



IMPROVED machinery will not, of itself, produce good flour. You may be an excellent cook, but you cannot produce light, wholesome baking unless the flour you use be the kind that permits such results. So in the milling; machinery alone cannot produce

Royal Household Flour

out of the wrong kind of wheat any more than you can make the right kind of bread or pastry out of the wrong kind of flour.

Ogilvie's Royal Household Flour is made from hard spring wheat—a wheat that is rich in nutriment, that grinds fine and white, and produces bread and pastry that are wholesome and nourishing as well as light and crisp—it's a flour that begins to be good in the wheat fields, not in the mills.

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104

When the Liver Lags

The liver's work is greatly increased during the winter months by heavier foods being eaten. More sedentary habits also seem to have an effect on this organ that causes it to lag. A tired, sleepy, "headache" feeling is a symptom of an over-taxed, sluggish liver. When the liver lags take

Dandelion Blood Bitters They will lend the necessary aid and make you feel like new. Pleasant to take and mild in action, they make the most perfect laxative and liver regulator that can be found.

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Nesby Opposite Postoffice, Lindsay

The Weekly Post

WILSON & WILSON, Proprietors.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 23.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Liberal forces go on conquering and to conquer in the by-elections to the Commons. In the election held last Wednesday in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, they increased their majority from 60 at the general election to cover 900. "And still there's more to follow."

The Liberal party in the maritime provinces have within a few days past, lost by death two of their "grand old men," namely the Hon. A. G. Jones, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, and Hon. Mr. McMillan, of Prince Edward Island. Both served their country in high public positions long and faithfully, and have unassailed records.

Hamilton Spectator: Toronto modestly asks the Ontario government to establish a power plant at Niagara Falls to supply Toronto with cheap lighting. And Toronto modestly asks all other municipalities to petition the legislature on the same lines. But if Toronto gets what she is after, the other cities will have a hard time of it, defending their industries against the Bandwagons of Hogtown.

Discussing the reliability of fraternal societies as insurance providers, the Ottawa citizen says: "When new members stop coming in, the eventual failure of the society to meet its obligations is only a matter of a comparatively short time." The same statement applies with equal force to all insurance companies. Where any of the line companies are unable to attract new members for itself it would be only a matter of a comparatively short time when it would have to go out of business. Perhaps the best thing the fraternal societies could do would be to demand a Governmental investigation into their solvency and method of doing business. The people are discussing the matter now, and all sorts of rumors and reflections are going the rounds, so that an excellent way for these societies to prove that they are all right is to ask the opportunity to prove that they are what they claim to be. We know that it is the custom for Grand officers to maintain that their particular society is the best. But the old line companies have never become reconciled to them, and the members who have to take a great deal on faith would be more satisfied if a Commission was to assure them that all was right. Will Whitney say

ell should have said, "We will take a vote on the question," if they are not satisfied with the petition, or if they wanted a larger one all they had to do was to say so, and many more names could have been obtained.

Some may say the vote would cost two or three hundred dollars—what is this sum in comparison with the many thousands of dollars that would be saved by the people during the year? The principle of free government is to go to the people to know their will. However, the petition is so large that the Council need not go to any further expense to know the will of the people, but should at once repeal the by-law as requested, and any member of the Council refusing the request of the people ceases to represent the people. Many of the people signing the petition said, "It should have been done long ago"; I am glad some one has taken it up at last; "It should have been done years ago"; "I wish I could sign it a dozen times"; "We are paying too much for meat"; "Give me the petition that I may sign it quick"; and many more remarks of a similar nature, and the people are practically of one mind upon the question. Every town makes its own laws, and our people know what they want, and don't like to have an insult implied by going to elect a Council to know what they should do on this question. Truly yours for the people,

O. BIGELOW.

March 16, 1908.

RE BUTCHERS' LICENSE AND "FAIR PLAY."

(To the Editor of The Post.)
Sir,—It will not be necessary for me to take up much space in answering the letter from the person calling himself "Fair Play," published in your paper of the 15th March. I want "fair play" for about sixteen hundred families, or about eight thousand people, who are compelled by every ounce of fresh meat from seven butchers at their own price, who repudiate the name of a "ring," but whose prices are about an equality, and who pay \$5 each for their license, a total of about \$35, for the license, the cost of the fresh meat trade for the year, and for which the people are compelled to pay at least from \$40 to \$80 each day, or from about \$15,000 to \$30,000 more each year than they would have to pay if they could buy in small quantities from the farmers or others in the open market, and for which their market fees will be their transient traders' license.

It is the rank oppression—worthy of Russian tyrants or worse—to compel all the people who want a little fresh meat to buy it from one of the seven autocrat butchers at any price they may put on it, and the town does not allow any of the people to buy less than a whole quarter from anyone else. Truly the people are in a bad fix. I thank "Fair Play" for his advice, but if it is the Tories who are championing the cause of the oppressed people I would give him my advice—to get over to the Tory side as speedily as possible.—Yours for fair play for the people.

O. BIGELOW.

17th March, 1908.

RE BUTCHERS' LICENSE.

(To the Editor of The Post.)
Sir,—I see no good reason why we should license butchers any more than we should license grocers or wood and lumber dealers. The farmers bring in their butter, eggs, potatoes, apples, wood and other supplies and retail them to those who wish to buy at uniformly the same prices as are asked by dealers. Ninety-five per cent. of our citizens prefer to buy the above products from the regular dealers, where they can get any amount any day out of the six, and while our town treasury will lose \$40 per annum for their licenses are they after cheap meat for the cheapness of it will make it up. I believe the butchers are not justified in asking protection, nor the Council in granting it. I do not forget the convenience we enjoy through our meat shops, as I fancy we won't be a sorry lot if we had to depend on a chance farmer's visit to town with meat.—Yours, etc.

G. BURTON.

Lindsay, March 17th.

THAT BUTCHERS' BY-LAW.

(To the Editor of The Post.)
Dear Sir,—I have read the statements of several persons regarding the Butchers' By-law—whether it should be sustained or repealed. Most of those defending the by-law, especially Mr. Braund and "Fair Play," use a heap of insinuations not worthy of any recognition. The by-law should be repealed out of fair play to both citizens of the town and surrounding country—the town cannot thrive without the country any more than the country without the town. Every farmer should be permitted to furnish his produce directly to the consumer if he desires, without any restriction.

So far as lump-jaw, diseased meat is concerned, we are just as likely to get it from the butchers' carts as from the farmers' wagons—in fact I have got meat from our town butchers that a farmer would not think of offering for sale. When men make the statement that sirloin and porterhouse are the only cuts that have advanced in seven or eight years they cannot be treated very far. Steaks and boiling pieces that should be bought for 5c and 6c six years ago cannot be bought less than 8c or 9c now. True, shanks remain the same—so does dog meat.

The scheme played by the butchers this winter is evidence enough to condemn them in putting me below a living margin for an outsider for a few months in the early winter when people generally buy by the quarter, and as soon as they become unsafe to buy by the quarter they hoisted the prices with the intention of making Here are the statements of two eastern butchers who have made themselves well-to-do men from poor boys in a very few years—from the butchers' tip: Mr. H. Parr, of the so-called porterhouse and sirloin cutters pay the piper. Hoard's Station, who has sold meat since the time of Stirling, says in Campbellford that in Lindsay that "the prices of meat in Lindsay are unreasonable." Mr. J. Senley, of Wallbridge, who sells meat in

Belleville, states that "only for two months—July and August—did he sell his best cuts for more than 10c." Yours, etc.

SHANK EATER.

ESTABLISH A CO-OPERATIVE SHOP.

(To the Editor of The Post.)
Mr. Editor,—As the butchers claim that beef is not dearer here than in other towns, we can easily settle that question without further parleying. Let us call a meeting, appoint one to go to Peterboro and, say Toronto, to ascertain just what beef is being sold for in those places. If it is true that we are up against a conspiracy, a committee of two or three representative men can be appointed to act for the people, who might subscribe a small sum each in order to establish a butcher shop where meats should be retailed at cost price to everyone.

The farmers have successful beef-rings in many parts of the county—one man is appointed to kill, cut up and deliver the beef, for which he receives the sum of \$35 per head. Why cannot we do likewise?—Yours, etc.

RICHARD HEPBURN.

Lindsay, March 17.

RE BUTCHERS' BY-LAW.

(To the Editor of The Post.)
Mr. Editor,—It seems to me no hardship for any person who considers the butchers of this town are making too much money to pay the license fee of five dollars and start up in the business. It might be possible that those agitators would then be in a position to have at least the "experience," even if their money was gone, and probably the knowledge gained would offset the loss of the coin in the cooling process that would naturally result. I am not aware of many fortunes being made in Lindsay in this business. I am informed that the butchers of Lindsay pay towards the up-keep of the town the tidy sum of six hundred and fifty dollars in taxes. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.—Yours, etc.

CITIZEN.

Lindsay, March 18th.

KEEP THE BY-LAW AS IT IS.

(To the Editor of The Post.)
Mr. Editor,—In my opinion the Butchers' by-law should remain as it is. My reason for saying so is that I can get my meat cheaper from the butcher than I can buy it at the market. I bought 250 lbs. of meat this winter from Mr. O'Halloran at 5c. per lb.—Christmas beef, too—and did not have to pay cash for it, either, and I can buy my eggs and butter cheaper in the store than I can from the farmers' wives. How is it there is no talk about the price of flour and bread and coal, which costs us more than the meat? I think the poor butcher—for I don't know of any rich ones—should get leave to live as well as anyone else.—Yours, etc.

"LIVE AND LET LIVE,"

Lindsay, March 21st, '08.

BUTCHERS NOT THE ONLY OFFENDERS.

(To the Editor of The Post.)
Will you kindly inform me what the Butchers' by-law means I ask to combine in running a beef and pork ring, or what we are up against? Anyway, I hear so much about the Butchers' by-law that I have become muddled—I can't understand it. Of course I realize one fact concerning the price of meat—it's very high, and has been for some time. Is it the butchers' fault—are they alone responsible? I think not.

Now, in the first place, our live stock is picked up as fast as the shippers can arrange, at a high price, therefore the butchers have to pay high prices also to secure their meats, and they must live as well as every other business man. I do not think it is quite necessary to charge so high. I know the butcher likes to get rich—who doesn't? I think we would like to fold our arms and sit down and say "I can live with my meat is high" or "I can live with my high price," but as I am a poor workingman's wife, with only a few children, I find the meat about the most expensive article we have to buy. But all things are high—potatoes, also flour. Flour manufactured in our town can be bought at outside points just as cheap, or even cheaper, than at home. Why is this? We are not all kicking about that. Look at the baker—I think their bread is quite as high as the price of wood, also the quality and quantity we get for our money. We should have 128 feet for a cord—no we get it? I doubt it very much, but we pay for the wood and never measure it for their meat there is all this rumour. I do not blame the butchers alone—go to the groceries and buy salt pork—it is 13 1/2c. per lb. If the butchers can get high prices for their meats, more power to their elbows. I also think if we do get the by-law crushed, and have to depend on the farmers, it will be a case of "dog eat dog."

Thanking you, Mr. Editor for your space, I remain, yours, etc.

HOUSEWIFE.

South ward, March 20th.

BUTCHERS MAKE A PRECARIOUS LIVING.

(To the Editor of The Post.)
Sir,—I take advantage of the invitation given to write in defence of that much abused, misrepresented and maligned body, the butchers. In my thirty years dealing with them I have not met a butcher, who was making beyond a precarious living, and I could name a score who in that time commenced business here with a small capital of from three hundred to a thousand dollars, and after a fight of say two to five years dropped out—and without a dollar, except perhaps sufficient to carry them out of town. Mr. Hepburn has made the only suitable suggestion that I have seen—the rest are on a par with the hysterical rant that was hawked about the town with that famous plea of the opening of a first-class butcher shop, clean and well appointed, in every way equal to the best in town. We want no butcher coming in from the country with a chunk of beef, a carcass of lamb or bob-wal rolled up in a bed sheet that was waiting for

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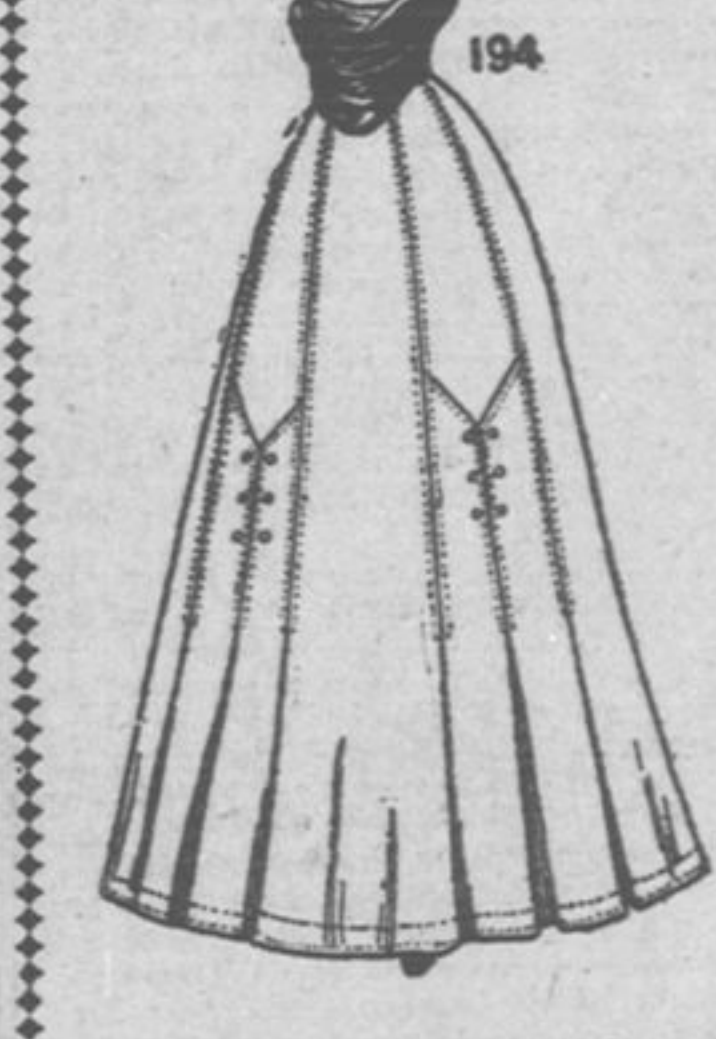
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White Cotton Pillow Cases, made of soft fine even bleached Cotton, seams are daintily stitched and the ends of covers have a 3 in. hem, size 36x45 in. Price per pr 35c

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Ladies' white Cambric Drawers, umbrella style, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion, lawn frills, open and closed, per pair 39c

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Ladies' Waists of Japanese Silk, taffeta finish, fine style, with ten large tucks and wide box pleats in back, large sleeves with long tight cuffs, black and ivory only, size 34 to 44, each 2.75



Ladies' Waists of Japanese Silk, Lyons dyed and finished, the waist part is small box pleats, yoke effect, open in front, large full sleeves, colors navy, reseda, myrtle and ivory, sizes 34 to 42, each 5.00

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A stock of Silks for Waists, Dresses and Suits, such a collection of new lines as we have to offer, soft finished makes that do not cut, silks from France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Great Britain, Japan, China and United States.

Small Checks, Plaids, Small Broches, Dresdens, Hair Line Stripes, Florals, Corded Silks, Plain Silks.

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Another lot of 200 yards of 27-inch Japanese Silk, in ivory white only, this is a very suitable cloth for evening gowns and waists. It wears well and will wash, very special 29c

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the wash—the day for that is past. But I may say, I want no stock in the venture—I leave that to lucky and philanthropic gentlemen such as Mr. Bigelow. I say "lucky" in that Mr. Bigelow, I say "lucky" in that he started life as a dry goods merchant had been started as a butcher he in all probability would be a butcher to-day and as poor as the average of them; and philanthropic, in that he desire to help the poor. I hope his anxiety to help the poor is not exceeded by his anxiety that somebody else—the butchers, for instance—should bear the burden.

Wedding Stationery. A dozen or more of the newest designs in Wedding Stationery just received at The Post. Beautiful script type gives results almost equal to copper-plate.

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