

FREE COOKING Demonstration

By F. A. SMITH

Room Seven, Duffield Block
COR. DUNDAS AND CLARENCE STS.

Samples of the cooking passed to visitors. Explanations of methods employed given on any point of the work. See McClary's Caloric Gas Range in operation.

EVERY AFTERNOON FROM 3 TO 4
EVERYBODY IS WELCOME

Original 1854
HOME BANK
OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE - 394 Richmond St. LONDON.
Branches Also at
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Thorndale
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TORONTO

CORRESPONDENCE

Reeve Macfie's Explanation.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:
Will you kindly correct a misstatement in your reference to the granting of the prayer of a petition for a scrutiny of the recent vote on local option in the Township of Ekfrid in today's issue, in which is attributed to me the neglect to appoint scrutineers to act in behalf of the opposition to the bylaw in five polling sub-divisions of the township.
I was not reeve last year and therefore had no opportunity to be guilty of such neglect as this allegation of the petition suggests and which is set forth as one of the reasons for granting the scrutiny. Nor should it be suggested that the late reeve was guilty of neglect.
As the matter of the petition is before His Honor Judge Macbeth, it is not in place to give here the reasons for such non-appointment, but perfectly valid reasons can, and no doubt will be presented at the scrutiny, and no member of the council of 1908 will be found guilty of any impropriety in the submission of the bylaw. Yours truly,
CHARLES M. MACFIE,
Appin, Jan. 19, 1909. Reeve of Ekfrid.

The Casket Works Fire.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:
During the past year, or since an increased water supply and better fire protection has been advocated, much controversy has appeared whenever it has been suggested that a high pressure system should be introduced, especially for fire-fighting, to protect the commercial and manufacturing interests of the city, so as not only to prevent such scenes as happened the other night by the wiping out of that old landmark at the corner of Adelaide and Dundas streets, but that would bring about a very large saving in insurance premiums to the whole of our manufacturing and commercial people, and also make a prime attraction to industries to locate in this city.
Some people in the present discussion have deprecated the high pressure idea, unless it was provided and paid for by those immediately benefited, arguing that the man carrying the dinner-pail, or who is classed as a working-man, got no benefit, and hence should not be a tax contributor. In this fire we have a splendid illustration of who gets hit the hardest, the employer or the help—about three persons to 120—the 120 who carry the dinner-pail all out of a job for an indefinite period. They have not a dollar of insurance, and possibly the home jeopardized, for two probable reasons—the firm may decide to go out of business, pocketing the insurance, or may be induced to locate where better fire protection exists. In any case, the dinner-pail gets the worst of the situation. How much better it would be for him to share in the cost of procuring a system of protection that means a twofold protection—first from exposure to wipe-out fires, and second, from excessive insurance rates, as compared to their rival workers.
In all the rejected water schemes, not one of them was a modern fire-fighter, although costing an average of half a million dollars. None of them were insurance reducers, yet Mr. Man with the home and the dinner-pail must pay his share of the cost, for which he got nothing, while the high pressure plan, that gave much to all concerned, cost only a fraction to the wage-earner. Wage-earner, I think you can see where your interests lie, and where you are given an opportunity

to vote on a reasonable amount of money for the protection of your employer's factory and your home, your good sense will teach the opponents of high pressure that the man with the dinner-pail knows how to calculate, and to vote for his own best interests. Yours truly,
JOHN M. PARSONS,
London, Jan. 21, 1909.

COAL BUCKET FELL ON HIM COULDN'T WALK FOR TWO MONTHS.

Worker Owes His Restoration to Zam-Buk.

Mr. Daniel Goddard, of Bay street, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., says: "While employed superintending the unloading of a coal vessel at Cohen's coal dock, a heavy coal bucket in descending into the vessel to be refilled, suddenly overturned, grazing my left leg and scraping the flesh off to the bone. I was compelled to discontinue work and go home for treatment, where I was confined for about two months. When I was able to get out again I got cold in the wound, inflammation started, the wound opened again, and for another month I was unable to move about. I tried all manner of things to get ease and get the wound to heal up, but nothing seemed able to do it. Not only did everything I tried seem useless so far as healing went, but I could get no ease from the aching and the burning pains. At times I was just about crazy with the intense throbbing pains, and night after night got no sleep whatever.
"Not until my wife began applying Zam-Buk did I find relief. When applied to the injured member this balm quickly relieved the pain, and as we continued using it each day brought an improvement. The throbbing pains were soon banished, the inflammation and soreness relieved, and the wound thoroughly cleansed of all poisonous and unhealthy matter.
"Healing then began, and in a wonderfully short time—considering the seriousness of the wound—Zam-Buk effected a complete and lasting cure. I have since had no trouble with the limb at all, and it is as sound and strong as before the injury.
"Zam-Buk is a sure cure for cuts, lacerations, burns, eczema, ringworm, cold-sores, chapped hands, poisoned wounds, festering sores, bad leg and all skin injuries and diseases. It is also a cure for piles. Druggists and stores everywhere sell at 50 cents a box or post free from Zam-Buk Company, Toronto, on receipt of price. You are warned against harmful imitations, sometimes represented as "Just as good and cheaper."
DECLARED INVALID.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 20.—Mr. Justice McMahon this morning declared invalid the release of a judgment against Orville Kester, of Markham, given by Benjamin Lehman, of Altona under threat of expulsion from the Mennonite Church. It is against the rules of the church for members to go to law with each other, but Lehman sued and obtained judgment for \$1,200 against Kester for the seduction of his daughter. Pressure was brought to bear on Lehman and he finally signed an agreement, foregoing the judgment on pain, he said, in giving evidence in a suit recently tried by Mr. Justice McMahon to declare the agreement invalid, of expulsion from the church. The hearing of the case finished last week, but judgment was reserved until today.

No. 5 January 21, 1909 VALUE, ONE VOTE. EUROPEAN TRIP CONTEST OF THE LONDON ADVERTISER

I Hereby Vote for

(Name of Candidate.)

As the most popular lady in District No.
of The London Advertiser Trip Contest.

VOID AFTER 15 DAYS FROM DATE.

MARKET FOR 5,000 HORSEPOWER

Continued From Page One.

the contract with the hydro-electric commission was signed by the mayor of the city. The will of the people was clearly expressed, and I had no hesitation in signing it. Now, provision must be made for distributing the power. The special power committee can make arrangements to receive and distribute power, when it comes, on behalf of the city. The waterworks commission could probably manage the business of power distribution more efficiently and economically than any other body. The council should consider the advisability of applying to the Legislature for power to change the board of water commissioners to a public utility commission, which body might have charge of the work at present done by the board of water commissioners, also the work of receiving and distributing Niagara power."

Air Their Views.

Ald. Stewart said he would like the members present to air their views on this subject, as it was one of great importance to the ratepayers. "I think," said Ald. Saunders, "that if a commission were to handle the power question the same way the water commissioners have handled the water question in the last five years there wouldn't be much doing. I would say they were incapable of handling it."

"It wasn't our fault," said Mayor Stevely. "It was the people's fault. They turned down everything we submitted."

Roast for Water Commission.

"If the commission had gone the right way to work about it," said Ald. Saunders, "and had shown the people that they had confidence in their own scheme, there never would have been any trouble. They would never have needed to come and ask the council to back them. They showed weakness in their plans and the people saw it. As far as I am concerned I would not care to trust the handling of the power to a commission that could not handle the water question."

Ald. Stewart—I think when the power is here it will be time enough to discuss it."

Power Committee Can't Do It.

Ald. Saunders moved, seconded by Ald. Stevenson, that "The power committee handle the power question."

"The power committee can't handle it," said the mayor.

Ald. Moorhead then moved, seconded by Ald. Stevenson, that the council handle it.

Mayor Stevely pointed out that there would be a great deal of office work in connection with the accounts for the power. He thought it might be necessary to put in a staff of men or to form a new board.

"There are too many boards now," said Ald. Stevenson. "It would be a good thing for the city if half of them were done away with."

A Big Proposition.

Ald. Beattie—it is going to be a big proposition to handle.

"Who is going to look after the matter of billing the consumers?" said Mayor Stevely.

"The council looks after the billing of the taxpayers," said Ald. Stevenson, "and I think they are perfectly able to look after this."

Ald. Beattie did not think the council could do it successfully, but thought it might be done by the water commission if that body were enlarged, or else by a separate board appointed for the purpose.

Any Ferguson did not think there would be any need of an increased staff as he said the number of consumers was not going to be so very large.

Ald. Moorhead favored the idea of letting the council deal with it.

Will Secure Legislation.

The matter of getting the necessary legislation to form some body to deal with the power question was left with No. 1 committee.

Ald. Stevenson then moved that Engineer Sifton be instructed to prepare plans and specifications and furnish an estimate of what it will cost the city to distribute the power. Carried.

Street Railway's Position.

A communication from Manager King, of the London street railway, was read, in which it was stated that in conversation with Engineer Sifton, Mr. King had been told that the city would not be in a position to furnish the street railway company with any figures as to what power would cost them.

Mr. King pointed out that this was to be regretted, as the present capacity of the power-house was too small to supply the system, and the company had under contemplation plans for greatly enlarging their horsepower. If they were going to get Niagara power, it was desirable for them to know very soon what it was going to cost them.

"I think this is a bluff," said Ald. Stevenson. "They know how much this business than we do, and are simply drawing a herring across the trail."

Ald. Saunders concurred in this opinion.

Engineer Sifton Speaks.

Engineer Sifton stated that the street railway would, if they took Niagara power, take at least 1,000-horsepower. The annual meeting of the company would be held next month, and he understood that plans for enlarging the present power supply would be considered.

"If they are in such a big hurry, I think they should take up the question of the north end belt," said Ald. Saunders.

"That will come up in due time," said the mayor.

"If they can get any power cheaper than we can give them Niagara power they are going to do it," said Ald. Saunders. "They know more about this than we do."

Ald. Beattie moved, seconded by the mayor, that "As the street railway are asking for a price for Niagara power, and we are not in a position to give them one, that the clerk be instructed to write and tell them that as soon as we can give them a figure we will do so." This was carried.

Who Will Sell?
"In the event of the street railway buying power, will they be customers of the city or of the commission?" Ald. Stevenson asked Mayor Stevely.

"I do not know," said the mayor. "If they take 1,000-horsepower, though that leaves us with only 4,000 to dispose of, and I think we should, by all means, try to sell it to them."

Mayor Stevely then ventured the opinion that the company would buy power from the commission, but that it would be credited to the city.

He was not sure, however, and moved that Engineer Sifton and Chairman Stewart confer with Hon. Adam Beck today and find out for certain and report at Tuesday's meeting.

Ald. Beattie thought the transaction would be treated just the same as if the sale were made by the city, as the city would have to fix a price, anyway, to cover the cost of bringing the power here.

Ald. Stevenson Objects.

Ald. Stevenson took exception to this, stating that if the power were sold to the street railway, the city would be paying more for the power on account of the load being very much greater between the hours of 5 and 7 in the evening, when the street cars were all crowded, the street lamps going, and many of the factories also.

Engineer Sifton agreed with this, but stated that there was another method known as the meter rate. He produced a chart showing that approximately the rate charged by meter would be about \$27 per horsepower per year for a day of twenty hours.

Engineer's Report.
Engineer Sifton then brought in a report of much interest. In it he showed that as far as he can estimate there will be in London 222 persons who might use Niagara power.

Of this number 155 are it is thought, fairly likely to use it. Some firms such as the steam laundries are doubtful. The rolling mills could, if they saw fit, use about 150-horsepower out of a total of 900-horsepower now manufactured by them.

For the firm in this estimate, he thought 2,788-horsepower would suffice.

Three hundred-horsepower was estimated for street lighting, 300 for waterworks pumping, 500 for power and light at the London Asylum for the insane, and for the city incandescent lighting, 1,000 horsepower.

This made a total of 4,888-horsepower, which he thought could be sold. This estimate also included 1,000-horsepower for the London Street Railway Company.

Asked regarding the power now used by the street railway, Engineer Sifton said they averaged 1,300-horsepower, the average operating load, however, being only 550-horsepower, or for a day of 19 hours 750-horsepower. This, he estimated, cost \$30 per horsepower per year. He thought the rest of the city, not including the Grand Trunk shops, would take 550-horsepower, making London's consumption well over the 5,000-horsepower.

The G. T. R.

Ald. Ferguson said the Grand Trunk shops would not use Niagara power, he thought. Recently he had asked Engineer Mitchell why they had not waited to put it in their new shops in Stratford, and had been told they could do better. The company, he knew, had had experts here, and he did not think there was the slightest chance of their using the power.

A Nice Question.

Mayor Stevely asked if it would be practicable to use the present electrical apparatus in use in city homes when Niagara power came, and Engineer Sifton said it might. He did not think, however, the London Electric Company would be in a position to compete with the city, unless they induced the Cataract Power Company to sell them power. He reminded the committee that they had until July 19 the privilege of reducing their estimated amount of Niagara power 40 per cent. If they found at that time they could not sell power to the street railway company, they could cut off that 1,000-horsepower.

What is Now Sold.

"Can you tell us the total amount of power sold now by the London Electric Company?" asked Ald. Stevenson.

"Yes: 750 motor power and 1,000 for incandescent lighting," said Engineer Sifton.

Mr. Sifton further stated that he deemed it advisable to secure the following estimates, and would do so at once:

1—The value of the London Electric Company's poles, wires and lamps.

2—The value of the company's power plant.

3—The value of the company's buildings.

WEATHER
PROBS:
Milder

SMALLMAN AND INGRAM.

THURSDAY
JAN. 21

POWERFUL EVENTS

You may judge what is to come by what has already happened. The same mighty price lever will be attached to all lines that we have deemed it desirable to clear.

Stock inventory having now been completed, our attention for the next few weeks will be given to reorganizing our stocks for the coming season. Stock-taking has shown where the surplus stocks are, which will receive our attention. As stated above, the mighty price lever will be our regulator. Don't wait for newspaper announcements; the lines that would most interest you may not be large enough for window displays or to advertise. Come as often as you can, if only for luncheon in the tea room. Take the elevator from one floor to another and make a tour of inspection.

FUR COATS TODAY

The matter of weather will make little difference, as such prices as these do not happen often, even here:

FIFTEEN FUR COATS IN SIZES 34 TO 45:

Eight Astrachan Coats, \$25.00 to \$31.00, to clear at, each	\$19.00
One Astrachan Coat, \$49.00, to clear at,	\$35.00
Four Electric Seal Coats, \$37.50 to \$42.00, to clear at, each	\$25.00
One each Electric Seal Coats, \$45.00 and \$50.00, to clear at, each	\$35.00

If you are interested in Fur Coats, don't delay. Come today and make sure of your size in the style you prefer.

Cloth Coats, Too, at Half-Price

We would also remind you that we are having a final winding up of all Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cloth Coats; that the price of every Mantle in our entire stock is cut in half. Have you made your selection yet? What about the children? You know half-price means Coats for two at the price for one. Third floor.

Second Week of Whitewear Sale

Our 1909 Whitewear Sale has already created a world of interest among the ladies who admire daintiness and refinement. We commence today on the second week of this sale, many new and additional lines have been added since the commencement. If you have already been and made selections, come again, you'll make more. For instance, we have now on display our new importations of Hand-Made and Hand-Embroidered French Whitewear, of which we will have more to say later, but if you want to have first peep, come now. These are also on the third floor.

One floor higher for the Tea Room—Take elevator.

Store closes
6 p.m. daily,
included.
Saturday

SMALLMAN AND INGRAM.

Dundas and
Richmond
Streets.

Eddy's Gas Lighters

The match that is indispensable to all users of gas. Put up in boxes of three to a package. Ask your grocer for them. Manufactured by

The E. B. Eddy Co., Limited, Hull, Canada

DONALD McLEAN, AGENT 426 RICHMOND ST., LONDON

4—An estimate, with tenders of the necessary cost of fully equipping the proposed municipal plant, underground and overhead.
5—A conditional proposition with the London Street Railway, with an estimate of the power required.
6—A calculation of the probable receipts and disbursements of the operation of the municipal plant.
7—A complete list of the power users, a part list of whom had been submitted.

Distribution Schemes.
In his report, Engineer Sifton also proposed five schemes for distributing Niagara power, and while he would not recommend any of them he thought the committee might select one later.

The schemes were as follows:
1—To erect a plant, according to the bylaw on which the citizens have voted, at a cost of \$23,500.
2—To erect a plant for distribution, as proposed in No. 1, but use the London Electric Company's poles.
3—To purchase the London Electric Company's plant outright and make whatever alterations in it that were found necessary.

A letter from E. B. Merrill, of Toronto, offering his services as an expert in connection with the power scheme, was also filed.
Manager Hunt, of the London Electric Company, telephoned, asking if a committee from Toronto could meet the power committee at three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon next. It was decided to hold the meeting at four o'clock.

A letter from the city solicitor, stating that after looking into the question of the legality of the appointment of Engineer Sifton he had been unable to find anything sustaining the committee, was filed.
There were present Chairman Stewart, Mayor Stevely, Aldermen Moorhead, Ferguson, Beattie, Saunders,

THIS SPLENDID STOMACH TONIC WILL CURE YOU OF INDIGESTION

EAT YOUR FAVORITE FOODS
WITHOUT FEAR OF DISTRESS
FROM AN UPSET STOMACH.

If your meals don't tempt you, or you feel bloated after eating, and you believe it is the food which fills you; if what little you eat lies like a lump of lead on your stomach; if there is difficulty in breathing after eating; eruptions of sour food and acid, heartburn, brash or a belching of gas, you can make up your mind that you need something for a sour stomach and indigestion.
To make every bite of food you eat aid in the nourishment and strength of your body, you must rid your stomach of poisons, excessive acid and stomach gas which sours your entire meal—interferes with digestion and causes so many sufferers of Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Nauseous breath, and stomach trouble of all kinds; Putrefying the intestines and digestive

canal, causing such misery as Bloating, Constipation, Griping, etc. Your case is no different—you are a stomach sufferer, though you may call it by some other name; your real and only trouble is that which you eat does not digest, but quickly ferments and sours, producing almost any unhealthy condition.
A case of Pape's Diapessin will cost fifty cents at any Pharmacy here, and will convince any stomach sufferer five minutes after taking one Triangule that Fermentation and Sour Stomach is causing the misery of Indigestion.
No matter if you call your trouble Catarrh of the Stomach, Nervousness or Gastritis, or by any other name—always remember that a certain cure is waiting at your Pharmacy here, and time you decide to begin its use.
Pape's Diapessin will purify the sour and most acid stomach within five minutes, and digest promptly, without any fuss or discomfort, all of any kind of food you could eat.

Cold in the Head

Cured
in
Ten
Minutes
by
Simply
Inhaling

Actual Size.

Catarrhazone

THIS SIMPLE INHALER is a most wonderful cure for colds, coughs, and catarrhal diseases. Simply inhale the medicated air at the mouth or nostrils. It spreads through every air cell and passage of the breathing organs, clears away mucous discharges, heals sore spots, and relieves congestions. It is pleasant, simple and effective.

ORDINARY COLDS last just about ten minutes when Catarrhazone is breathed deeply into the lungs and exhaled through the nostrils.

COLD ON THE CHEST is relieved quickly and cured with absolute certainty in half a day if Catarrhazone is inhaled ten minutes every hour.

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS are relieved right away, and cured to stay by the persistent use of Catarrhazone.

CATARRH AND DEAFNESS are almost instantly relieved and thoroughly eradicated by inhaling Catarrhazone.

A GUARANTEE is given with every complete Catarrhazone outfit to give satisfactory results, and a trial will convince the most skeptical of its merits. Price, \$1. Sample size, 50c. Sold by all druggists and N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.