year '09.

**THE MILK QUESTION**

In a pamphlet on "Milk as a food for human use" by Dr. C. J. O. Hastings, of Toronto, chairman of the Canadian Medical Association Milk Commission, the subject is very fully discussed from several points of view. It is pointed out that in the campaign for pure milk there is no antagonism either to producer or vendor. The war is with the sources of disease. Facts are given which show beyond all possibility of doubt the close connection between impure milk and infant disease and mortality, and the improvement brought about by the use of certified and pasteurized milk. But while impure milk causes an appalling sacrifice of infant life, the danger is not confined to infants. Tuberculosis, typhoid fever, and other diseases which attack mankind at all ages, are spread by this means.

An interesting account is given of the process of preparing certified milk. This is the ideal which the reformers would like to see realized. But it is somewhat expensive, and in the city of New York, in spite of the good work of the health officers and milk commissions, only 16,000 quarts out of a daily consumption of 17,608,000 are certified. The next best thing is inspected pasteurized milk—milk produced in accordance with certain rules, carefully inspected and guaranteed to be

absolutely clean. "There is," says Dr. Hastings, "one item of expenditure which is indispensable with all milk producers, and that is ice. The building of an ice-house and cold storage room by the producer and filling it with ice in the winter months, when he usually has many leisure hours, would enable him not only to chill his milk sufficiently after milking, and keep it cool and thereby stop the growth of all germs in it, but also his meat, butter, eggs, vegetables, and, in fact, all his food his food could be kept fresh and firm, with the additional luxury of ice drinks in the sweetering heat of summer. So that what at first seemed an unnecessary luxury soon becomes an indispensable necessity."

The milk should be reduced to 50 degrees immediately after it is taken from the cow and maintained at that temperature until it is delivered at the pasteurizing plant, which should be within twelve hours. Pasteurization is carefully distinguished from sterilization, which is practically boiling. It should be under the control of the health department.

Another point made by Dr. Hastings is the necessity of caring for the milk after it is delivered at the home. It should be immediately placed in a refrigerator at a temperature not higher than fifty degrees; if there is no refrigerator, in a pail of cold water, which must be constantly renewed. The vessel containing the milk should be kept tightly closed, so as to keep out dust odors, and above all the dangerous and filthy house-fly. In short from the moment the milk leaves the cow till the moment it is consumed eternal vigilance is the price of safety.

**MOVING PICTURES**

Since the picture shows became so ubiquitous in Ontario and in other places we have spoken of them as being potentially a grand auxiliary to education, and we deplored the use to which they are sometimes put as familiarizing those to whom they are a principal source of education with vulgarities and vice. Pictures showing the culture of coffee, rice, oranges, tea, cocoa, from first to last; the flight of aeroplanes; the manoeuvring of ships, historical scenes, and the scenery of such places as the Yellowstone Park, the Santa Fe and other railways, Switzerland, Italy, our own Rockies, and so forth, are always instructive and interesting; while faked pictures, stories of seduction, jealousy, revenge, assassination, cruelty, highway or other robbery, leave a bad taste in the mouth of the normal healthy adult, and are calculated to pervert the tender mind of youths. In England, education by biograph or kinemograph is being discussed in earnest, and many consider that it is destined to mark a new era in educational methods. To accomplish this, however, it must absolutely be taken out of the hands of those who cater to what pays the best. Children grasp facts much quicker and more surely if they are rendered pictorially than by word of mouth; and some educationists now propose that instead of teaching history and other fitting subjects by means of books alone, they shall be depicted with life like action. Geography, natural and religious history are among the subjects to be taught in this way, and Mr. Bernard Brown of Sydneyham, has an ingenious arrangement attached to a machine, in the form of a dial, which reflects such information on the corner of the sheet as allows the lecturer to follow and explain the pictures at old magic lantern lectures, only, of course, on a glorified scale. Where the moving picture cannot be availed of there might at least be the lantern slide, which has been used at times with great effect in our own schools. Education may be getting too easy to afford discipline. It will not do to allow stimulus to take the place of effort; the result would be a very flabby generation. There is always, however, enough to work for. What is wanted is to call all the faculties into play or rather into effort. This is too often lacking in the present methods, when children are still getting their grammar and their arithmetical methods by rote, while their minds are left confused, and groping and unsatisfied, if they have so much as desired to get at the sense of things.

**THAT UNTIDY BACKYARD**

In some countries the love of gardens and gardening seems innate in the people. The tiniest cottage garden in England is in May a mass of fragrant wallflower, while later each little porch is hidden with roses. Contrast with this, the ordinary backyard in Lindsay, perhaps belonging to a housewife who would be thoroughly ashamed to have any room in her house, in such a neglected and disorderly state. There is really no excuse for this confusion of ashes, burdock and tin cans. A carter can quickly clear away the rubbish and beneath will be found in most cases a respectable garden soil, either the remains of a former orchard or a good clay. The latter

is not to be despised for many reasons; asters will grow happily throughout the hot summer in such a soil with little or no artificial watering. If the soil present is hopeless, a load or two of good earth can be imported.

By far the most satisfactory of all things for such a garden are bulbs, Snowdrops, scillas and crocuses appear as soon as the snow has melted, to be succeeded by daffodils, narcissus and tulips and later gladiolas, and summer lilies. Bulb gardening is certainly the easiest and most encouraging for a beginner. It is only necessary to clear the ground, put in the bulbs and year after year they will come up without further effort. One great advantage, too, of spring bulbs to the resident is that they can be enjoyed in April before the general exodus to the country has begun. Even such slight cultivation as is necessary for this will lessen the summer crop of weeds.

Those who remain all summer can revel in poppies, nasturtiums, sweet peas and marigolds if the garden gets even a moderate amount of sunshine, and in the shade will flourish ferns and violets and other woodland flowers. In the autumn, asters, rudbeckias, and sunflowers will bloom most satisfactorily.

The cost of such a garden is trifling (not nearly the price of a spring hat,) but the pleasure it gives not only to one's neighbors, but to oneself, is surprising. There is nothing more debasing than the average back yard. Whoever tries this plan for one season will surely agree with Bacon when he said: "God Almighty first planted a garden." And indeed, it is the purest of human pleasures.

Edmonton Bulletin; Col. Sam. Hughes declares Britain and Germany may be at war "before the snow melts from the peak of the Rockies" Well, if it is that far off we need not worry.

Kingston Standard: We cannot often congratulate the department of militia on anything it does; but the abolition of the sale of liquor to the officers, sergeants and men in the instruction camps is certainly a commendable act. Men should go into these camps to learn soldiering, not to drink. In the case of many of the young men at the camps there is altogether too great an indulgence in drinking.

Exchange: There's just one way, remarks a contemporary, for the people of the city to find it possible to buy eggs, meat, chickens and flour for less money, that is for some of them to leave the city and go back to raising more hens, more cattle, and growing more wheat. The fact is the country is getting too heavy. The cities are calling too heavily on the production areas. Farming is getting to be one of the most profitable businesses of the country, because the proportion of non producers is getting so large. It is all a matter of supply and demand; just now the demand for food stuffs is larger than it has ever been in proportion to the supply.

While a bill to amend the liquor license act was before the legislature of Quebec a few days ago, one of the members proposed the following amendment: "That no license holder shall accept money from any person at a bar for more than one drink which that person is himself drinking." Hon. Mr. Weir, the minister in charge of the bill, while appreciating the abuses of the treating system, did not regard the amendment as of any practical value and hence declined to accept it. A division was pressed, however, and the anti-treating bill was defeated. Legislation of this character has generally proved inoperative. The best way to discourage the custom of treating to anti-intoxicating drinks is by education and example and hence anti-treating societies such as the one recently formed in Toronto ought to receive the support of those who cannot go so far as to condemn the use of alcoholic liquors entirely. A large percentage of the evils of the liquor traffic undoubtedly rises from the treating system.

**Four Box Cars Jump the Rails**

Accident to the Haliburton Train Near Gelert This Morn'g

A serious accident occurred on the Haliburton line of the G.T.R. this morning near Gelert station, about ten miles north of Kinmount. The regular G.T.R. train due to arrive in town at 8.45 a.m. was making its way towards Lindsay and while travelling at a pretty fast clip four box cars left the rails and bumped along the ties. As soon as the jar was felt Engineer Ralph Clarke applied the brakes and soon had the train stopped. All four cars were in the ditch turned over on their sides. As soon as possible word was sent to Lind-

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*This Season are Winners.*



*We have held up the quality at every step, though the prices are as low as the lowest.*

*Advanced Styles developed by skilled craftsmen and tailored by thorough workmen, are unusual in patterns, and overflow with snap, ginger and tastefulness.*

Styles: Russians 2 1-2 yrs. to 7  
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(See our west window)

**Dundas & Flavelles Ltd.**  
Clothing Furnishings Department.

say and the wrecking crew was at once sent along with a couple of passenger coaches. As soon as the cars reached the scene the passengers were transferred and brought to Lindsay. Although no one was hurt a number received a good scare along with a shaking up. The wrecking crew had the track cleared in about four hours and the cars arrived in town about one o'clock.

Conductor Gall was in charge of the train.

**New Moving Picture Rules**

The Recent Regulations Allow More Latitude Than Those Recently Formulated

The new regulations governing moving picture shows which have just been issued make the Provincial Government's inspection supreme over all local authorities. In some other respects the new rules allow more latitude than those formulated during the last session, and are the result of a series of conferences between the moving picture men and Inspector Joseph Rogers, who has acted for the Provincial Treasurer in attending to the details of this measure that is so important for the safety of all who attend.

**Exciting Chase on Pigeon River**

Game Warden at Omemece Bags Fish Spearkers Who are Fined

A game warden of Omemece, Mr. Ira Toole reported to the Fisheries Department this morning an exciting chase he had with men on Pigeon Lake and Pigeon River shortly before daybreak a few nights ago. He was rowing a boat on Pigeon River when he came upon three men spearing fish by the aid of a jack light. The three surrendered and were afterwards fined \$10 each by Beatty of Omemece. The same night, shortly before daybreak, he came upon two others as he was rowing out into Pigeon Lake. They did not wait however, but jumped out of the boats and made for the shore, leaving the boat and spears in his possession.

**The Purification Plant Completed**

Mr. J. Howard Bridge Has Notified the Water Commissioners to This Effect

On Monday Mr. J. Howard Bridge notified the board of Water Commissioners that he had completed the ozone purification plant, and that it was ready to be taken over and tested.

The filter capacity is two and a half millions of gallons per day, eighty per cent. more than the contract called for. This fortunate accident is due to the fact that with the low level of the water in the river last fall the filter bought from Hungerford & Terry only had half the required capacity. This had to be supplemented by another filter, which has just been completed, and at the present level of the water the two filters will give from sixteen to eighteen gallons a minute.

It is expected that Dr. Amyot will visit Lindsay in a few days to make the official test, the result of which will be awaited with interest by the spectators.

**New District Established**

The Canada Gazette announces the division of the Belleville district for the inspection of weights and measures, and a new district established at Kingston, with Mr. Thos. Uallagher, of that city, as inspector. The county of Victoria and Haliburton still remains in the Belleville district.

Speechless amazement is one of the things that go without saying. Do everything reason tells you to do—unless conscience vetoes it.

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**Omemece Doctor Seriously Injured**

Dr. Sutton the Victim of a Runaway Accident Monday Evening

Dr. Sutton, of Omemece, was the victim of a serious accident in that village Monday evening, and it was feared they would it would result fatally.

Some boys were discharging their crackers at Milligan's corner when the doctors' horse took fright and made a wild dash for liberty. When near his residence the doctor was thrown out against a tree with considerable force.

He was picked up in an unconscious condition and carried to his residence, where it was ascertained he was suffering from severe bruising, besides having three teeth knocked out. Dr. Snelgrove attended to the injured man and later on Dr. Cameron, of Peterboro, was summoned. Grave fears were expressed for his recovery, but reports to date indicate that he is resting easier although seriously injured.