The Victoria Warder

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1888.

"The Injun."

AN INCIDENT IN THE MINNESOTA MASSACRE OF 1862.

Yo say the Injuns' all alike,
A bad and sneakin' lot,
An' ain't no use for nuthin',
So the curses should be shot.

Well, p'raps they is, an' p'raps they ain't,
A lazy, worthless crowd,
Yet durn my skin if I kin see
Why white men chin so loud.

If some o' them poor devils kicks
'Cause things ain't run quite equar,
An' jumps an Injun Agent's ranch,
An' yanks his bloomin' har,

Thar ain't no thought nv causes,
'An no one cares a cuss;
It's jes' "Call out the Blue Coats,
An' give them somethin' wuss!"

That's good an' bad in Injun'
An' that's good an' bad in White,
But, somehow, they is allus wrong,
An' we is allus right.

But I'm an old, old timer,
I've jes' been here so long,
That I kin mostly allus tell
The one's that's right an' wrong.

An' ye can bet yer scented life,
When things gets steamin' hot,
That some white fool or knave has hit
The fire that biles the pot.

Ye think the Injun isn't equar,
That's jest where ye mistake;
For bein' trew to them that's trew
The Injun scoops the cake.

For I kin tell ye what occur'd
Way back in sixty-two,
When things in Minnesota State
Was lookin' kinder blue.

The Sioux was up and on the shoot,
A slingin' round their lead,
An' scalpin ev'ry mother's son
That wasn't bald or dead.

Thar warn't a livin' Yankee,
An' lots wuz brave an' bold,
That would have crossed them plains alone,
For a wagon load of gold.

Cause why? We know'd the Guv'ment
Wasn't treatin' Injuns fair;
That's why they riz and paituted things,
An' raised the settler's hair.

That summer a fur trader
Come up from Montreal,
An' on his way to Garry
He landed in Saint Paul.

An' all the guides an' hunters said
He couldn't cross the plains,
For them thar painted divils
Wuz layin' low for trains.

He only laffed, an' said he knowed
The Injuns all his life,
An' he wuz goin' to mosey through,
An' take along his wife.

An' she, you bet, was plucky,
An' said she'd go along,
"For Injuns only went for them
As allus done 'em wrong."

Now, I should smile, 'twas risky—
An' all the fellers sed
The chances nv their gettin' through
Warn't wuth an ounce nv lead.

But, cure's yer born, they started,
Right out the northern trail,
Aboard a pearce schooner,
With a Texan steer for sail.

An' right atop that creakin' cart,
Upon the highest rack,
That trader nailed a bloomin' rag,
The English Union Jack.

So that he'd gone an' done it,
Es stubborn as a mule,
An' knowin fellers said we'd seen
The last of that darn fool.

They wasn't long upon the trail
Before a gang nv Reds
Got on their tracks an' followed up,
Agein' to shave their heads.

But when they seen that little rag
A stickin' on that cart,
They jes' said: "Hudson Bay, go on
Good trader, with good heart."

An' when they struck the river,
An' took to their canoe,
Twas them that bits nv cutter
That seen 'em safely through.

For thar that cussed little rag
Wuz flutin' through the State,
A flappin in the face nv death,
An' suttin' right at fate.

That wuz the way them tarnat fools
Crossed them thar blazin' plains,
An' floated down the windin' Red,
Through waves with blood-red stains.

What give that flag it's virtue?
What's thar in red an' blue,
To make a man an' woman dar
What others dassent do?

Jest this, and Injuns know'd it,
That what them critters flew
Fig men that liv'd beneath them
Wuz mostly straight an' trew.

That when they made a bargain,
'Twas jest as strong an' tight
As if 'twuz draw'd on sheepskin,
An' signed in black an' white.

That's how them Hudson traders done,
For mor'n a hundred year,
That's why that trader feller crossed
Them plains without a fear.

An' jest so long as white men
Don't try sore a little game
To cheat out the red man,
So long he'll act the same.

But when the men beneath that flag
Prize any monkey ways,
Then, good bye old time friendship,
For the Injun's goin ter raise.

But jest believe me, onct for all,
To them that treats him fair,
The Injun mostly allus wuz,
An' is, an' will be, equar.

—BARRY DANE.

Butter Making.

(Continued from last week.)

WASHING MILK VESSELS.—The cleansing of milk vessels must follow not alone the same day nor the same hour, but immediately after their use. It is not possible to cleanse milk-vessels so easily or so well after the dirt has dried on and in them, as when they are still fresh and damp after use. If sometimes a slight delay be necessary, let the vessels in the meantime be filled with, or plunged into, cold water. If water be not abundant, let the vessels be rinsed immediately, and a little of the rinsing water left in each. This, on the whole, will not be extra labor. For the first washing of milk vessels hot water should never be used. The first water should be either cold or only slightly warm. Scrub the vessels well, in the first washing, to free them from most of the solid matter, which adheres to their surface. Where the vessels are oily or greasy, which they will be when cream is adhered to the sides, they should be washed with water not scalding, but warm enough to melt the oil. The vessels should now be scalded and rinsed, using a mop cloth, a swab, or a suitable brush, to rub the vessels and save the hands. The vessels may then be quickly emptied and drained in a warm place.

If the rinsing water be as hot as it should be, and abundant, and the draining done quickly, no wiping is required. Where a towel is used, however, a clean one is required for every washing. Air the vessels outside, whenever practicable, in the free air and sunshine. When milk has soured in the vessels, or the washing has been delayed, greater care is needed in washing. It is the practice of some good dairy people to give an occasional sweetening wash to the milk-vessels, using soda, or soap, or lime, or lime and ashes, or nettles, etc. It is well, however, to remember that when any chemical is used in the cleansing of milk vessels, the rinsing of the vessels should be thorough so as to wholly remove all trace of such chemical, for its presence may give trouble in the cream-rising, and the churning.

A practice to be commended is that of occasionally boiling the milk-vessels for, say twenty minutes or half an hour, and drying them over a moderate fire. A mop or swab, should be so constructed that it can be easily cleansed by washing, and afterwards hung up to dry. A cloth mop with a short handle will do.

A good SINK would be a convenience in every dairy. One or two large pans made to fit in the sink and to take up one third or half the space of the sink would be a great convenience for washing and rinsing vessels. One or two cheap oil-cloth mats or the more expensive rubber mats, are valuable adjuncts to the dairy or wash-room. Another convenience would be a cheap, plain rack for draining and drying vessels. It is no economy to stint one's self in providing any conveniences for washing dairy vessels which would make a saving of time and labor, and secure cleanliness.

The towels used for wiping dairy utensils should be renewed at each washing. It is less trouble to wash many lightly soiled towels than a few badly soiled ones; but if it were not so it would still be useless to try to cleanse milk-vessels with towels used at previous washings.

MILKING—MILKING VESSELS. Any material that is porous, and will soak up a liquid, is absolutely unfit for use as milking-pails. Wooden pails should never be so used. The pores of the wood become impregnated with the seeds of fermentation, and cause rapid decomposition of milk whenever they are used. A party belonging to the Geological Survey recently found themselves camping in a district where it was the practice to milk in wooden pails, and it was found that the milk bought from the farmers would sour in the camp in three hours! Tin is a good material for milking-pails, but it should be of good quality, and well made up, with seams, if any, few and smooth.

The MILKING PLACE should be well ventilated, and the floor clean and dry. If in a stable, spread straw, or other absorbent, under the cows, to prevent spattering. Owing to the necessary association of the milk with the animal producing it, and to the essential surroundings, it is required, in order to obtain pure milk, that more than ordinary care be taken during the whole operation. Water, dirt, or hairs dropping from the body, diet spattering up from the floor, impure odors, where milk is long exposed, all must needs be guarded against. Before milking, all loose hairs should be brushed off the side of the cow.

Above all, see that the udder and teats are clean. Where the cow has been well bedded and carded, and has been properly milked at previous times, it is comparatively little work to prepare the udder. Wipe thoroughly the udder and each teat, using a dry cloth, or soft hay, or straw, or green grass, or a brush, or even waste paper. Where this will not remove the dirt, the udder should be washed, not with milk but with clean water, and wiped thoroughly dry before beginning to milk. Rather than to wash the udder, and to milk before the udder quite dry, it would be better merely to wipe off the dirt with hay, or a rag. The worst of all dirt to fall in milk is dirt that trickles down in liquid form. It cannot be strained out. It is more pleasant, as well as more cleanly, to milk clean dry teats with clean dry hands.

At the best it is difficult to make the teats as clean at the beginning as they are after milking is done. The dandruff works off by the act of manipulation. Therefore, to further secure against dirt in milk, it is well before milking to manipulate the teats, pressing them all they will bear without causing a flow of milk, and brushing the loose dandruff off with the hand. This will remove much loose skin and effete matter that would otherwise loosen during the milking, and fall into the pail. This is not lost labor, even if done for another purpose; it will stimulate milk secretion and cause the milk to come more freely when the flow begins. Hold the pail a little outside from under the udder. The ends of the teats should not be neglected. There is dirt sometimes accumulated in the cavity. It will be no loss to the dairy if the first few drops be not saved. This first milk will be poor in fat, while it is liable to hasten the souring of the whole milk. It will pay not to draw it into the milking pail, although it may easily be saved in another vessel, if thought worth while, for calves or pigs.

MILKING. The milker, provided with a good and solid stool for a seat, draws himself close up to the cow, his right side towards her head. If his pail does not hold a full milking, the milker has within easy reach, vessel room to hold all that the cow will give, so that he need not rise before he is done. The left arm is held near the leg of the cow as a protection for the pail, should the cow raise her foot. The pail, should the cow raise her foot. The right hand grasps one forward teat, the left hand taking the hind teat on the opposite side. Grasp the teats close to the udder, pressing the fingers, from the first finger downwards, with a firm, gentle pressure, forcing the milk down steadily, but rapidly. Change teats a few times so as to relieve the pressure on the full ones. Study the comfort of the cow, and stop only when all the milk has been drawn.

CARE OF THE MILK. Carry the milk to a convenient place, where the atmosphere is pure, and there strain it, either into a carrying or milk-setting vessel.

A cloth strainer, when it is a good one, and care is taken to keep it clean, is to be preferred to the wire strainers. If one uses a wire strainer, add a cloth strainer and so make it a double strainer. The writer has frequently seen milkers run several milkings through a single strainer, leaving froth and dirt to accumulate therein, and much of it to be forced through into the milk. This froth should be thrown out of the strainer, every time a pail of milk has been poured through it.

(*To be continued.*)

Will This be a Hot Summer?

The impression seems to prevail, pretty generally, that we are to have a hot summer throughout the country.

The Indiana Pharmacist predicates it upon the following theory, which has been advanced by others: The weather seems to run in cycles of about seven years, that is, when we have a hot summer it is always followed by a cold one, and it takes about seven years to reach another equally hot. It will be remembered that the summer of 1867 was very hot, and so dry that during August the grass crumbled underneath the feet when trod upon. The summer of 1868 was noted for its coolness, the thermometer very seldom getting above 85°, and we did not reach the top wave of thermality again until 1874, when it was extremely hot. The following summer was cold to a remarkable degree. From then on the summers grew gradually warmer until 1881, which was excessively hot and very dry, no rain falling for over nine weeks, and there were more sunstrokes that summer than there has been in all the summers since.

The summer of 1882 was quite cold; a few flakes of snow fell on the morning of July 4, followed by hail in the afternoon, and during the rest of the month and through the month of August the temperature was so low that overcoats were necessary for comfort, particularly at night. The summers since 1882 have grown warmer and warmer, and last summer was a moderately hot one, but unless all signs fail, the coming summer will be the climax of the cycle, and a hot, dry season may be expected. So far this spring the signs have been against the theory here advanced, but possibly the coolness of the spring may be succeeded by a regular old scorching summer whose temperature will rival sheol for hotness.—Scientific American.

SALEM—MARIPOSA.

Special to The Warder.

ANNIVERSARY.—Our S. S. anniversary services were all that could be desired. Everybody seems to be well satisfied, even the S. S. treasurer, who has in his possession the sum of $105, as the result of the tea-meeting.

BASE BALL.—It was published that a base ball match would be played between Little Britain and Salem on the occasion of the above mentioned anniversary, and as there was no match we deem it necessary to offer an explanation, lest some one should cast the blame upon our shoulders. The Britain boys promised faithfully to come, and said nothing to the contrary up until the very hour that the game was to be opened. We then received the intelligence that Britain boys couldn't come—too busy. Of course we were very much surprised and disappointed; we expected better things from them than such perfidy. We don't like to say they were afraid to play a game, but we can't help but think it nevertheless. Fear not, little flock; we will give you a run or two when you do come. The next time you make a contract fulfil it like men.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Latest Facts, Fun and Fancy.

There are many indications of worms, but Dr. Low's Worm Syrup meets them in every case successfully.—28-5.

Many a young girl shuts herself out from society because her face is covered with pimples and blotches. All disfiguring humors are removed by purifying the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This remedy is the safest and most reliable that can be used.—32-1.

NOT A COMFORTING ASSURANCE.

A little girl while on a visit to her grandmother had been seriously ill, and, as she grew better, was spoken of as convalescent. Thinking it would be very smart to use a long word, she wrote home, "Dear mamma, I am happy to say that I am convulsive."—Young People.

A Valuable Discovery.

F. P. Tanner, of Nestling, Ont., says he has not only found B. B. B. a sure cure for Dyspepsia, but he has also found it to be the best medicine for regulating and invigorating the system that he has ever taken. B. B. B. is the great system regulator.—30-3.

Enrich the blood by the use of Milburn's Beef, Iron and Wine, which supplies the necessary blood building material.—28-5

DIDN'T THINK OF THAT.

"Say, I'm going to move to-day, and I'd like to have you send a man to change my telephone to the new place right away," said a corpulent man who had wearily climbed two pair of stairs in Exchange place and poked his head into the central office. "All right," said Superintendent Cowdery, "it shall be done at once (the door is being closed). But why didn't you ask us by telephone?" "Dear me! I never thought of that," said he, and as the corpulent man descended the stairs it sounded as though he kicked himself at each alternate step.—Saratogian.

Get The Best.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the best, most prompt and safest cure for Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Sick Stomach, Cramps Colic, Diarrhœa and Cholera Infantum, that has yet been discovered. Its popularity increases each year. All medicine dealers sell it.—30-3.

"A Flea, one-sixteenth part of an inch in length," says a writer in natural history, "can jump a distance of twenty inches or three hundred and twenty times its length. No other insect can out-jump a flea." A certain bank clerk, who is 5,000 short and five feet eight inches long, jumped four hundred miles. But that was another kind of flea.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla and other blood-purifying roots, combined with Iodide of Potassium and Iron, and is the safest, most reliable, and most economical blood-purifier that can be used. It invariably expels all blood poisons from the system, enriches and renews the blood, and restores its vitalizing power. It is the best known remedy for Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin, as also for all disorders caused by a thin and impoverished, or corrupted, condition of the blood, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, General Debility, and Scrofulous Catarrh.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured.

"AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has cured me of the Inflammatory Rheumatism, with which I have suffered for many years. W. H. MOORE."

Durham, In., March 2, 1883.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

VICTORIA LAUNDRY

Peel Street, Three Doors East of Salvation Army Barracks.

Sergt.-Major John Martin

Begs to inform the people of Lindsay that he has opened a laundry at the above address, where all orders will be promptly attended to.

Parcels called for and delivered.

Family washing a specialty.—1-tf.

IF

you are going anywhere secure

COMFORT

by traveling via the

Canadian Pacific R'y

Lowest rates to all points east and west.

THOS. C. MATCHETT,

1687-ty. Agent.

Encourage Home Manufacture.

LITTLE BRITAIN FOUNDRY

The subscriber is prepared to furnish all repairs required for

Agricultural Implements

at his foundry in Little Britain. Anything not in stock can be made on short notice.

I am getting up some superior Turnip Sowers this Spring. Call and see them.

Ploughs of all descriptions kept in stock.

EDWIN MARK.

Little Britain, May 7th, 1888.—25-tf

The Manufacturers' Life Insurance COMPANY

Has averaged a business of over $500,000 each month since they opened their books.

1596-ty.

"What moots it to have obtained wealth if the wealth is accompanied by ceaseless ailments."—Herbert Spencer.

G. Gerrald Potts, M. D.

M. R. C. S., ENG., M. C. P. & S. ONT.

Late Surgeon of Her Majesty's Consulate Bangkok, Siam., and Surgeon to Auxiliary Medical Staff Corps, India and China; Surgeon in-chief 3d Brigade, 4th Div. 9th Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, U. S., A.

Dr. Potts having resumed his regular monthly visits after summer vacation will visit

Lindsay on the last Monday and Tuesday of each month hereafter,

and will be at his rooms in the BENSON HOUSE where patients afflicted with Chronic troubles such as Squint or Cross Eyes, Granular Disease of Eye Lids, Catarrh of Nose, Throat and Chest, Piles, Varicocele, Stiff Joints, Dyspepsia, etc., etc.

I will visit Bobcaygeon the following Wednesday and Thursday at Forest house.

All cases taken under treatment. Charges from $4 to $20 per month. Consultation free.

1545-1y

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The Omemee Foundry

10 & 12 HORSE POWERS

Cannot be excelled for

Quick Speed and Light Draft.

Will run all kinds of Separators made in Canada equal to any steam power. A large number on hand.

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WILLIAM MAGEE, Janetville.
R. RICHARDSON, "
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Workman and Son's

LIVERY STABLES

Contain a complete lot of first-class

Horses, Buggies, Phaetons and Carriages in general,

well suited for general driving.

Their new and elaborate cab for street calls, and meeting boats and trains, is unsurpassed for comfort and elegance.

Horses and phatons suitable for ladies' driving kept on hand.

All orders promptly filled. All calls promptly attended to. Remember the office, in rear of Jewett House, near Ontario bank.

WORKMAN & SON.

Lindsay August 1st 1888.—33-1y.

Wm. LANGTON

FRAZERVILLE, ONT.,

Blacksmith, Carriage & Wagon Maker, and General Jobber

Having leased the well known stand FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY MR ROBT. STEWART,

I am now prepared to do first-class work promptly and at lowest prices.

All orders guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.

GIVE ME A CALL.

Frazerville, June 15, 1888.—1630-tf

BOUGHT OUT

The undersigned has bought out the

Blacksmithing Business

of D. M. Leary, William St.,

and is prepared to do all kinds of Repairing.

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY

The undersigned has been in the business for 19 years, and will guarantee satisfaction or no pay.

GIVE HIM A CALL.

A. WOOD.

1668-13

THE London Mutual

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AND IMPROVING

Assets, $461,000. Govt. Deposit $41,247

Nothing insurable except Farm Property and Private Residences. "Ordinary Contents" including Live Stock insured under one sum. Rate on first class dwelling, 50 cents per $100 and on frame dwelling in town 80 cents per $100 for three years risk.

Send postal card to

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GENERAL

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The Canada Life, Established.... 1847
Capital and Funds, over.....$3,000,000
Annual Income, over..... 1,000,000

Those joining now will receive three years' profits in 1890.

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The Royal; Liverpool, London and Globe, and the Imperial. These are English offices, and are noted for liberality and promptness in paying losses.

ACCIDENT.

The Accident Insurance Co'y of North America. Applications received on all classes of risks at lowest rates.

PLATE GLASS.

The Hand-in-Hand insures Plate Glass at lowest rates.

For every information apply to

F. C. TAYLOR,

Agent, Lindsay.

GIVING UP BUSINESS.

I have decided to

Give up the Harness Business

and now is your chance to get a bargain. I have over

50 Sets Light and Heavy Harness

to choose from. All my own make, which I will guarantee to be first-class. All will be sold cheap for cash, or on time to good marks. No reasonable offer refused. Come along and give me a call as I have to leave the premises by the FIRST OF MAY NEXT.

All notes and accounts due me must be settled at once, or they will be placed in my lawyer's hands for collection,

J. LOVELL

Lindsay, Feb. 1st, 1888.—11-tf

LINDSAY

CHAIR FACTORY.

Clearing Sale.

J. & R. BEGLEY

Intend extending their manufacturing business

We have a large stock of all kinds of furniture which we will sell at lowest possible prices.

Call and see our stock and learn prices before purchasing elsewhere. We are bound to sell as we want room for the large stock we are manufacturing at present. All work warranted to give entire satisfaction.

All kinds of HARDWOOD LUMBER taken in exchange for Furniture.

Remember the place, opposite the Midland Railway Station, Lindsay.

J. & R. BEGLEY.

Farmers, Threshers and Millmen.

For your Machinery use McColl's celebrated

LARDINE

The best Oil in the market for all kinds of Machinery. Manufactured solely by McCOLL BROS & CO., Toronto, and for sale by

J. G. EDWARDS, THEXTON & CO. and McLENNAN & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Hardware.

Country merchants would save money by calling on us for HARDWARE.

Nails, Glass, Hinges, Fence Wire, Building Paper, Plaster Paris, Spades, Shovels and Rakes at wholesale prices.

McLENNAN &, CO.

Lindsay, April 24, 1888.—14-ly.

TESTIMONIALS.

I am not in the habit as a general thing of praising the good qualities of any particular patent medicine, but White Pine Balsam has cured all kinds of Coughs and Colds in my family so promptly that I think it is no more than right that I should say so publicly.

MRS. T. H. HERN.

In speaking of White Pine Balsam I certainly think it is the quickest and safest remedy I ever used for Coughs and Colds, etc.

GEO. LAING,
Reaboro.

JUNE WEATHER

AND

JUNE - BOOTS

are on hand. The weather has come to stay for a month; the Boots have got to go during the month. The style and quality cannot fail to please, and the prices are genuine eye openers.

Some of the nicest Goods ever shown to the public are now in stock in

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Wigwam Slippers, Canadian and American make. Lawn Tennis, Base Ball and Lacrosse Shoes, full assortment, all sizes, at the Palace Boot and Shoe Store.

L. MAGUIRE.

D. SINCLAIR,

GENERAL BLACKSMITH,

AND

Carriage Maker

is, with his large staff of skilled workmen, busily engaged making

SLEIGHS of all kinds,

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CUTTERS of all descriptions

For the coming winter.

Call and get Prices.

Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

All work guaranteed.

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