

Notice to Power Users and Councilmen

According to Expert Engineer Kelsch's report just submitted to the city council, on the basis of the city contracting with the hydro-electric commission for 3,000-horsepower (paying constantly for 2,250-horsepower whether used or not), the annual operating costs alone will amount to

Fixed charges alone \$16,000
Total \$17,500
To this must be added 2,250-horsepower, at \$23.50 (the price charged by the hydro-electric commission), equals \$52,875

Making a sum total of \$86,375
Which, divided by 2,250-horsepower, equals over \$38.00 per annum per horsepower.

Adding nothing for repairs, and making no allowance for failure on the part of the city to sell the entire 2,250-horsepower all of the time; in other words, assuming that the city will be able to dispose of the entire 2,250-horsepower all the time—that is to say 8,760 hours per year—a condition which would be physically impossible to realize—the actual cost to the city would be

Over Thirty-Eight Dollars Per Annum Per Horsepower

Considering the fact that we can show right in the city of London (Empire Brass Manufacturing Company) a Hornsby-Stockport suction gas engine equipment delivering power on the line shaft of the manufacturer for a sum total cost of less than \$19.00 per annum per horsepower (including all operating costs and fixed charges), what sane manufacturer in London can see his way clear to entering into a contract with the city for hydro-electric power at **MORE THAN DOUBLE** the price that he can make it for with our engines?

We are prepared to install a Hornsby-Stockport suction gas engine equipment for any power user in the city of London on an absolute guarantee that we will produce his power for less than \$20.00 per annum per horsepower, everything added, or that we will produce electric current in his premises—with an average load factor of 75 per cent—for less than 1 cent per kilowatt hour, with all charges added. We will also guarantee absolutely reliable service.

As for street lighting, we refer to Mr. W. H. Westman, mayor of the city of Chatham,

Ont. We installed in Chatham two 100-horsepower Hornsby-Stockport suction gas engines for street lighting purposes only. Chatham has 129 2,000-candlepower arc lamps. The plant has been in operation one year; the engines are running with natural gas, and the entire street lighting load is carried for a daily fuel cost of only \$1.40. A letter signed by Mr. Westman, mayor of Chatham, follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Corporation of the City of Chatham.
W. H. WESTMAN, Mayor.

J. N. Nadeau, Esq., Itherville, Que.

Chatham, Ontario, February 20th, 1909.

Dear Sir,—

Your favor of the 18th inst. to hand and contents noted. In reply would say that it is quite true that we purchased two engines and producer gas equipments for our city lighting plant. Would say that we have been running this for nearly a year. At first we were very doubtful as to whether the Colonial Engineering Company could produce power at the low cost at which they claimed they could. After our engines and plant had been running for several months, we had an expert test the plant thoroughly before accepting it, and am pleased to say that the test resulted in showing that they had exceeded their guarantee as to the cost of power, which is certainly very low. The engines have given us good satisfaction so far, and the council accepted same by unanimous vote. Any further information that you might require, we would be pleased to furnish. Yours truly,

W. H. WESTMAN,
Mayor.

It is perfectly safe to say that the city cannot possibly hope to sell 80 per cent of the 2,250 horsepower all the time—but even if it can, it will be compelled to charge \$47.50 per horsepower, or **TWO AND A HALF** times as much as the individual user can make the power for himself!

On 100-horsepower the consumer would pay the city \$4,750 per year.

With a Hornsby-Stockport gas engine he can make it for \$1,900.

The difference of \$2,850 will pay for his own equipment in **TWO YEARS**.

And, as for the city's own use of the power—for lighting and pumping—why should it saddle upon its ratepayers a power cost more than **DOUBLE** that at which it could generate its own current for with a Hornsby-Stockport gas engine plant?

Colonial Engineering Company, Limited

General Engineers and Contractors,

222-224 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

MILITARY GOSSIP

Captain Arthur Little, of B company of the Seventh Regiment, has resigned the command of the company and has accepted an appointment as signalling officer of the regiment. This is a staff position. Captain Little has been prominently connected with the Seventh for several years and has always taken a keen interest in it.

The examinations for candidates wishing to write on the examinations for entrance to the Royal Military College at Kingston, will be held in this district in the office of Colonel Peters, D.O.C., on May 11. A number of applications have been received.

A new rifle association is being formed in North Oxford and from present indications it will have a large membership.

The high school cadets are drilling in the Armories several afternoons a week under Lieutenant Gregory, and are making a fine showing.

Sergeant L. Yerman, of the Twenty-Seventh Regiment, Sarnia, is taking a short course at Wolseley Barracks.

Captain Kinsman, of the First Hussars, Sarnia, will attend the classes at the Royal School of Cavalry, Toronto, next week.

Lieutenant Watson whose appointment to the Seventh Regiment was gazetted recently, is taking a short course at Wolseley Barracks.

Lieut.-Col. Alexander Bertram, of Dundas, brigadier of the Third Brigade and former officer commanding the Seventy-Seventh Westworth Regiment, who will command the Canadian Blesley team, is a member of the firm of John Bertram, Sons & Co., being the general superintendent of this well-known and old established firm of Canadian manufacturers. He has been a military man from early manhood, having joined No. 7 company of the Thirtieth when the Dundas detachment belonged to the city corps. This was in 1869, and he began as a bugler. In 1872, when the Seventy-Seventh Battalion was organized, he became a junior officer, and advanced step by step to the regimental command. In 1903 he was appointed to the command of the Third Brigade and has now received the highest honor, the post of Blesley commandant, being the first rural commanding officer to be so honored. He is one of the most intelligent and popular officers in Western Ontario command, and an enthusiastic in military matters today as when he first sounded the bugle notes as a boy recruit forty years ago.

The Bertram family are famous for their marksmanship. Lieut. T. A. Bertram having, a few years ago, won the largest number of prizes ever taken from Blesley by a colonial officer. Col. Bertram has been untiring in his efforts to promote rifle shooting in his district. The colonel's three sons are all soldiers and marksmen. One is an officer in the Ninety-First Regiment, and the youngest son is captain in command of the old company in which the new Blesley officer enlisted long ago. The Bertrams can furnish a ten-

man rifle team of the one name, which is a record unique in Canada. Col. Bertram is well known to military men all over the Dominion. Among brother officers he is remembered as a "good fellow" and among the men as an officer to whom they can look for help and encouragement when such is needed.

It is possible that one or two of the best men who have said they cannot get away may change their minds. Reference is made to Capt. Crowe, of Guelph, a man who has brought renown to himself and Canada through his persistently good shooting. He was over last year, and many times before that, and this year has so far brought to bear in an endeavor to get him to change his mind. This year Canada is out for international honors, and every good man is needed.

Among those who will be on the team this year are: Color-Serg. Freeborn, Staff-Serg. Mitchell, and Sergt. Major Huggins, all of the Thirtieth Regiment; Staff-Serg. Richardson, Fifth Regiment, C.A., and Capt. Forrest, Sixth D. C. O. R., of British Columbia; Sergt. H. Wolford and Pte. H. D. Gougeon, Winnipeg; Lieut. F. H. Morris, Forty-Eighth Durham Regiment; Capt. John McVittie, Staff-Sergt. Kerr, Forty-Eighth Highlanders; Corp. W. D. Sprinks, Royal Grenadiers; Sergt. W. Kelly, Royal Grenadiers, and several other crack shots from Toronto. The men will have until today to accept or decline.

An engineer of Munich, Carl Kell, has invented a bullet-proof garment which promises to bring him a small fortune. It is in the form of a woman's corset, weighs about six pounds and is made of thin steel rings or links about an inch and three-quarters wide. At a trial of the garment, 18 revolver shots, fired at a distance of eleven yards, failed to make any impression upon it.

On Monday last the Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, entered on the fiftieth year of their enrollment, it having been on that date in 1859 when their organization as a six-company battalion was authorized by a general militia order issued from Quebec. The battalion upon its organization consisted of three rifle companies from Toronto, one from Barrie, another from Whitby, and the Foot Artillery, of Toronto, which was changed from an artillery unit to an infantry one.

Major M. S. Mercer, of the Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, has been appointed to the position of adjutant of the Canadian Blesley team this year, and the consensus of opinion is that the selection of the adjutant of the team has been a number of changes this year. Formerly it has been the case that the commandant has been chosen from one province, and the adjutant from another. This year both are from Ontario, and in the future selections will be made only from officers who, from their experience in such matters, would be best qualified to bring success to the Canadian team.

The men for the team are selected the year previous. The best twenty shots in the country who can get necessary are taken. They are given their expenses by the Government, and all they are required to do is to report at Montreal. After they are paid off in England at the end of the contest they are at liberty to travel where they like.

One of the most important changes in connection with the Canadian team this year will be the adoption of a national uniform. It will be of khaki. Heretofore each member of the team has worn his regimental uniform, and as a consequence all the colors of the rainbow were to be seen—red, blue, yellow, green, black and several others. No fault was ever found with the uniforms individually, but as a team the men did not "match," very well in the matter of attire. It is conceded that nothing looks better, more businesslike or more sensible than the neat, close-fitting khaki uniforms, and these will be worn this year.

The men sail on June 19, and will return about the 1st of August, in time for the O. R. A. matches on Long Branch.

The militia council has issued an important order to the effect that the regulations governing the grant of efficiency pay have been under consideration, and that it is proposed as regards cavalry and infantry to council the condition under which the several rates are based on service and to substitute therefore grading of efficiency pay, with the present rates based on musketry practice only. It is not, however, proposed to change the conditions as regards length of service for the payment to artillery, engineers, Army Service Corps and medical units. Full details of the revised regulations will appear in general orders, which will be issued shortly.

The British papers are of the opinion that the adoption of khaki as a uniform was a mistake, and has served to lessen recruiting from the very fact of the unattractiveness of the uniform. Attention is called to the fact that even in India in former years khaki was never worn in peace times, being reserved solely for fighting purposes. The man of the volunteer militia, particularly, must see a dash of color in service dress to excite his desire to participate in the glories of parade and battle practice even in his own town. This prejudice is not felt in Canada. The militiamen look upon the khaki uniform from the standpoint of comfort. It is lighter, cooler, and more serviceable than the other cloths and colors, and is considered more satisfactory from every standpoint.

WHERE GERMANY CANNOT COMPETE
German Naval Expert Shows Where Britain Has the Advantage.
The Berlin correspondent of the Westminster Gazette has had an interview with Count Reventlow, German chief official naval expert, who is a frank advocate of a big German navy. On Germany's battleship building capacity, "Putting ships together," he said, "is a very different thing from building battleships in the real sense of the word. The latter, if it is to be rapid, means a great capacity for gun and armor making. That is where, despite your armaments, we fall—much to my regret." Krupp's works are the only works in Germany where they could turn out those essentials, and the capacity of Krupp was small compared with that of the several British armor and ordnance works.

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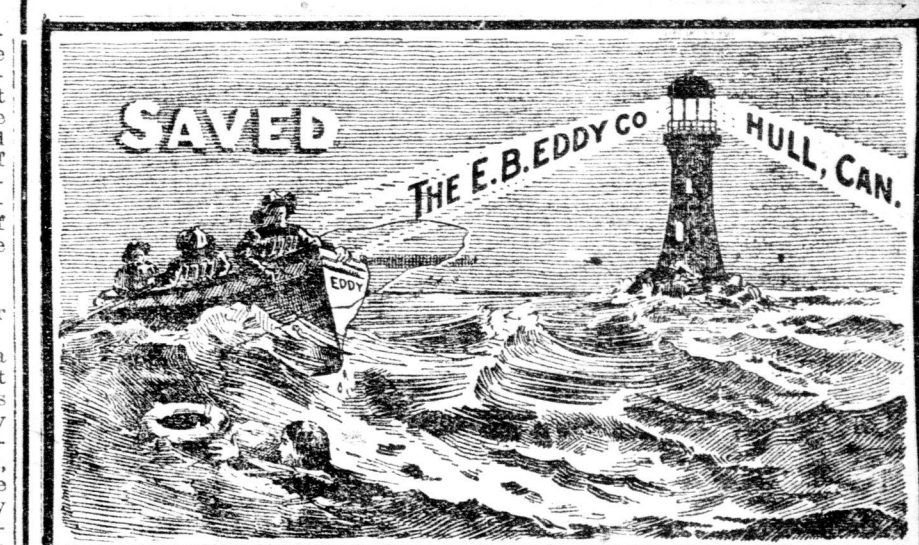
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