

Our Sixty-Second Year—No. 13

LINDSAY, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1907.

Terms—\$1.00 per year in Advance.

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817.

Capital Paid Up \$14,400,000.00
 Rest - - - \$14,000,000.00
 Undivided Profits - \$59,831.84
 Total Assets - \$168,001,173.08

Branches at all important centres in New York and in London, Eng., New York, Chicago, Spokane, Mexico and Newfoundland.

Every description of a Banking business transacted.
 Interest allowed on deposits and compounded quarterly.

Former customers of the Ontario Bank Branch will be accommodated as heretofore.

H. J. LYTLE,
 Manager Lindsay Branch.

Western Bank of Canada

LITTLE BRITAIN

Chartered by Act of Parliament 1882.

This Bank, with its 123 branches and agencies in Canada, United States and Great Britain, is in a position to meet every requirement in the line of legitimate banking.

Savings Department.

Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received, upon which interest will be paid or compounded four times a year, at the highest current rate from date of deposit to day of withdrawal.

Farmers' Business

receives special attention in the line of cashing or collecting sale notes, making advances for the purchase of stock, etc.

In soliciting your patronage we can secure you of courteous treatment and prompt attention to your business requirements.

U. S. YEREX - Manager

THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA.

Kirkfield, - Ontario

Authorized Capital \$1,000,000

A Branch of this bank has been opened at above point, and a general banking business will be transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest allowed at highest current rates, compounded four times a year.

If you contemplate making a change in your banking connections or think of opening a new account we would be pleased to confer with you personally or by letter.

J. A. WALKER,
 May 29, 1906.—wtf. Manager

VICTORIA LOAN & SAVINGS CO'Y.

4%

Your savings should earn

you FOUR PER CENT.

We pay that rate for periods

of one year and upwards,

3-12 PER CENT. withdraw-

able any day. ABSOLUTE

SECURITY.

Loans on first mortgage at

lowest rates. Advances made

on Life Insurance policies.

Open from 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

JAMES LOW, Manager.

NEWTON SMALE, Assistant.

AN ADVT. IN THE POST PAYS

TRIMMED HATS

Abloom at FORD'S in all
 Their Easter Beauty.



If the Styles were Steeds
 the Blue Ribbons would
 Come to this Store

No need to say much about the beauty, style, distinction, and good taste of the Ford Millinery. You have freely acknowledged that long before now. Suffice to say that we are out for bigger business this season than ever.

There's a sufficient showing of the styles that indicate the correct trend of fashion. Becomingness is assured from this splendid variety. There are hats both large and small, hats practical and picturesque, with numerous conceptions in between. There are bonnets and toques for the elderly folks. There are rich and elegant mourning millinery. There are charming hats for Misses and big and little girls.

Good taste reigns supreme at this store, but economy sits at the right hand.

COME AND SEE

New Costumes

New Coats

New Waists

Daintiness and dressiness is the keynote of style in these new white Waists of fine Victoria Lawns. Their dainty trimmings of fine laces and insertions make the effect most enticing.

Priced at \$1.25 to \$3.75

Fashionable Spring Coats of the new grey covert cloths, new light tweeds and blacks at \$5.00, 6.75, 7.50, 10.00, 12.50

New imported black Silk Coats at \$10.00, 12.50 and 15.00

New Costume with Eton jacket and new pleated skirts in light Tweeds, Panama cloths, in navy and black at \$10.00, 12.50, 15.00, 18.00, 20.00 and 25.00



Again at Our Old Stand Opposite the Post Office, Lindsay.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

ESTABLISHED 1867

B. E. WALKER, President
 ALEX. LAIRD, General Manager
 A. H. IRELAND, Superintendent of
 Branches

Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000
 Rest, - - - 5,000,000
 Total Assets, - 113,000,000

Branches throughout Canada, and in the United States and England
 A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

FARMERS' BANKING
 Every facility afforded Farmers for their banking business. Sales Notes cashed or taken for collection

BANKING BY MAIL.—Deposits may be made or withdrawn by mail. Out-of-town accounts receive every attention

LINDSAY BRANCH, - - W. C. T. MORSON, Manager

TO RENT—Corner Store in Grennan Block, Woodville; best stand in the Village. For particulars apply to C. E. WEEKS, Woodville, -w2.

FOR SALE—Steam Saw Mill, Shingle Mill and Block; 4 miles from Celert Station on Minden road. P. MOONEY, Minden, -w4.

A SUB-REJOINDER BY SENATOR McHUGH TO COL. HUGHES EASTERN DAIRYMAN'S ASS'N AND LOCAL CHEESEMAKERS

(To the Editor of The Post.)

Dear Sir,—In the issue of the Watchman-Ward of the 21st inst. appeared a rejoinder from Sam. Hughes purporting to be a reply to the explanation which I gave for the action I took in reference to the railway crossing south of Lindsay. Evidently my explanation did not please the Colonel. I do not seek his praise, which is usually so fulsome that it proves irksome to those whom he beset with it. I did not know when writing my former letter that the color of my hair was a matter which concerned the people who use that crossing, nor yet did I know that it would be used by Col. Hughes as a weapon of ridicule. I want to say that I was not consulted as to when this change of color would take place. I have nothing to conceal concerning that railway crossing. I felt at the time that the plan adopted in the construction was in the public interest, both for convenience and public safety; notwithstanding all Col. Hughes has said I have not changed my opinion one iota. I place myself in the judgment of every intelligent man who understands the travel on that highway, to say whether or not I am right in this contention.

"Dead politically," "utterly discredited"—nice expressions, but they do not harmonize with the statements that I "engineered" the Council and the petitioners and "tricked" the Government. Oh, no, Col. Hughes. Whilst I may be egotistical enough to believe that in the vicinity in which we both live, my standing both politically and socially, will stand favorable comparison with yours, yet, sir, I cannot claim the power of influence you attribute to me. Your insult to the Council and to the petitioners, they can deal with in their own way and at the proper time. Mr. McLean, who was the Reeve of Ops at that time, Messrs. Hawkins, Best, Coulter and Beach, who composed the Council, had each taken a solemn oath to discharge honestly and conscientiously their duty to township; they were not, I am sure, going to violate the oath at the instigation of myself or Col. Hughes. May I further say that three out of the five gentlemen above named have to pass that crossing every time they come to town and were therefore in a position to know and judge as to what was proper and what was their duty in the matter. They acted accordingly. Does Col. Hughes wish it to be understood that I "engineered" or influenced these petitioners, viz., S. J. Fox, M.P.P., Jas. Robertson, ex-Co. Councillor, Peter Hawkins, Councillor, S. Coulter, Councillor William Best, Councillor John Suggett, ex-Councillor, Messrs. Thos. Paul, James Greenan, John Hickson, Jas. Johnston, John Magahey, L. Milligan, and as I said, before, hundreds of others, who without solicitation from me, were both active and energetic in their efforts to have the road maintained as at present? Now, all these men have to use that crossing every week in the year and sometimes every day in the week—they ought to, and I believe do, know what is best in the premises. I know that since this correspondence was started Col. Hughes has been endeavoring to influence the present Reeve and some of his colleagues in the Council to agree with him, but their better judgment prevailed.

In my last letter I stated that I urged the claims of the petitioners in respect of the loss or saving it was going to bring to the railway company. Col. Hughes asks why I did not add "or profit to any one else." This insinuation is so contemptibly mean that it could only emanate from a mind seized with corruption. There was no profit to me, or so far as I know, to any person. The whole question was as to what was best in the public interest. He accuses me of claiming credit in "whispering confidential style." In this I know our styles differ. No one will ever accuse him of proclaiming his greatness in a whispering tone. The farmers of the country should hold training schools, have the Colonel give them lessons in training horses to keep cool, and if they did become unmanageable Col. Hughes would show them how to manage them. The farmers of the country should hold training schools, have the Colonel give them lessons in training horses to keep cool, and if they did become unmanageable Col. Hughes would show them how to manage them. The farmers of the country should hold training schools, have the Colonel give them lessons in training horses to keep cool, and if they did become unmanageable Col. Hughes would show them how to manage them.

Col. Hughes says that he is "personally proud to be friendly with every railway company as well as with every other body of gentlemen and every honest citizen in Canada." All I will say in this respect is that his pride must often be wounded in his own town where many of the best citizens refuse to be associated with him.

I have endeavored as best I know how to explain all these things that from Col. Hughes' standpoint "the people were curious to know" about my action in reference to this crossing, also as to my connection with the petitioners. Now, there are still some things the people are "curious to know." Will Col. Hughes explain the graft that he has had and still has in connection with railway promoters? The people are "curious" to know how many thousands of acres of land in the Northwest is to-day in the hands of a trustee, and held for Col. Hughes to get the rake off in the form of a graft.

Is such trustee closely connected with one of the largest railway magnates in Canada?

Let him give the name of the party that financed and is still financing this land deal for his benefit? A true answer to the above questions will enable the people of Victoria and Haliburton to see how fully independent a representative they have when railway legislation is under consideration in Parliament.

Yours, truly, GEO. McHUGH, Lindsay, March 27, 1907.

FELL INTO VAT OF HOT WATER

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT RIDER & KITCHENER'S FACTORY.

John Graham, an Employee, the Victim
 —His Condition is Precarious.

Immersed in his armpits in a big tank of water, heated almost to the boiling point, James Graham, an employee of the Rider & Kitchener mill, was very badly scalded yesterday—so badly, indeed, that his recovery is doubtful.

The dreadful accident occurred yesterday afternoon about 4.30 o'clock. The victim is engaged on the drag saw, but was assisting the men in the motion of the factory where the logs are immersed in boiling tanks so that they will peel easily. The men were fixing a lever to pry a log into place when Graham came along and put his weight on the lever and of the pry before it was properly adjusted. As a result the lever flew into the air, and the man, losing his balance, staggered back into the tank, which contained from three to four feet of scalding water.

Mr. J. Harrod, the foreman, says, "I heard a splash and turned round to see Graham floundering in the water. He got to his feet himself and I assisted him out. He was badly hurt." He also said he thought Graham fell into the tank feet first and toppled over backward.

No sooner was the unfortunate victim drawn out of the water than Mr. White was telephoned for, and the poor fellow was taken to the Ross Hospital. The latest reports this (Thursday) morning, state that the victim's face was not scalded, but his body up to his armpits is in a very bad state. His condition is critical, and his recovery is very doubtful. He is a married man and has several children.

Send in Your Copy Early.

Correspondence from King's Wharf and Norland reached this office too late for publication this week. Writers are urged to mail their letters to us not later than Tuesday, and on Monday when possible. When a number are held back and reach this office Wednesday evening our typograph operators have to do night work, and this is unhealthy as well as costly.

FOR SALE

Thousands of acres of first-class wheat land in the great Alberta and Saskatchewan districts, on easy terms and prices right. Any information or assistance to parties going west will be cheerfully given; correspondence invited. Apply to

ADAM DAWSON - Cannington, Ont.

BOX 191.

FOR SALE

THOUSANDS OF ACRES OF FIRST-CLASS WHEAT LAND IN THE GREAT ALBERTA AND SASKATCHEWAN DISTRICTS, ON EASY TERMS AND PRICES RIGHT.

Any information or assistance to parties going west will be cheerfully given; correspondence invited. Apply to

ADAM DAWSON - Cannington, Ont.

BOX 191.

THE DOMINION BANK

begs to announce to its

Savings Depositors and the

public generally that in future interest will be paid quarterly—four times a year.

ROBT. ROSS, Manager.

LINDSAY BRANCH.

Under the supervision of the Ontario Dairyman's Association and Cheese and Buttermakers' Union of Victoria County and Haliburton was held yesterday afternoon, commencing at 1.30, in the Council chamber. About seventy-five enthusiasts, among whom were a few ladies, were in attendance and deep interest was manifested in the proceedings. The addresses were delivered with vigor, and the speakers appeared to thoroughly understand their subjects.

On motion Mr. Thos. Robertson, president of the Lindsay Cheese Board, was appointed chairman, and Mr. Lewis, proprietor of the Victoria Creamery, secretary. After a few remarks on cheese and butter making interests in general, the chairman introduced Mr. G. W. Gillespie, of Peterborough—a gentleman well versed on the subject under discussion—to the audience.

Mr. Gillespie made a brief speech, pointing out various ways in which the output of cheese and butter in this section could be improved. He said the makers in this locality are failing to get the milk supply in first-class condition. The dairy rooms in many cheese factories are a little too hot. Drawing whey back from the factories in the milk can was pointed out as another big drawback, as the whey taints the cheese and therefore the milk. He suggested that the brands on the cheese boxes be small and neat, and that stencils be used to mark the number of pounds the box contains. Instead of pencil marks, which are very unsatisfactory and lead to trouble. Referring to butter making, he said there was no section, to his knowledge, that has improved as much during the last five years as the local district. He attributed the improvements in the butter factories partly due to this state of affairs. Mr. Gillespie stated that the taint had been troublesome in both butter and cheese. He expected to attend the sales of the local Cheese Board again this season.

Mr. W. J. Cameron was the second speaker called upon. He pointed out three means of improvement: (1), by developing the dairy herd; (2), by getting the milk supply to the factories in better condition; (3), by improving the sanitary conditions at the dairies and having better cooling facilities.

Mr. Wm. Thurston, secretary of the East Victoria Farmers' Institute, delivered a short address. Mr. Wm. Newman, of Lorneville, then addressed the gathering. He felt encouraged, he said, by the number present, considering the state of the roads. That farmers should meet together at least once a month, and discuss affairs of general interest was what he advocated. "The coming summer is going to see a vast improvement in these lines—the demand is good and better methods of manufacture are being employed." He believed in the benefits of a cow-testing association.

Mr. Alexander Hume, of Melville, near Campbellford, was the next speaker. His subjects were, "The care and feeding of the dairy cow," and "The care of milk and cream." Referring to the dairy cow, he defined it as one that will give a large flow of fairly rich milk for a long time. In beginning to build a dairy herd, he pointed out the importance of selecting a good sire descended from a dam of dairy breed. He attached a great deal of importance to the appearance of the herd, and suggested that they be uniform in size and regular in breed. "Keep the heifer calf from your best cows," he said, "and in feeding the calf, feed it to develop it, and not to fatten it." Skim milk, he said, was better than the whole milk for feeding calves. Heifers should be bred fresh at two and a half years old, after that they may get too fat. The herd should be culled every season, and the poor ones then sold. The dairy cow should be of fair size, with a well-balanced udder.

"Feeding the Dairy Herd." This is a good time to plan for feeding the herd later in the season when droughts are in evidence and the grass is dried up. No food is as cheap as ensilage, the speaker asserted, and none as good. Mangolds and sugar beets are a satisfactory food, but turnips are objectionable. In some cases because of a few factories which manufacture tainted butter, a whole district is labelled. He cited Campbellford district as an example. The idea of sowing peas and oats for use in the drought season he considered a good one. The cows should be stabled at night when the weather gets cool, and when they are dry should be fed well to allow them to put on flesh. They should be kept clean and the stables be well built. They should be fed regularly. He fed his cows hay, grain, ensilage, bran, oil cake and straw. They should have salt and clean water always at hand. Succulent food should be fed the year round if possible. When calving the cow should be placed in a box stall and kept quiet. Do not milk the cows dry after calving—this is a preventative of milk fever. It is important to have a silo. Mr. Newman then gave some interesting figures in regard to the milk yield of cows. Mr. H. C. Harding addressed the meeting on the subject of feeding calves. Give the calf new milk for two weeks. If not lousy, make the change from whole milk to skim gradually. Do not feed cold milk to calves, or do not overfeed them. The calves should be in clean pens, and feed them warm milk. Feed brown flaxseed in preference to oil cake, and feed skim milk for five or six months. Learn the anatomy of a calf.

Mr. P. G. Bablow, instructor of the Kingston Dairy School, was then called upon. His address was "The Interest of the Dairy Industry." He explained the system of sending out instructors, as it is to-day. It is all

Mot Here Yesterday—Interesting Addresses Delivered—Turnip Butter Condemned—Lindsay District at Fault in This Respect.

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under the supervision of the Ontario Dairyman's Association and the instructors receive their salary from the government. They will also be sanitary inspectors and will inspect the conditions at the factories and where the milk is produced. The factories should be built well. These men are engaged from April 1st to January 1st, and they work for your interests. To have the best quality of manufactures takes no little care. The building of the production of the milk are not as satisfactory in Canada as they might be. A cow in poor condition (cannot produce wholesome milk. Farmers should understand the best methods of handling the milk before it is sent to the factories. It should be cooled at times and it is necessary to have the right kind of appliances to do this. The correct mode is to run it over a cool surface in a thin layer. Other ways are to surround the vessel containing the milk with ice or running water, or to place a piece of ice in a vessel in the milk. A thermometer is necessary to ascertain the temperature. Milk should be clean, of good flavor and sweet, to produce the best cheese. The farmer is directly interested in the sale of butter and cheese. Skilled makers are conducive to the producing of good manufactures. The cheese should be cured; if not it will be green and raw. It improves with age up to a certain period, after which the cheapest food that can be had, and it is not very perishable. It should have good flavor, taste and smell well. Those who send ill-flavored or unclean milk to the factories are as culpable, or more so, than those who tamper with the milk by putting water in it. Keep in touch with your cheesemaker and seek his advice in regard to dairy affairs. The men who are causing the most of the trouble are those who do not attend the meetings and discuss the best methods. Factories should advertise their business and make their product attractive.

Mr. Stonehouse, a well-known authority, next spoke. He was interested more in the butter business, and said Lindsay butter was strong in turnip flavor. Every man who feeds turnips should sell his product at the price such butter brings (some 2c. per pound less than unflavored butter), and not contaminate sweet butter with theirs. There are other foods just as good as turnips, mangolds and sugar beets are as good and give better results. No matter how small the quantity of turnips fed, the taint is always present. In regard to the use of the separator, the machine should be turned regular and fast, rather than slow; slow turning loses from 5 to 10 per cent. of the cream. Skimming at a low temperature lowers the quality of the cream. Machines should be cleaned frequently to give the best result. Flavor is more than 50 per cent. of the good qualities of butter. A new machine is being put on the market which, it is claimed, can separate the butter from the whole milk. This machine is worse than useless as it has been given a fair test and wastes from one-third to one-half of the cream. Farmers should be warned against this invention. If milk is too cold a little warm water will warm it up and assist in thinking it is less necessary on a farm whether a separator is in use or not.

At the close of the meeting a vote of thanks to the speakers was tendered and also a like resolution to the chairman. The meeting then adjourned.

Schools for Courtship.

(St. Thomas Times.)

Prof. Chas. R. Henderson, the sociologist of the University of Chicago, urges the establishment of schools for courtship. Prof. Henderson points out as particular evils of modern love-making such perils as flirting, boasting of conquests, extravagance, accepting costly presents, ignorance of the training of children and courtship without intent to marry. Nevertheless, Cupid will doubtless go right on planting his shafts regardless of whether the individual is a graduate of the courtship school or not.

Fine Consignment of Horses.

Mr. W. A. Silverwood, drover, of Oakwood, bought and shipped four loads of horses from Toronto last week and two loads this week. When asked by our reporter why he did not buy his horses in this locality he said he could buy quicker and cheaper in the city, and can get them with less expense. Mr. Silverwood shipped two loads from Lindsay this week which were said to be the finest bunch of horses leaving town for many a day. The horses were a credit to the farmers of Ops and Mariposa, and it is quite evident it pays to put horses properly when ready to put on the market.

"Dry" Spots in Kentucky.

(Philadelphia Enquirer.)

There are, we believe, only nine counties in Kentucky where liquor is legally sold and in most of these it is only at the county seat. So far as practical prohibition is concerned reports indicate that there is much less liquor sold at retail in Kentucky than in the prohibition state of Maine. On Tuesday Richmond county seat, one of the driest in the state, voted "dry." This is near the spot where Boone made his first fort and conducted operations against the Indians. In Kentucky there is a law which permits any voting out saloons be popular voice and it also permits a county to do so. The curious part of the whole matter is that in Kentucky prohibition seems to prohibit more perfectly than almost anywhere else.