

# THE AULD SILVER MINES

Head Office at North Bay, Ontario

Limited

## DIRECTORATE:

President.....A. G. Browning, Crown Attorney  
Vice and Managing Director, J. T. Lovell, Mine Superintendent  
Secretary.....J. Bourke, Financial Agent  
Treasurer.....W. H. Thomas, Engineer  
H. W. Angus, Architect. Wm. Martin, Jr., Town Treasurer  
All of North Bay.

## BANKERS:

Imperial Bank of Canada

## CAPITALIZATION:

\$500,000.00

190 Acres on the Montreal River

**50,000 Shares of Stock for Sale at 50c. Par Value \$1.00  
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See the Company's prospectus. One hundred and ninety acres of the richest silver-bearing lands in the Montreal River District.

## The Montreal River Pronounced by Experts to be Cobalt's Only Rival

Call and see what we are offering and get reliable news of the north country from one who has been there since the very beginning. NO WILDCAT SCHEME. A proven property backed by best businessmen with references. The ground-floor buyer is the best. This is YOUR chance, as this is the first and only allotment of stock.

## Office In The Masonic Temple Building, at Nolan's Cigar Store

L. O. Clarke and H. W. Angus, the original owners and discoverers of the property, promoters of the company, and at present the largest shareholders, are in the city and can tell you anything that you want to know about COBALT, MONTREAL RIVER and LARDER LAKE countries. Mr. Clarke is looked upon as one of the best authorities in the camp, being consulting engineer in some of the richest shipping mines.

## HIGH PRESSURE BIG CUT IN INSURANCE

(Continued from page 1.)

Judged the people very much if they want river water because it was the cheapest. Both Mr. Darch and him said that spring water costs \$25,000 were spring water men. It had been said that spring water costs \$25,000 per 1,000,000 gallons. This is not right. This is the amount it sells for. In comparing the independent fire fighting scheme with the Komoka scheme it is said the former will save much spring water, but he declared it will only save 500,000 gallons per days at a cost of \$24,000 per year for meters.

### No River Water.

The first question for the people was, what do you want to drink—the soup of dead dogs and refuse from the river or spring water? If you want the soup you take the river water scheme, and it will prove \$2,000 a year cheaper than spring water. It is not true that the river water scheme will provide a water supply for all time. As a matter of fact it only has a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons. If a greater supply is needed, the plant, the cost of which is now given at nearly as much as the Komoka scheme, would have to be increased.

He again went into the figures prepared by the commissioners, stating that when supplying 3,000,000 gallons the Komoka scheme will cost \$13,000 per million and the river water scheme \$12,000 per million gallons. The high pressure system, he said, when furnishing 1,500,000 gallons a day, will cost \$30,000 per annum.

### Thinks Well of Komoka.

Mr. Saunders ridiculed the statements that Komoka water is not pure, and he quoted the analysis to show that the available supply is pure. The people are all agreed that they want pure water, and it is only a question of whether they are ready to pay \$12,000 to add a million gallons to the supply, or pay \$30,000 to save a million gallons of the present supply by installing meters, he said. The statement of a city paper that doubt has been thrown on the purity of the Komoka supply despite the publication of the analysis, which showed the water to be pure, was not fair. It was not honest, said Mr. Saunders.

No creek water from Komoka or anywhere else will be used. London's spring water system as it stands today has been a great advertisement for London. Our supply is responsible for the very low death rate here. There are very few cases of water-borne diseases in London. Mr. Saunders said that last year there was about 35 cases of typhoid in London, and when he canvassed the doctors who attended the patients he had found that all but two or three had been exposed to outside contagion. None of the doctors blamed the local water supply for any of the cases. This was a great tribute to London water.

### The Supply.

Speaking of the Komoka supply, Mr. Saunders said he thought Engineer Moore's estimate of 3,500,000 gallons daily is a very moderate one. Ask any fisherman or any other man who is familiar with the springs, and he will tell you this, and also that the springs have shown no depreciation in flow for the past forty years.

To Mr. J. M. Parsons, Mr. Saunders said that the \$2 quoted for the care of meters included the cost of reading, repairs, etc.

Mr. Parsons disputed the sum of \$22,000 given by the commissioners as the cost of looking after the meters, repairs, etc., in case they were installed in London. Mr. Saunders replied that Mr. Chipman had placed the cost of looking after each meter at \$2 per year, and the commissioners' figures were based on this estimate.

Mr. Parsons said that it was not fair for the commissioners to so word their literature as to make it appear that the high pressure system will only pump 500,000 gallons a day.

Mr. Saunders explained that what the commissioners had sought to convey was that the high pressure scheme will save 500,000 gallons a day of the Springbank supply, unless meters are installed.

"Have you made any estimate of what the saving in insurance would be to the people if the high pressure system was installed?" asked Mr. Parsons.

Mr. Saunders said that the fire underwriters had refused to make any statement of a probable reduction, no matter what the city did to increase its fire fighting powers.

We have tried repeatedly to make the underwriters commit themselves, as Mr. Moore will tell you," said Mr. Saunders, "but we have always failed. They gave us absolutely no satisfaction."

### Col. Little.

Col. Little began his address by stating that he did not claim to have anything more to do with the water question than any other citizen. At a meeting of the board of trade some time ago he had stated which scheme he thought was the best for the citizens to adopt, and he had felt then that his duty was finished. He attended the meeting last night at the invitation of the commissioners, and also because of the receipt of a certain letter which, to him, appeared important, and which he would refer to later on.

Col. Little said he did not know whether or not the independent fire fighting and industrial water system, which he had suggested, when the board of trade had asked for suggestions, is the one the water commissioners intend to have voted upon. But he did know that in all other systems put before the people, the commissioners took the figures from the men who had put forth the scheme. In the case of the high pressure scheme, however, they had made up the figures themselves, and put them on the ballot, and had taken no notice of the figures

furnished by the engineer who made the report on the scheme.

### Pointed Remarks.

He learned from a remark made by Mr. Saunders that something in regard to the high pressure scheme was left out because the commissioners had not received any official information on the point. This was a peculiar statement, and the colonel could not understand it. He went on to say that it is an old adage that the man who is his own lawyer has a fool for a client, and he felt that the man who is his own engineer makes a mistake too. It was admitted that the commissioners should have the best advice possible, and if this advice appealed to them, it should be acted upon.

As far as the independent scheme is concerned, he has no very pressing interest in it other than the interest of a citizen who that very night had completed a residence of 32 years in London. There had been some ugly things said of his connection with the scheme, and he had received anonymous letters on the subject, but he took no notice of such things. He had the interest of the city at heart and was seeking to do his best as a citizen for all the citizens.

### A Grave Danger.

"I tell you as a matter of fact, gentlemen," Col. Little went on, "and there are men here who will take my word, (clear, hear), that the high insurance rate, coupled with the fact that apparently nothing was being done to remedy it, has caused certain manufacturers and other employers of London to seriously contemplate leaving the city. I am well aware that the leaving of one or two firms will not break the city, but we do not want to lose anybody."

The colonel then referred to the three points he had laid down at the meeting of the board of trade, and which had caused him to make up his mind in favor of the high pressure system. One was that the people will never consent to drink river water until they have to; the second, that the time must come sooner or later when river water must be used for some purposes in London; third, the pipes in the main portion of the city will have to be renewed very soon.

Consequently, he felt that as the pipes have to be replaced in order to put a high pressure on the mains, it would be no hardship to install a water system of fire fighting pipes to use river water from them for fire fighting, street watering, liveries, etc., and to allow the people to continue the use of spring water for domestic purposes for many years to come. (Cheers.)

### No More on Springbank.

No more money need be spent on Springbank at present, but if it becomes necessary to have more water, install meters and stop the waste of water which goes on wantonly day after day and year after year.

Any money spent on the high pressure scheme will not be thrown away, because if in 25 years it is found necessary to use river water for all purposes it will only be necessary to install a filtration plant in addition to

the independent plant. And this scheme means absolutely the saving of money to the people of London in insurance rates.

Mr. Saunders had informed his hearers that the Canadian Underwriters' Association has refused to make any statement in regard to a reduction in rates provided the city installed a high pressure fire fighting system, but the speaker had a letter from the secretary of the underwriters which informed him that a letter had been mailed to Supt. Moore of the waterworks department, informing him that the underwriters are prepared to give a reduction.

### Insurance Reduction.

"I am informed on the authority of the association," said Col. Little, "that the underwriters will give the city of London a reduction of not less than 25 per cent in insurance rates in the district covered by the high pressure system." (Cheers.)

"I appeal to you, gentlemen," he continued, "I appeal to you as businessmen, is this not a first-class investment?" (Cheers.)

Col. Little then explained that a special tax would be levied on those who would receive the greatest benefit from the installing of the system, and that the workmen would not be called upon to pay his share of all the cost.

If the high pressure system were adopted, the city could also increase its water revenue by the selling of water to the G. T. R., which last year was cut off, the commission thereby losing \$6,000 per annum.

Further, there would be plenty of spring water for drinking purposes, and plenty of river water for street watering, factories, sewer flushing, etc.

### Financial Standpoint.

And from a financial standpoint, the high pressure system would cost only about half what the Komoka scheme will cost—\$300,000 against \$65,000—the cost of the river water Maury scheme will be almost as much as the Komoka scheme.

Col. Little did not think it will be necessary to install meters for some time, if the independent system for business and other purposes was adopted, but even if they were installed, water could be secured so cheaply if the waste was stopped, that the average man could get all the water he would want to use for the same price as he now pays.

"I do not think the time will ever come when the small services will be metered," said Col. Little.

The colonel also said that if the people of London voted for river water for drinking purposes, it would not be long until some firm would be selling Springbank water from door to door, as spring water is sold in Montreal, Toronto and other places, where river and lake water is used for all purposes.

### More Pressure Wanted.

There has never been any anxiety about our drinking water supply, the speaker continued. All the anxiety has been in regard to our fire fighting pressure. If we were safe along that line we could rest easy, and the in-

dependent system will give the safety that is looked for by all classes of citizens.

The colonel then pointed out that every engineering expert employed by the city had condemned the Komoka scheme, and yet the commissioners bring it before the people again in the face of the fact that it was defeated at the polls last year. Maury, Chipman, Jennings had reported against it, and it is worthy of note that all had recommended dual systems, such as the independent high pressure scheme.

### Reduction Will Be Large.

Col. Little stated that he felt the 25 per cent reduction promised by the underwriters does not represent all they are prepared to do. The matter was to have come up at the meeting of the executive of the association on June 21, but owing to certain causes and changes in the staff, it had been overlooked. Now the president of the association undertook to guarantee that the association will make a reduction of at least 25 per cent, and it was only to be expected that he was placing the figure well within the mark of what the association will give. The colonel declared that he believes the reduction will yet be much more than 25 per cent.

### Important Point.

Just at this time the city should avoid going into large expenditures, high prices of money, Winnipeg and other cities have been advised by bankers to keep out of all big expenditures. Why then should the commissioners be anxious to spend a very large sum of money on the Komoka scheme, when they can get what they are looking for—plenty of water and high pressure—for half the amount the Komoka scheme will cost?

Col. Little said that the statement that the springs at Komoka are not diminishing is not borne out by his experience with springs on his own place. It has been said that he is afraid that the water commissioners will take the water from the springs on his grounds down the river, but he would inform the commissioners that if they want the water they can have it for nothing.

When Niagara power is brought to London it can be used to supply power for two of the high pressure plants, and only one need be operated by steam.

### A Mare's Nest.

Col. Little then paid some attention to an article which appeared in the Free Press, insinuating that someone who had an interest in the selling of meters, had paid for an advertisement published in a local paper, and which stated certain facts in regard to the high pressure system.

"But it's all very simple about the advertisement," said the colonel, "A gentleman who wanted the matter made plain to the public, and who is only interested as a good citizen in what will be the best for the people, came to me and asked me if I would chip in and pay part of the cost of the advertisement. I said I would. That's the whole matter. If there's any onus resting on any meter man

because of the advertisement I want to remove it, and place the responsibility for the advertisement where it belongs." (Cheers.)

### Chairman Darch.

Chairman Darch, who followed Col. Little, said that the reason the commissioners have attacked the high pressure system is because it will not solve the water question. Col. Little had said that the commissioners might have spent the surplus it gave away last year on meters, but the colonel, when he was a commissioner had not installed meters, and the commission had a surplus year after year. Mr. Darch said that the system proposed by Col. Little will always leave the citizens on the ragged edge so far as the domestic supply is concerned, unless meters are installed, and it will not save meters and all, over 1,500,000 gallons a day.

He quoted Engineer Maury to show that a very great reduction, through the installation of meters, is not to be expected, would not result in relieving the water situation in London. He admitted, however, that it was advisable to meter all large consumers.

Mr. Darch, like Mr. Saunders, declared that the people had better spend money on the Komoka scheme to increase the supply than on meters to curtail the present supply.

Regarding the rate of water to the G. T. R. in the past, Mr. Darch said that at the rate quoted the company it was costing the city more to pump the water than was received from the railway. He asked if the people wanted to go back to such an agreement as this.

Now the company pays \$1,000 a year for the water it uses for domestic purposes, meters having been installed. He doubted if the company would be ready to buy water from the city at a rate which would pay the latter to sell it to the railway.

### Hard to Convince.

Mr. Darch reiterated the statement that the underwriters would give the commissioners no statement as to the reduction in insurance rates in the past, but he would not dispute Col. Little's statement that Mr. Moore now has a letter on the subject.

Mr. Darch said that the workingman is not interested directly in reducing the insurance of the big businessmen, as proposed by the high pressure scheme.

It will only be a question of a few years, he said, if the Little scheme is adopted, when the people will be using river water for all purposes.

Col. Little admits, he said, that when the saving effected by meters is used up, the city will have to look to Komoka for more spring water. And if you don't do this, just put in a filtering plant in addition to the independent scheme, and that will be the end of spring water in London.

He advised his hearers to vote for river water right now instead of voting for the independent scheme, as the latter will eventually lead to the use of river water for all purposes in this city.

Continuing, Mr. Darch ridiculed the statements made that river water is as good as the Springbank supply. Komoka water is sold on the G. T. R. cars, he said, and it is noted all over the country. Chatham water has been held up to

the people of London as a sample river supply, but Mr. Darch declared that he has been informed that it is often this case that one cannot get on account of the stench. (Laughter.) The speaker said that it is not necessary to paint the river water scheme any blacker than it is in the opinion of the people. (Cheers.)

### More Saunby Suits.

Mr. Darch said also that if water was taken from the river the city would have another Saunby case on its hands. Mr. Dexter, a mill-owner, had told him that at certain seasons of the year the water of the north pipe, this being through a six-inch branch, will pass the case, why expend any large amount of money on a river water plant?

He said that when the Komoka supply is exhausted, the city may install meters or put in the height of buildings demands it. High pressure will give no fire protection to the people of East London, as it would cost too much money to lay the extra mains there. If the independent scheme was installed and river water supplied, a livery barn, for example, another service for drinking purposes would have to be installed. And this would entail the installing of two meters. The businessmen don't want two water systems, he said.

"If at any time the businessmen want the high pressure system, and feel it will put money in their pockets," Mr. Darch said, "let them go to the council, guarantee to pay for it, and they will get it."

In conclusion the speaker came out strongly against meters, which are not necessary, he said, if the Komoka scheme is installed. He denied that Engineer Maury had condemned the Komoka scheme, and quoted Engineer Farncombe to show that there is an adequate supply of spring water at Springbank—about 6,000,000 gallons per day.

A kangaroo consumes as much grass as four to six sheep.  
The nobility of the United Kingdom numbers 750.

## Eruptions

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