

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. SICK HEADACHE. Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Heart Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price. Substitution the fraud of the day. See you get Carter's, Ask for Carter's, Insist and demand Carter's Little Liver Pills.

The Victoria Warbler FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1897.

Seventh Annual Butter Circular. The following circular from D. Gunn Brothers & Co., pork packers, provision and commission merchants, Toronto, will be of interest to the many readers of THE WARBLER.

The Dominion and Provincial governments during the past few years have done a great deal to encourage butter making in Canada. They have sought to educate a class of butter makers who would be competent to produce an article second to none in quality, in order that the Canadian should hold a position equal to that of the British in the market. It was further realized that after producing butter of the finest quality, and putting it up in suitable packages, it would be necessary to arrange for a proper cold storage and refrigeration transportation. Arrangements have been made to this end. It will no doubt, however, take a little time before the full benefit of this arrangement can be realized. The Dominion dairy commissioner, and other authorities, have endeavored at all times to emphasize that all these arrangements were provided with the object of placing our butter on the British market in the best condition possible. They discourage, in all cases, the practice of adding the butter for a rise in the market, and the British consumer is known to be very particular as to quality of his food, and a good reputation can be attained only by giving him our butter when it has the fresh aroma peculiar to new sweet butter. All this education and instruction has been with the view of producing butter at the lowest possible cost, and we believe properly so, as only in this way can a regular and uniform quality of butter to any extent be produced.

There are several unfortunate conditions that exist in our Canadian butter trade which have to be faced. We think we are within the mark when we state that the number of creameries recently, probably a third of the butter produced in Canada is made in the home dairy. This butter is usually brought to the local merchants in lumps of various sizes, varying from one to ten lbs. or more, and sold for cash, or more frequently traded for goods. In this way the merchant will receive butter from many customers having different facilities for butter making, and is marketed in all kinds of weather. It is marketed in this manner, and we especially regret that a large deal of butter received by merchants is quite equal to the finest creamery. There is, however, quite enough of very inferior butter made, which, when mixed with the good butter, spoils the whole parcel. We have frequently been not a little amused, while visiting the different towns buying butter, to have each merchant tell us that himself is a very particular in buying butter, but that his neighbor "Jones" will take anything that comes along. A little later we call on neighbor "Jones" and he tells us the same thing of "Smith," and so it goes. Trade is so keen that the majority of merchants are afraid of giving offence to a customer, and it is a well known fact that the farmers' wives are very sensitive as to the quality of their butter.

The bad and the good grades of butter are often bought without discrimination, and then all are mixed together, and allowed to stand on tables, or dumped into boxes, and there to remain possibly for weeks before finally packed in tubs. The collars and other rooms in which butter is stored are often contaminated by foul odors, and where these conditions exist it is impossible to have good results. We suggest the following methods, which, if adhered to, we think will help to materially improve the quality of butter handled by merchants:

FIRST.—Prepare a special room in the cellar in which only butter is stored; the room if possible should be shilled with lime. This room should be thoroughly whitewashed once or twice during the season; it is best to add to the whitewash a small quantity of common salt. The salt will assist in making the whitewash adhere to the walls or partitions better than if the lime is used alone in the water.

SECOND.—When received care should be taken to class the butter according to grades in color and quality. This will save time in the packing process. The butter should be packed every day. In order to get a uniform color in each tub, the butter may be worked on any of the ordinary table mixers; but in no case should the hands be used for this purpose. None but experienced persons having good judgment should be allowed to do the mixing. Care should be taken that the butter is not overworked, as in this way the grain is often destroyed. THIRD.—The person who is working

the butter should have, by his hand, ordinary pickle, which may be made by using three pounds of salt, two ounces of saltpetre, and one gallon of water. A small portion of this should be sprinkled over the butter from time to time as it is mixed. This will serve the purpose of washing the butter and freeing it from any butter milk that may remain in the product.

FOURTH.—The fifty-six pound dovetailed square box, the inside of which should be paraffined and lined with the best quality of parchment paper, is the proper package for butter intended for the British market. We do not, however, favor this package for the local trade, and as the majority of this class of butter is used locally, the ordinary fifty or sixty pound tub is usually preferable. Any of the ordinary woods, such as white oak or white wood, will serve the purpose.

FIFTH.—Tubs should be soaked at least twelve hours before packing, and then rinsed out with a strong alkali solution, after which a small quantity of fine salt may be rubbed over the sides of the tub. If the tubs are paraffined they are preferable, and do not require to be soaked. SIXTH.—Butter should be well packed into the tub by means of a hardwood masher. In filling leave about half an inch space at the top of each tub, so that a paste of fine salt may be applied, after covering the butter with a bleached cotton cloth.

SEVENTH.—Market without delay, as butter will not keep fresh in ordinary cellars for any length of time during the summer months.

FAVORITES FOR LONG YEARS For long years Diamond Dyes have been the favorite family dyes in the Dominion of Canada; and although imitation packages dyes have been plentifully offered for sale, their great inferiority to the "Diamond Dyes" in strength, fastness, beauty of color and brilliancy was known to the great majority of women, and they were condemned and avoided by all who valued good and bright colors. No sensible woman can afford to risk her goods with poor dyes when the "Diamond" are admittedly the world's best.

A most important point to remember is that the Diamond dyes cost no more than the crude and common dyes sold by some dealers for the sake of large profits. Ask your dealer for the "Diamond"; if he values your trade he will be in a position to supply you.

Education in Ontario. The report of the minister of education for 1896 shows that in 1895 there was a school population of 600,615, as ascertained by the assessors. This is between the ages of 5 to 21; but the average attendance has only been 50 per cent., which, considering the compulsory and truancy part of the school law, is a very low average. The number of public schools in the province is 5,600, and the number of roman catholic separate schools is 354, with 95 kindergarten schools, and the total amount expended on public schools is \$3,900,537.

And it appears that there are twice as many female teachers employed as males, as they stand 5,463 of the former and only 2,695 of the latter. There are 129 high schools (including collegiate institutes), and these are run at an expense to the country of \$720,854. With regard to religious instruction in public schools, the report goes on to say that ever since the establishment of our school system, the extent to which religious instruction might be given in a state system of education has received the attention of the authorities of the province. As an expression of its views on this question the council of public instruction as far back as 1846 authorized for use in public schools the scripture extracts or readings sanctioned by the Irish national board for the schools of Ireland, and in addition it adopted the following recommendation:

"With a view to secure the divine blessing and to impress upon the pupils the importance of religious duties, and their entire dependence on their Maker, the council of public instruction recommends that the daily exercises of each public school should be opened and closed by reading a portion of scripture and by prayer. The Lord's prayer alone, or the forms of prayer subscribed, may be used, or any other prayer preferred by the trustees or master of each school. But the Lord's prayer shall form part of the opening exercise, and the ten commandments shall be taught to all the pupils, and be repeated at least once a week. Any portion of scripture shall be read with comment or explanation, but no pupil shall be compelled to be present at these exercises against the wish of his parent or guardian, expressed in writing to the master of the school."

It will be observed, says the report, that these regulations were not obligatory upon boards of trustees, but such was the religious sentiment of the country that the majority of the schools either opened or closed by the reading of the day with the read-closed Scripture and devotional exercises as recommended by the council of public instruction. From time to time appeals were made to the government by leading clergymen and by deputations representing the most active protestant denominations of the province for such a change in the regulations of the department as would give positive sanction to religious instruction. As a consequence, the education department in 1884 directed that the devotional exercises which were voluntary theretofore should be obligatory, and in order that the lessons read by the teacher should be better adapted to the capacities and needs of the pupils, the department authorized a series of Scripture readings for his guidance. The regulations at present in force require (1) that every school should be opened with prayer and (2) closed with the reading of the Scripture and prayer. The Scripture lesson, however, may be taken either from the Bible or the Scripture readings as the trustees may order. The trustees may also order the teaching of the ten commandments once a week, and the joint reading of the Scriptures by pupils and teachers, but these exercises are optional, unless ordered by the department. This is all the religious instruction for which the department or the trustees are responsible. The regulations, however, provide that the clergyman of any denomination in the section may either by himself or his representative give such religious instruction as either of them may desire to the children of the denominations than one make such application, the trustees are to determine the days on which each shall have the opportunity to be desired. No child is obliged to receive such instruction when the parent or guardian requests his withdrawal.

W. C. T. U. COLUMBIA. "For God and Home and Native Land."

A Tramp's Views. LOU J. BRUCE. I may be a drunkard, an idler, a tramp—I'm sure you would think so to look at me now; But once I was dressed as you dress to-day, And had the Lord's seal of a man on my brow. I had a fine home and a dear little wife, And a babe just as bright as that dear babe of yours; But now I'm outcast, alone in the earth, My root, heaven's dome, and my home, "All-out-door."

What brought me to this?—why, the devil of drink; Cold water don't murder our children and wives, Nor drive sober men out of sunny homes To beg and to steal and to tramp all their lives. They had an election where I lived one day, To decide as to whether or not a saloon Should be opened to help on the town, In business and life—a much needed boon.

Deacon Brown made a speech on the matter, and said: "A tavern well run was a help to the town, Bringing trade from all the country around, And he hoped that the people would not vote it down."

The minister told us a fee would be paid, By the man who was ready to open the place; And the money for license would pay half our debt; And he'd vote for the tavern; he would "by God's grace."

The merchants all said it would fine business make, And increase every line of legitimate trade; And so when the ballots were counted that night, The question was carried and the license was paid.

The tavern was opened and all of us went To the "house-warming," so it was called in the papers. No charges were made and we drank pretty free, And the stuff made us eat some ridiculous capers.

The trade built up fast, and the people were pleased, And business looked better than for many a year; But I went home one night and the cheek of my wife Was as pale as the dead, and on it a tear.

Now that made me mad, so I gave her a talk, And demanded that she should not look like one dead. But she told me she feared it could not be helped, As long as our cupboard was empty of bread.

It was true—the devilish drink at the bar Had made me its slave; and every cent That I earned, when sober enough to do work, Which was not very often, to the tavern it went.

But why tell it all? My trade was soon killed—A drunkard is fit for no business or toil; My wife and my baby grew pale, and I found we were wrapped in Alcohol's coil.

And one night while I sat at the tavern and drank, With the very last penny I had to my name, My baby, poor starveling, went home up to God, And only the next week my wife did the same.

Starved to death, to make business for our little town, Business for men who must bury the dead; Business for those who grow fat and grow rich, As they gather the money that should go for bread; Business for judges and juries and jailors; Business for vampires who fatten on wrong.

Business for men who sell heartaches for money, Who make others weak that he may be strong. The license was paid, two hundred good dollars, But to it I've added my dead babe and wife. To it I've added the manhood I've lost, To it I've added this much of my life, Christians may pray and preachers may preach; But the kingdom of Christ will never prevail So long as for dollars we license foul murder, And legislate citizens into the jail.

There are thousands like me who still want to be saved, Who long for the manhood they lost at the bar. But I see no hope for us this side of the grave, So long as the Christians our life cheat us may By working for wrong, while they pray for the right; By talking for good, while they work for the evil; By frowning on sin, while they license its grasp; By praying to God, while they vote for the devil.

Drank and Died. There are men who are incapable of resisting the temptation of drink, who yet, relieved of their misery, are glad to give up their lives to the use of CASTORIA.

Drank and Died. There are men who are incapable of resisting the temptation of drink, who yet, relieved of their misery, are glad to give up their lives to the use of CASTORIA. The following letter tells what people think about Laxa Liver Pills: DEAR SIR, I am glad to testify to the virtues of Laxa Liver Pills. I used to be troubled with severe headache and constipation for a long time, and took these pills hoping for a cure, and my hope was fully fulfilled. I have found them a never failing remedy and heartily recommend them. Signed, Miss S. LAWSON, Moncton, N.B.—962.

its presence, will live over lives and in their behalf we protest that the state is guilty when ever she licenses a saloon to do business in the way that man may go, and will be held responsible for the consequences that overtake him and his family. The "Temperance Company," of the Province, on May 1st, supplies the following statistics illustrative of this matter:

"One of the most disgusting and degrading exhibitions of the fascination of drink took place at Chazy last week. On Friday, April 23, a bottle containing six gallons of whisky fell to the ground from a spirit merchant's cart. It was broken, and the contents ran down the gutter. A number of men quickly damped up the channel and began to scoop up the liquid and drink it 'neat'. One, named Jendebury, aged 36, having possessed himself of a can lid, drank from it twenty or thirty times. He speedily became speechless and senseless, and had to be wheeled home in a barrow. A doctor was summoned and medicines were administered, but nothing could be done for him. His tongue was burned quite black, and no doubt his throat and the coating of his stomach were in the same dreadful condition. The man never recovered consciousness, and died in that state."

A Remarkable Case. DOCTORS COULD NOT AGREE AS TO THE TROUBLE. A New Brunswick Lady the Victim—Suffered for Thirty Years—The Attack Caused Partial Blindness and a Feeling of Semi Paralysis. From the Woodstock, N.S., Sentinel.

Mrs. E. P. Ross, of Riley Brook, N.B., says:—"I have been a sufferer for thirty years, and I am sure I would still be in the same lamentable condition had it not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was married at the age of twenty and am now fifty-one years old. I had always enjoyed good health until after my first child was born. About a month later the illness attacked me which has since made my life miserable. I consulted different doctors, but they did not agree as to the nature of my trouble. One said it was a species of paralysis, others said symptoms of fits. I would be feeling very well when I would suddenly have a sensation of partial blindness, and everything before me would sparkle. Then my hand and arm on one side would become numb, and after about ten minutes this sensation would pass to my lower limbs, then my tongue would become affected, as would also my hearing. Voices, no matter how close to me, would seem dim and far away. These symptoms would last for about forty minutes, I would have a violent pain over the eyes, which would continue for twelve hours or more. Not

withstanding all that was done for me, these spells were coming more frequently and at last I would sometimes have two attacks a day. I was also afflicted with bronchitis, which added to my misery. I could not sew or knit, or do any work that required close attention to it. All this trouble had never left me for years, and at the age of 49 I consulted another doctor. The medicine he gave me, however, made me worse instead of better. Then I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was using the third box before I found any benefit, but then there was a decided change. By the time I used twelve boxes I felt as well as I did in my young days. Every symptom of the trouble that had so long made my life miserable had disappeared. For eighteen months I did not use the pills and was as well as ever I had been in my life. Then one morning I felt a slight attack of the old trouble, and naturally went to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills again. I got a box and took an occasional pill and have never since had a symptom of the trouble. To say that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done wonders for me is putting it mildly, and I strongly urge their use on all who may be ill. Pink Pills were also of great benefit to a niece of mine, Miss Edie J. Everett. Her mother died when she was quite young, and naturally much of the care of the household devolved upon her, and as she grew up she became weak, easily tired, subject to headaches and her complexion pale and was like. A young lady teacher who was boarding with the family, and who had used Pink Pills with great success urged her to try them. The result was that the niece was enjoying the best of health and in a fine robust young lady who shows no traces of her former illness.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapping bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Undoubtedly the Best. GENTLEMEN,—I wish to say that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has proved a wonderful remedy in my family. We never saw so good a remedy for twice its price. I say it is THE BEST (not merely one of the best—but the best) medicine ever brought before the public for summer complaint or diarrhoea, either in children or adults. JOHN UNDERHILL, License Commissioner, Stratford, Man.—962.

Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup removes worms of all kinds from children or adults.—935. They do Good Work. The following letter tells what people think about Laxa Liver Pills: DEAR SIR, I am glad to testify to the virtues of Laxa Liver Pills. I used to be troubled with severe headache and constipation for a long time, and took these pills hoping for a cure, and my hope was fully fulfilled. I have found them a never failing remedy and heartily recommend them. Signed, Miss S. LAWSON, Moncton, N.B.—962.

That looking cough can be quickly cured by Hayward's Peppermint Balm. Price 50c.—935. Burdock Pills, small, safe and sure, regulate the liver and cure Constipation.—'85.

THE VICTORIA WARBLER, LINDSAY, ONTARIO. A Weekly Journal published every Friday morning by Sam. Hughes, Office, Windsor Printing House, Cambridge Street, south of the market. Book and Job Printing done in a modern style at moderate prices.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. Table with columns for Full column, Half column, and Quarter column, with rates for various durations.

COMMERCIAL AND LEGAL NOTICE. Ten cents per line for first insertion, subsequent measure, and two cents for each insertion thereafter.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. Table listing various professions and their rates.

LOCAL AND SPECIAL NOTICE. For each additional insertion, five cents for each additional insertion.

Register of Societies. "EMERALD" Chapter of R.A.M. meets in the Masonic Hall, in Kean's block, the third Thursday of every month.

GRAND LODGE, No. 487, meets on the second Tuesday of every month over Dominion Bank, J. W. Wallace, Secy. Mr. E. H. Bell, Secy.

GRAND LODGE, No. 487, meets on the second Tuesday of every month over Dominion Bank, J. W. Wallace, Secy. Mr. E. H. Bell, Secy.

GRAND LODGE, No. 487, meets on the second Tuesday of every month over Dominion Bank, J. W. Wallace, Secy. Mr. E. H. Bell, Secy.

GRAND LODGE, No. 487, meets on the second Tuesday of every month over Dominion Bank, J. W. Wallace, Secy. Mr. E. H. Bell, Secy.

GRAND LODGE, No. 487, meets on the second Tuesday of every month over Dominion Bank, J. W. Wallace, Secy. Mr. E. H. Bell, Secy.

GRAND LODGE, No. 487, meets on the second Tuesday of every month over Dominion Bank, J. W. Wallace, Secy. Mr. E. H. Bell, Secy.

GRAND LODGE, No. 487, meets on the second Tuesday of every month over Dominion Bank, J. W. Wallace, Secy. Mr. E. H. Bell, Secy.

GRAND LODGE, No. 487, meets on the second Tuesday of every month over Dominion Bank, J. W. Wallace, Secy. Mr. E. H. Bell, Secy.

GRAND LODGE, No. 487, meets on the second Tuesday of every month over Dominion Bank, J. W. Wallace, Secy. Mr. E. H. Bell, Secy.

GRAND LODGE, No. 487, meets on the second Tuesday of every month over Dominion Bank, J. W. Wallace, Secy. Mr. E. H. Bell, Secy.

GRAND LODGE, No. 487, meets on the second Tuesday of every month over Dominion Bank, J. W. Wallace, Secy. Mr. E. H. Bell, Secy.

GRAND LODGE, No. 487, meets on the second Tuesday of every month over Dominion Bank, J. W. Wallace, Secy. Mr. E. H. Bell, Secy.

OLD CHUM SMOKING TOBACCO 10c per pack. Illustration of a man smoking a pipe.

YOU WOULD be surprised to see the immense stock of Trusses that we carry. We have all sizes and shapes, and never fail to make a good comfortable fit. We also carry a very complete line of Supporters, Inspensories, Enemas, Hot Water Bottles, Syringes, Sialk Feeders, Atomizers, Shoulder Braces, etc. A. HIGINBOTHAM, Druggist, Lindsay.

W. W. LOGAN, General Agent, Lindsay, 170 Kent Street West. Illustration of a piano.

W. G. WOODS Leads the procession in Furnace Work. The following are samples of his ability to heat your home so hot that an Electric Fan won't "chill".

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. CURE THAT BEST WITH SHILOH'S CURE. Illustration of a bottle of the remedy.

THE WARBLER has the largest circulation of any paper in the MIDLAND DISTRICT. August 21st, 1895.—1899-10. Give W. G. WOODS the contract of making your life a comfort this winter.