

THE WATCHMAN-WARDER.

Total Circulation 5,000

LINDSAY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8th, 1903.

75 Cents a Year in Advance if not s pa'd

NEW FALL GOODS

Fancy Handkerchiefs
First arrival of Novelty Goods for early fall made, from 5 to 75c.
Taffeta Ribbons 3 1/2 inches wide; white, cream, pink, Blue, Black and Cardinal at 20c yd.
Fall and Winter Underwear, Plain, Fancy Striped, Fleece Unshrinkable, Elastic Ribbed, from 25c to 2.00.
Boys' Underwear in all wool uniform, Fleece Lined, all sizes.

Linens
Damask Tablings, Towellings, Tea Cloths, Napkins, Towels Runners, Stand Covers, Tray-Cloths, Doylies, etc.

Umbrellas
Special new lines, patent rimmers, steel rods paragon frames, all prices.

Hosiery in All Kinds
Flannels, Flannelettes, Tickings, Blankets, Comforters (all pure white batting filling.) Carpets, Floor Oilcloth and Linoleum.

McLOUGHLIN & McINTYRE
Cash and One Price LINDSAY

FALL FOOT WEAR

Last week we received a large shipment of Fall Footwear which we are offering for sale this week at very low prices. Also some odd lines on the tables at half their regular value

- 120 pairs Men's Blucher Cut, whole stock - \$1.25
 - 60 pairs Men's Kip boots, Blucher cut, - 1.65
 - 30 pairs Boys Grain Kip School Shoes, with Toe Caps - 1.25
 - 30 pairs Women's Dongola Kid with Kid Lining, high Cut Balmoral - 2.50
- These lines are made to order by the best manufacturers in Canada.

JOHN BLACKHURST Phone 153
THE SHOE MAN
Blk ckwell's Block Lindsay

Wise & Prudent
people should choose a reliable and well qualified druggist to whom they can go at all times with a confidence that their prescriptions will be promptly and accurately filled. We are in a position to offer you our long experience and special training with a guarantee that your wants will be properly attended to and that our prices will be satisfactory.

W. G. DUNOON
Druggist

Are You A Smoker?
Buy Your Supplies
—AT—
CARROLL'S
The leading Tobacconist of Lindsay.

All the Standard Brands of Tobacco and Cigars in stock. Also Smokers Sundries of all kinds.

THE REVENUES OF THIS YEAR HAVE LASTED TO THE PRESENT

Statement Presented on Friday Night Showed that the Proceeds of 28 Mills had Paid so far

NORTH BRIDGE IS SOLID
The Structure Need Not be Rebuilt, Hence \$3,000 is Saved For the Present--That is About Two Mills

"We have almost lived within our income so far this year" said the mayor after looking over a statement supplied by the clerk, at 11:15-day night's meeting.

Does that include the \$1500 we set apart to pay on last year's deficit?" asked Ald. O'Reilly.

"No, we have not spent that," replied His Worship. So that it seems that up to October 1st: council had practically lived within its income and paid \$1500 of last year's \$3500 deficit.

The town engineer had made a final investigation of the Daniel drain matter and found that the sewer was low enough to give all the fall required. Hence Mr. Daniel will have to pay the cost of the investigation.

A bill of \$3.00 came from Mr. Wells for planting 6 trees 30 feet apart on the street, and led Ald. O'Reilly to say that the town had offered 50 cents each for trees some years ago when the government paid half for it, but now the latter grant had been cut off and the town ought to revise its bylaw. Ald. Storer said that Mr. Wells had given him a good deal of abuse over those trees. The account was paid.

The solicitor's bill gave the aldermen room to take exercise. There was a charge of \$2.00 for being consulted about the cement walks. "Why does he charge \$2.00?" demanded Ald. McCrae. "Lawyers only charge me \$1.00 for consultation. If they charged me any more I wouldn't pay it."

Advice about Civic Holiday was worth \$1.00.

"Don't we know enough to have a civic holiday without getting a solicitor's advice?" queried Ald. Cinnamon. "By dad, there is a lot of money."

The mayor--Wasted. Ald. Cinnamon--Yes wasted. Here is a charge of drawing up something about the steam roller. That roller is going to cost us more than \$3500. "To drawing up a bylaw regarding 14 local improvements \$28" went on the bill.

"Twenty-eight!" exclaimed several astonished aldermen at once. "Twenty-eight dollars!" went on Ald. McCrae. "I thought there was to be one copy made, and that copies of it were to be used by the clerk."

"This is the one" remarked the clerk. Ald. McCrae--It says 14. The clerk--It says one bylaw for 14 works.

Ald. McCrae--Well \$28 is too much and I move that we don't pay it. The mayor agreed that it was high.

Ald. O'Reilly--It's paid us to get the solicitor to do the work. He discovered an error that would have cost us a good deal more.

Ald. Cinnamon--I read that there were 10 folios in the bylaw. I think the figure is a 7 instead of a 1. That makes 7 folios.

The mayor--Oh, that's a different thing. I move it be paid. The excitement subsided and the item was ordered to be paid.

There was a charge of \$3.00 for consulting with Mr. O'Leary about the new agreement with the Sylvester hand. Engrossing it and sending it with a letter to council cost \$1.50 more.

Ald. McCrae declared that the new agreement was for Mr. Sylvester's benefit and should be no cost to the town.

Ald. O'Reilly--It was for the town's benefit, for if we had not made the agreement there would have been no band. Mr. Sylvester would not have maintained the band under the old agreement.

Ald. McCrae--Some of the band boys told me different. "Consulting regarding the Eyes drain--nil" read out Ald. Cinnamon. "What!" incredulously exclaimed his astonished colleagues. "No charge at all?" and at such a novelty in a solicitor's bill the board gave way to some merriment. The whole cost had been borne by Mr. Eyles.

The total of the solicitor's bill for 32 days was \$50.

The mayor instructed the clerk to ask the solicitor to write only on one side of the paper when writing his bill, presumably because council does not make a practice of looking on both sides of a thing.

The auditor's report referred to several instances of unauthorized payment. Most of them had since been authorized by resolution. These in the case of the funeral expenses of an indigent child and the pay of a special constable were legal under an order of the mayor, a fact of which His Worship marvelled to find the official's mention of these and other minute seeming and actual errors, inasmuch as it showed that the auditor was looking carefully after the town accounts. In this commendation the aldermen concurred.

Who ordered that gravel? That was a question of Ald. O'Reilly's that arose out of the auditor's objection that no contract had been signed with the Kawartha Lakes Navigation Company. "Did you Ald. McCrae?" he went on. "People say you did."

"No sir, I did not. I did some things, but that was not one of them," said Ald. McCrae.

Ald. McCrae--You ordered the Beal walk built. The mayor--The contract was not signed, but there was an understanding that we should take the gravel from the company.

Ald. Cinnamon--The auditor says the gravel was to be of a certain quality.

The mayor--The auditor knows nothing of the quality, but merely mentions the terms of the resolution.

Ald. Cinnamon--It seems that some of the aldermen don't know anything about it either.

Here, Coroner Burrows looked in to the committee room, and in reply to a remark that he had struck the wrong place, replied that he thought not, for there were plenty of dead ones in there.

RECKLESS DRIVERS
At this point the mayor regaled council with the story of a woman driving her buggy against a man at the William-st. crossing. She drove at a lively pace, the hub of the buggy caught a pedestrian in the leg and upset him. The driver went on but His Worship started in pursuit as fast as his physical condition and the dignity of his office would permit.

He followed her into Maunier's yard, and expounded to her the peril in which she stood of the law, and his inclination to put her in the police court. Moved by her pleadings and explanation that she could not hold the horse, he relented on that score for the moment, but declared that even yet he was not certain that he would not follow his first impulse. This incident brought to the minds of his colleagues similar incidents and in such numbers as to justify the suspicion that the driving public are making their delinquent legislators special marks.

Ald. O'Reilly's by-law, on agility, composure, and vocabulary had been severely tested by the delivery drivers. They did not seem to understand that the pedestrian had the right of way, but think they own the streets.

Ald. Robinson is a teamster and declared that the people were a good deal to blame. When they see a rig approaching they make a rush to get across first. The alderman caused a sharp smile by declaring that he had often been compelled to sharply haul in that grey team of his to avoid collision at the crossings.

THE BUTCHER'S BY-LAW
A document bearing the marks of antiquity and thumbs lay at the back of Ald. Cinnamon's file. It was the butcher's by-law, drafted months ago but never read. It recited that grocers should not sell fresh meat, nor butchers, tea, and some further decrees about outsiders selling meat in town. What should be done with that? The mayor explained that a good many people thought that the existing law should be rescinded and anybody allowed to sell meat. At the moment a more serious matter, in Ald. Cinnamon's mind, was the solicitor's charge of drafting the by-law. Why, asked he, was the solicitor employed. This constant reference of matters to the solicitor was as foolish as for the alderman to get a lawyer to check over a bill of hardware.

THE ROAD ROLLER
When was the road roller to begin work on King-st. Had not Ald. Storer been ordered long ago to take it over on a flat car? "No sir" protested the chairman of the Board of Works. "I was only told to get timbers ready for loading it, and I have. But I want to warn you against using that roller in cold weather."

"I thought it could run all the year round" said Ald. Cinnamon. "So it can," responded the chairman. "I can run it every day in the year."

"Not Sundays." "Yes, Sundays and all; but the water must be drained out of the injectors or else some night there'll be a frost and they will be burst."

It was decided to wait until the Lindsay-st. bridge was finished and take the roller across it.

Ald. Cinnamon was not satisfied to do any more work until money was forthcoming. The clerk produced a statement showing that the Board of Works had spent \$658 more than its appropriation, the Board of Health \$337 more than its, that \$60 was at the credit of the snowplow, with this year to complete. For market improvements \$25 had been set down, but \$364 spent. The pig pen did it.

"What did the pig pen cost?" asked Ald. O'Reilly. "They say it cost \$800."

Ald. McWatters was not in a communicative mood, but remarked that they knew what the contract price was. From the statement read he would suppose the finances for the year were not much behind all around.

The mayor and Ald. O'Reilly declared that the dog taxes must be being collected. They had both paid this year for the first time. The clerk said the poll taxes were not being promptly paid. Then the conversation turned to a lost dog that followed the mayor into the legislative building one night recently and evinced such an attachment for him that His Worship had had to exercise force to eject it. That dog had never been since, and it was not made clear whether it had died of broken heart or injuries to some other part of its anatomy; but it turned out that it was the animal for which Jim Lauder recently had an ad in the paper.

THE BRIDGE APPROACHES
The approaches to the Wellington-st. bridge will not likely be built this year. That is a result of the heavy loads the old ones have carried since the Lindsay-st. bridge was closed. Ald. Robinson testified to having seen 5 wagon loads of material on the structure at one time; one of these wagons had 100 bushels of wheat on board. And this is the bridge from under which Ald. McWatters made the wild dash when a single buggy was about to go over.

The discovery that the approaches are strong relieves council of a \$3000 expenditure.

HOW TO PREPARE CHICKENS
Birds Fed in That Way Are Better and More Profitable Than Others

A press letter from the Department of Agriculture says: The crate fattening of chickens is a profitable business for almost every farmer to engage in. It is a simple undertaking that can be managed by a member of the farmer's family, who is sufficiently interested and enterprising to study the work and construct the fattening crates. No special building is required in which to place the crates. Grain on hand, with the exception of corn or peas, when finely ground and mixed with skim milk or buttermilk, is fed with profit to the chickens. If it is necessary to buy grain, fine ground oats is profitable. The cost of the food for fattening averages ten cents per chicken. It is advisable to produce chickens with white-colored flesh, as white-colored flesh is more palatable than yellow flesh; it is firm, fine in grain and exceedingly tender. There are fat globules distributed throughout the flesh and under the skin. When the chicken is cooked, the particles of fat melt into and increase the juiciness of the flesh. With unfatted chickens can be marketed in Canada, the majority of the fat globules, when the chicken is roasted the water evaporates and leaves the meat dry. The muscles of the crate-fattened chicken are more edible through lack of exercise. To kill a lean chicken is wasteful. The proportion of edible meat to bone and offal is so small.

All breeds of chickens, with the exceptions of Leghorns, Minorcas and similar small chickens, can be fattened in the crates with profit. Fatted chickens can be marketed in Canada and Great Britain from ten to sixteen cents per pound, plucked weight. A great number of farmers have engaged in the fattening business and are preparing their chickens can be marketed in Canada. The following letter was received by the department last week, showing the satisfactory results of the first year's chicken business and the encouragement offered to engage in it more extensively.

"Last year I experimented on a small scale with crate-fattened chickens and the result was so satisfactory that this year I am going to prepare all my fowl in that manner. I should like you to send me the names of some reliable dealers in Ottawa or Montreal to whom I can ship the fattened chickens when ready."

TO BUILD THE CRATES
Mr. F. C. Hare, chief of the Dominion Poultry Division in this article will give directions for construction the fattening crates and feeding the chickens. A subsequent article will contain information about killing and marketing the chickens. The fattening crates in use at the illustration stations are six feet long sixteen inches wide and twenty inches high, inside measurements. Each crate is divided into three compartments. Each compartment holds four chickens. A frame is built of one inch by two inch lumber and covered with slats. The slats are placed lengthwise on three sides, bottom, back and top--and up and down in front. The slats are one inch wide and half an inch thick. The spaces between the slats in front are two inches wide to enable the chickens to head from the trough. The bottom, back and top slats are one and a half inches apart. The top slats are cut above each partition and three doors are formed. The doors are hinged to the rear of the frame. The crates are placed on stands sixteen inches from the ground. A light "V" feed trough, two and a half inches inside, is placed in front of each crate and is carried on brackets nailed on the ends of the crate.

If only a small number of chickens are to be fattened, packing boxes can be adapted for the purpose. The open top of the box should become the bottom of the crate and one side should be removed for the front. Slats should be nailed up and down the front; also lengthways of the crate to form the floor. A board should be loosened in the top of the crate to remove the chickens, and a feed trough arranged in front. During the fall the crates can be placed outdoors in a sheltered position or in a vacant shed or barn.

THE SORT OF CHICKS
Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes or chickens of a similar type weighing from two and a half to four pounds each are preferable for fattening. Chickens of medium size and of a broad square shape, with short straight legs set well apart, fatten the most profitably.

THE PROPER FOOD
A suitable fattening ration is one that is palatable and that will produce a white-colored flesh. Ground oats, ground buckwheat, ground barley and low grade flour are meals that have fed with profit at the stations. The chickens are fed a mash exclusively. No whole grain is given. Several meal mixtures are given to illustrate how a ration can be formed: (1) ground oats, coarser hulls removed; (2) two pounds ground oats, two pounds buckwheat, one pound ground corn; (3) one pound ground oats, one pound ground barley, one pound ground buckwheat; (4) two pounds ground barley, two pounds low grade flour, one pound wheat bran.

The ground meal should be mixed to a thin porridge with thick sour skim milk or buttermilk. A small quantity of salt should be added to the mash. The chickens should remain in the fattening crates for about twenty-four days. Before the chickens are placed in the crates they should be dusted with sulphur to kill the lice. The first week the chickens should be fed the mash sparingly three times a day, in order to accustom them to the change of diet and the confinement. After the first week the chickens should be given twice a day as much mash as they will consume. For one week before the chickens are killed a small quantity of tallow should be added to the mash to increase the juiciness of the flesh. Fresh water should be given in the trough twice a day and grit or gravel twice a day and at all the illustration stations the chickens are fed from the trough throughout the fattening period. The cramping machine has not been used for feeding chickens for two years.

TWICE TOLD TALES
The report published by the Globe that Rev. Dr. Bond had resigned the editorship of the Christian Guardian is denied by the latter paper.

The supplementary estimates were bought down at Ottawa on Thursday. They were for \$10,590, \$63, making \$97,700,837.

A boy named Julian la Rue was caught in a belt in Gilmour's mill at Trenton on Thursday, and was fatally injured, his back being broken and other injuries inflicted.

Bert A. Knox, a former resident of Cobourg, was accidentally killed while threshing on the farm of D. W. Burke of Elmore, N.W.T. It appears that young Knox was climbing on a load of sheaves. The horse jumped and he fell in front of the wagon, one of the front wheels passing over his head, killing him instantly.

Shortly after the adjournment of the House of Commons on Thursday, Mr. H. Cargill, member for East Bruce, died suddenly. He had spoken in the House during the afternoon, and feeling unwell afterward, went for a walk. On his return he stood talking to friends, when he suddenly expired of heart disease. He was a Conservative and had been in the House for 16 years.

The first annual fair of the North Addington and Frontenac Agricultural Society was held at Arden on Thursday. It was opened by Col. Sam. Hughes, M.P., and M. Avery, M.P., who delivered suitable addresses. A thrilling incident occurred at the close of the day's proceedings. A lad of eight years of age, named Nugent, broke through a board over a well thirty feet deep, and disappeared. Instantly the alarm was raised and Daniel Scott, a large, powerful man, sprang forward, squeezed himself into the opening and slid down the pump logs to the water. Soon he found the lad and by the aid of ropes and chains brought him to the surface uninjured. Cheer on cheer from the large assemblage rewarded the hero and his prize.

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