

London Advertiser.

FOUNDED IN 1883.

TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY.
TELEPHONE CALLS.Business Office107
Job Department175
Editorial Department134The London Advertiser Company,
Limited, 191-193 Dundas street, Lon-
don, Ont.

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LONDON, FRIDAY, MAY 31.

MR. CHIPMAN ON THE WATER
SUPPLY.

The report of Engineer Chipman is a highly important contribution to the question of the city's water supply. It is owing to the enterprise and public spirit of ex-Mayor Little that the information contained in it has been elicited and laid before the citizens to assist them in arriving at a solution.

Mr. Chipman's opinions derive weight from his past services to this municipality, and his high reputation as a civil and sanitary engineer. He designed the new sewerage system of this city twelve years ago, and superintended its construction. The plans met with much criticism and opposition at the time, but citizens are now agreed as to the efficiency of the work, and London may congratulate itself upon having listened to his advice.

Mr. Chipman is also one of the experts who have on different occasions reported upon the problem of the water supply. In 1903 he recommended, in preference to other schemes, the metering of 70 per cent of the services, which would have reduced the consumption of water by one-fourth. Mr. Chipman is still favorable to the installation of meters to check the abnormal waste of water, but since 1903 the necessity of a better system of fire protection in the congested districts of cities has been painfully taught by the great fires at Baltimore and Toronto. A number of cities in the United States and Canada, Toronto and Winnipeg, among others, are adopting the high-pressure system to effect reductions in insurance rates, and strengthen their fire-fighting facilities.

This is the plan which the fire underwriters have asked London to adopt, and which will bring insurance rates to a lower point than any other. The pressure at the pump-house would be 250 pounds, and at the fire hydrants 300 pounds. Engineer Maury reports that under the Komoka scheme the pressure could not exceed 75 or 80 pounds at the corner of Dundas and Richmond streets, and might be considerably less. This could be increased, but only by the installation of another pumping plant which would add materially to the annual expenditure. Mr. Maury reports that under his own scheme of river filtration the pressure in the center of the city could be raised in time of fire to not less than 100 pounds net. For fire-fighting purposes the advantage is therefore greatly in favor of the separate system.

Mr. Chipman calls attention to the enormous wastage of water in this city, a fact which has impressed itself on everyone who has given attention to waterworks matters. He estimates that 1,500,000 gallons per day which is pumped is not consumed. Allowing a waste of 700,000 gallons through leaky mains, there is a waste of 800,000 gallons daily through the carelessness of householders, and defective plumbing fixtures. By metering 50 per cent of the services, the saving would be 600,000 gallons. Another saving of 500,000 gallons of spring water would be effected by taking river water from the high-pressure service mains for street watering, factories, railways, livery stables, hotels, etc. This total saving of 1,800,000 gallons would suffice, in Mr. Chipman's opinion, for a population of 57,000 people if the city continued to grow at the rate of the past two or three years. The springs between Byron and Kiltworth, which are included in the Komoka scheme, could be added when needed and would supply 8,000 people. The Cronyn and White springs could later supplement the supply by 750,000 gallons daily, sufficient for 10,000 people. Mr. Chipman has, therefore, estimated that with these additions London may be supplied with spring water for domestic purposes until the population reaches 75,000.

In brief, Mr. Chipman's plan would tide the city over for about twenty years, assuming that its annual growth would be between three and four per cent, the rate of increase since 1903. Twenty years hence the city could resort to filtered river water at a comparatively small expense, as the filtration plant could be located at the station of the separate high-pressure system. Thus the money now spent on a high-pressure system would not be thrown away if citizens ever have recourse to river water for drinking purposes. As an alternative twenty years hence, the ratepayers could take in the springs at Komoka and postpone the use of river water for another long period, provided the water in the neighborhood of Komoka is suitable.

This is a disputed question, the present water commissioners claiming that the purity of the supply can be guaranteed, while Engineers Maury and Chipman report adversely on this point.

The cost of installing the high-pressure system is estimated at \$200,000, and the annual charges at \$25,000, which would include interest, sinking fund and cost of operation. The annual charges under the Komoka scheme, according to Mr. Maury, would be \$47,167, and under the river filtration scheme \$32,309. The initial cost of the Komoka scheme would be \$660,000, and of the river filtration scheme \$429,000. To the cost of the separate system must be added \$50,000 for new mains for the domestic system. These mains, in Mr. Chipman's opinion, will have to be laid in any event as the proportion of four-inch and six-inch pipes in the distribution system is too large. This expenditure, however, could be spread over several years. The cost of metering would be defrayed by the saving in pumping and by the sale of the water saved from waste by the meter system. A point which Mr. Chipman does not touch upon is the fact that the Grand Trunk Railway Company, in place of pumping its own water, could be supplied from the high-pressure service, thus increasing the city's revenue by \$6,000 per year.

If the people of London must drink river water they will postpone it as long as possible. The prospect of enjoying spring water for at least another twenty years, at a reasonable cost, is one which will appeal to the great majority of them.

THE CANADIAN BANKS.

The statement of the Canadian chartered banks for the month of April contains features which are certainly satisfactory, the chief of which is an increase in deposits of \$6,641,386. Of this increase \$3,570,979 was in deposits payable on demand and \$3,071,307 in those payable after notice. In view of the drain which has of late been made upon the amount on deposit in the banks, this showing is certainly gratifying. In March, current loans in Canada reached the record mark of \$579,957,554; in April they jumped to \$586,149,735. An increase of nearly one and a quarter million dollars in foreign deposits is recorded for April. There has been a restoration of foreign balances, and the net increase of the amounts due from banks and agencies in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, as against the increased amount due from these agencies, amounts to close on \$5,000,000.

To the growth of the branch bank system is to some extent attributed the increase in deposits. Upwards of two hundred branches have been established by the seven new Canadian banks organized during the past seven years. According to the official report they had 192 branches at the beginning of October last, the Sovereign Bank counting 69, the Metropolitan 21, the Crown 19, the Home 8, the Northern and Sterling 37 each, and the United Empire 1. Since then several other branches have been started. At the same date the twenty-eight older established banks had 1,373 branches, making the aggregate number of branches of the thirty-five Canadian banks 1,565. An inference drawn by the Monetary Times from the increased deposits is that the large sums of money which have been loaned by the banks have obtained for the borrowers a certain amount of profits. So much cash has been loaned during the past six months, the deposits at the same time declining, that it is certainly time some satisfactory result were shown in the bank statement. That there is still marked industrial expansion throughout the country is evidenced by the increase in current loans. From all parts of the Dominion come reports of launching of new industries, which cannot but aid in affording still further strength. In the matter of loaning large amounts the banks have wisely displayed caution, as a rule, making sure, as far as possible, that the money is invested in enterprises that will prove profitable.

As for drinking river water, sufficient unto the day, etc.

The Woodbine book-makers who are so much in the public eye have no connection with the Canadian Society of Authors.

Hon. Edward Blake will have the sympathy of all Canadians in his illness. This country has produced no greater intellect.

Sir V. Caillard congratulates the shareholders of a British-Canadian loan company upon the "almost monotonous record of prosperity in Canada." But it is not nearly so monotonous as the period spent in waiting for prosperity.

Hon. Clifford Sifton has been asked by Lord Strathcona to co-operate in the project of the all-red line. If Mr. Sifton puts his shoulder to the wheel it is bound to move.

"Mr. Chipman retains his opposition to the Komoka streams, and states that for every gallon of water obtained from new springs in the vicinity of Byron and the Cronyn springs the cost will be over \$1. That is, 100,000 gallons will cost \$100,000—

a heavy price, indeed."—Free Press. Our contemporary should read Mr. Chipman's report again. The cost of adding the Byron and Cronyn springs he estimates at \$100,000 for 1,000,000 gallons.

INCURABLE.

(Cleveland Leader.)
"Why don't you marry the girl?"
"I'd like to, but she has an impediment in her speech."
"What sort of impediment?"
"She can't say yes."

TOUCH LIGHTLY.

(Cleveland Plaindealer.)
When you lend a helping hand
Try to lend it right;
Too much weight is hard to stand—
Let your touch fall lightly.

A PAINTED FACE.

(Chicago Chronicle.)
Benedick—That luminous paint is a splendid invention.
Singleton—What do you use it for?
Benedick—We paint the baby's face, so we can give him a drink in the night without lighting the gas.

THE PURPLE SHIRT.

(Punch.)
I had a fannel shirt of purple hue.
A choice example of the hosiery art:
There came a friendly man who had to do
With washing, and removed it in a cart.
On a Monday had I seen this done;
The sign of yet another week begun.

I had a picture, mostly purple, too—
A graph reflecting on a marble slab—
And this another friendly man withdrew
And bare it from me in a four-wheeled cab.

"Now for a time," quoth I, "my labors cease,
Ere I begin another masterpiece."

Alas! the nymph returned—her journey wait;
A week she kept me in acute suspense;
And with the washing came the shirt again.

Yet with this all-important difference:
It had (unlike to any work of mine)
Hung but a few brief hours upon the line.

HIS IDEA OF SUSPENSION.

(Philadelphia Ledger.)
"Your sentence is to be suspended," began the merciful court.
"Great Scott, Judge!" exclaimed the prisoner, "if I'd known chicken stealing was a hanging offense I wouldn't have stole."

WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE OR PROOF.

(Yonkers Statesman.)
Bacon—What becomes of all the bugs in winter?
Egbert—You can search me.

THE OLD SYSTEM.

(Kansas City Times.)
Mr. Askum—The new gambling law makes you change the system of betting, doesn't it?
Mr. Gambel—Yes; but there is still no change for the better.

QUERY ANSWERED.

(Life.)
"An old subscriber writes us to know what a married couple can live comfortably on," said the enquirer.
"Tell her a thousand a year more than they have," answered the correspondence editor, wisely.

THE OVER-ZEALOUS CANINE.

(Judge.)
Once a farm became infested
With a horde of railway trains.
And an active, double-breasted
Yellow canine took the pains
To run out both night and day
Bark and scare the trains away.

When he heard the sound encroaching
He would waken up and growl;
When he saw the train approaching
He would run at it and howl.
Then without the least delay
Chase it down the right of way.

Then he'd go back home and say
With a sense of deep alarm,
"Well, they almost got the farm."
This fabliau does not seem
Of the statesman and the saint
Think they're doing good, but ain't.

A STATESMAN.

(Chicago Daily News.)
Little Willie—"Say, pa, what is a statesman?"
Pa—"A statesman, my son, is a politician who knows a band wagon when he sees it."

TASTES IN COMMON.

(Brooklyn Eagle.)
He—"So they are engaged, eh? Have they any tastes in common?"
She—"Oh, yes! They chew the same kind of gum."

WISHING.

(Charlotte Observer.)
I wish I was a humming bird.
I'd nest in a willow tree.
Den nothin' but soppy'n' what goes on
With a willow tree.

I wish I was a snake, I'd crawl
Down in a deep snake pit.
Nothin' but venture down in dar',
'Twd be so dark an' cool."

But jest a nigger in his shack
Wid de firelight in de chinks—
Soppy'n' him see him uvvy time
He even so much as winks.

It's a natural fact dat many a time
I wish I was suppin' wit'.
A coon or a owl or a possum or crow—
Less waise a little while.

I'd like ter sleep in a holier gum
Or roost in a long leaf pine.
Whar nothin' 'd come to mess wid me
Or ax me whar I gwine.

THE TEACHER'S WISDOM.

The ideal teacher must be in possession of a wealth of accumulated wisdom. These hungry pupils are drawing all their nourishment from us, and have we got it to give? They will be poor, if we are poor; rich if we are wealthy. We are our source of supply. Every time we cut ourselves off from nutrition we enfeeble them. And how frequently devoted teachers make this mistake! dedicating themselves so to the immediate needs of those about them that they themselves grow thinner each year. "We all know" the teacher's face. It is meager, worn, sacrificial, anxious, powerless. That is exactly the opposite of what it should be. The teacher should be the big bonanza being of the community. Other people may get along tolerably well by holding whatever small knowledge comes their way. A moderate stock will pretty well serve their turn. But that is not our case. Supplying a multitude we need wealth sufficient for a multitude. We should be clutching at knowledge on a mistake to reject a bit of truth because it lies outside our province. Some day we shall need it.—Atlantic Monthly.

MUNYON'S
GREAT GIFTHis Remedies To Be
Given Away Absolutely Free.Ten Thousand Bottles of His
Guaranteed Rheumatism
Cure Now Being Distributed
From the Business
Office of the London Free
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ing at 8:30 o'clock, and Will
Continue Until 6 o'clock
on Saturday.

EVERYBODY INVITED.

Every Sufferer of Rheumatism Is
Asked to Call and Get a Free Bottle.

Professor Munyon is here, and has decided to make another distribution of his guaranteed Rheumatism Cure. This makes the fifteenth distribution Professor Munyon has made in this city.

His proposition is certainly a fair one. He does not ask the people to invest one penny. On the contrary, he invites everybody to call for a free bottle. Even the body to see them to appreciate the reduction. One style has a square yoke of fine valenciennes lace and a prettily embroidered front; the other has straight rows of embroidery inlaid. Both are short sleeved and buttoned in the back. Reduced for the first time. Regular \$2.75 values, for \$2.33

Men's Overalls

Five dozen Black Duck Overalls, with bibs, double stitched and riveted; all sizes. Special75c
Boy's Plain and Striped Wool Sweaters. \$1.00 values at 85c and \$1.50 values at \$1.00

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128 1/2 Dundas St.

as does the speedy one.
"This little boy," began the noted trainer and rider, leading the way to a nearby stall, "is called Revina. He's green, and as yet has no mark—but watch him." And Dan looked wise.

Revina is a brown-colored animal, sired by Wild Brins; dam, Raven, by Highland, and is five years of age. He is owned by Johnston Bros.

"Everybody knows this fellow," McEwen continued as he threw open the top door of Geary's stall.

Geary, as most horsemen know, has a mark of 2:08 1/2, and was sired by the famous Five Points, dam, Albion. The gelding is chestnut in color, and is a pacer. Geary is known from one end of the Grand Circuit to the other, and is a money-getter of the first water. Johnston Bros., of this city are the owners.

Another pair of most promising-looking animals owned by the same firm, and under Mr. McEwen's care, are Henry Winters, a green horse, and Lil Bar, who has a mark of 2:12 1/2. The first named is a bay stallion of 5 years, by Ed. Winters, dam, Charming Bunker, by Bobby MacGregor; while the latter is a bay trotting mare, 8 years old, by Montgomery, dam, Wilkes. Lil Bar possesses a world of speed, and Mr. McEwen can be pardoned if he takes a reasonable pride in her development. That he does so, however, he will not admit.

A splendor-looking chestnut gelding is Elidenbaron, a green horse owned by Mr. W. O. Hargrave. Although having no mark as yet, this splendid trotter is well thought of about the Queen's Park stables, and her future as a speeder seems assured.

Dr. O'Neil will some day be obliged to give announcement of a horse-christening, for it looks count for anything his beautiful black filly now out at the park will surely make good. Of course, looks don't always count for much in racing, but then McEwen said that the animal looked "most promising," and that's quite a bit to get out of Dan without a pry of some kind. This animal is by Satrap, dam, Murphy, by Royal George, and is a half-sister to the well-known speedy Spy.

The man who said that there was nothing in a name was whispering through his Panama. Mr. J. J. Johnston has a trotter named Daily Bread which is a winner, and has a mark of 2:20 1/2. The animal, which is a brown gelding, is by Daily News, and he is expected to make some of the fastest work to their laurels in the coming season. Mr. McEwen has only had him in charge for about a month.

at Syracuse and other points on the big circuit working him out last year, and a number of local people got into the notion that I had started him, but I didn't."

"What about this 2:06 rumor?" persisted he of the pencil.

"He has no marks," was the reply. "And time made in trial heats is never official." This with another broad smile. "You can say for me, though, that he is no 'soldier.'"

Mr. James Burns, of Toronto, is right on deck with a likely looking little bay mare named Gussie Scott, which he hopes will show up well in the 2:30 class at the June meet. This horse stands 16 hands high, is by Bryson, dam, a champion, and is going on five years of age. Last season, Mr. Burns, who is training the horse himself, entered her in the Seaford stake event, in which she took second place, but she unfortunately went lame afterward. Mr. Burns has owned her since she was a three-year-old, and has had her at the local track for about two weeks now.

In the McGinnis string can be found a likely looking bunch of speeders, among which are several with marks. Miss Ingles, a pacer with a mark of 2:18 1/2, is too well known to require much comment. She is a light bay mare, was raised in the States, and is owned by Mr. Peter Lawson. In the matinee last season Miss Ingles showed up splendidly, and this year she will be called upon to meet seasoned horses at the various meets along the Canadian circuit, which opens at Wingham on the 5th of June.

From Wingham the racers journey to Preston, and thence to London.

There are also a pair of green unnamed horses in the McGinnis stable. One is a bay pacer, by Tom Wood, owned by Mr. J. Fallahe, and the other is a bay pacer, owned by Mr. Wm. Stroyan, who is at present out west. The former horse has made a mile in 2:25 to a road cart, and is expected to travel at a 2:17 or 2:18 gait the coming season.

Pearl Coalwood, a trotter, is a green sorrel, coming four years old, dam Coalwood. She will start in the fall races.

Although not at present in shape for a campaign, Dolly Gray, Mr. J. Cook's promising looking roan trotter, will be in condition for the fall events, and is expected to make a good, all-around horse.

Cook had her in Detroit, working her out at Grosse Point last fall, but did not start her. "The animal is nearly five years of age."

Annie Gould is owned by Mr. Joseph McGinnis, and is the smallest horse at the track. She is a light bay pacer, has a mark of 2:18 1/2, was sired by Red Bird, and was raised near New York City.

In Master Tom, a full brother of Dolly Gray, Mr. Frank Sage of this city, has a horse which should prove a likely candidate for first honors before the season closes if he is raced. Master Tom is a dapple gray stallion, and without a mark.

Mr. James Baker has two horses on string, but will only work one of them, the other being for breeding

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO

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Five dozen Black Duck Overalls, with bibs, double stitched and riveted; all sizes. Special75c
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Handsome Eton Suits, made of light tweeds and summer suitings, also black silk-lined coats richly trimmed. Were \$25.00, at \$15.00
Mail orders filled.

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Ladies' Imported Black Silk Coats, elegant wraps, made of heavy silk, richly trimmed with applique and silk ruching; lined through. Regular price \$16.00 and \$18.00, reduced to \$12.50

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A few left to clear of Ladies' Short Tweed Tourist Coats, in light colors, self and velvet collars. Reduced to clear at \$6.85

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An exceptional offer in Priestley's Black Voiles; one piece. Reduced from 85c yard to 65c

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For "Trip Around the World."

Picturesque Long Japanese Kimonos. Just right for those taking part in the "Trip Around the World." See them in the window.

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HIGH GRADE

CREAM TARTAR

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

SOLD IN PACKAGES AND CANS.

Same Price as the cheap adulterated kinds.

E. W. GILLETTE COMPANY

TORONTO, ONT.

purposes. Sandy Points is the name of the equine candidate for track honors, and if he is one-half as chipper on the track as he is in the stall there will be nothing to the 2:40 class but Mr. Baker's horse.

When the owner walked up to the stall, Sandy Points proceeded to knock off his hat, failing in which, he made a gallant and nearly successful effort to devour the scribbler's pad. He certainly is a coxer, that fellow. Stretching his neck out to its utmost length a few moments later, he attempted to take a loving nip of his master's ear. He nearly got there, too, and looked like a spoiled child when he failed. Actually, he seemed to pant, while in his eyes reposed a look of entreaty and reproach combined.

Sandy Points is a chestnut gelding and was sired by Five Points, dam, Veris, and raced last season at Stratford, but was out of condition at the time and did not show up as well as he might have.

This concludes the list of horses at the track at present, but more are expected daily. The big crowd, however, will not come in until after the Wingham and Preston meetings, when it is expected that some 200 will be stabled at Queen's Park for the London June meeting, the entries for which close next Tuesday.

Mr. Donald Fraser, the secretary of the racing association, was a visitor at the track yesterday, and expressed himself as being entirely satisfied with the outlook for the coming meet.

"It will be greatly surprising if at least 300 horses are not stabled here between now and June 11," he said, "and we've got accommodations for another hundred if they come in."

It is not probable that more than twelve of the horses stabled at the track now will enter the big events, inasmuch as the London horses have been handicapped in the matter of training, owing to the bad weather.

The production of copper in the United States in 1936 exceeded 901,000,000 pounds.