

Do Not Put Off Until Tomorrow What You Can Do Today. Avoid the Rush. Come Early.

The Hive of Industry, Kingsmill's Carpet Warehouse

Steamer Tunisian has landed shipment of Axminster Carpets at Halifax on the 12th. We may reasonably expect them not later than Monday. Customers will find the latest colorings and designs off the looms, 5-8 borders to match. Remember the quality is our full standard, as we have sold you for years. The price will be the same as last year—\$1.65 made and laid, which is much under present prices.

Wilton Carpets With 5-8 Borders. Best Quality Imported Velvet Carpets With 5-8 Borders.

Brussels Carpets With 5-8 Borders. Tapestry Carpet With 5-8 Borders.

All borders made to match bodies. New designs, floral and mosaic. New colorings. The latest ideas. The same old quality. The same old price. No advance in price at **KINGSMILL'S**.

Rugs. Rugs. Rugs. In Axminster, Wilton, Smyrna, Bokurah, Tapestry. Sizes 3x3, 3x3 1-2, 3 1-2x3 1-2, 3 1-2x4, 4x4 1-2, 4x5. **Rugs. Rugs. Rugs.**

Linoleums, Window Shades, Matting, Curtains All Kinds, Curtains All Sizes, Curtains All Prices.

Remember there is no advance in prices at Kingsmill's. We give you the benefit of orders placed some 18 months since at low prices.

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A SOLUTION OF WATER PROBLEM

Continued from page one.

to him as an ordinary businessman and he had arrived at the conclusion that it would prove a solution of the present water problem.

Three Propositions.

He laid three propositions before the meeting which to him appeared judicious.

The first was that the city should never consent to the use of river water for domestic purposes until they are convinced that it is absolutely unavoidable and they are not convinced on this point yet.

Secondly, river water must be used, sooner or later, for some purposes.

Thirdly, the present mains in the business and manufacturing portions of the city are too small, and they will have to be renewed in the near future.

On the first proposition the people are right in refusing to accept river water at this stage of the proceedings. He was willing to accept the statements of experts that river water can be made pure, yet, if it can be avoided, he does not want to use it for domestic purposes.

Water Is Not There.

In regard to his statement that water or later river water must be used, for some purposes, the colonel said he is of the opinion that there is not a supply of water at Springbank or down the river which will be sufficient for all needs, and he felt that money spent on extensions and the like, will only give temporary relief, and a good deal of the expenditure will be found in the end to be money simply thrown away.

The colonel said he had had the privilege during the years he acted as mayor and water commissioner of talking over this matter with many engineers and experts, and he had not met one who was not of the above opinion.

The Remedy.

By way of a remedy he laid a proposition before the meeting as follows: Use spring water for domestic purposes only so far as possible, gradually installing meters to prevent waste.

Meters to be put in the services of large users first and gradually extended over the system as the finances will permit, and the use of meters is found to be economical.

No More on Springbank.

Make no large expenditure on the

Springbank system at present. In the future it may be necessary to add all available springs as far as Komoka, and a new main to the city may also become necessary. But postpone these works as long as possible.

Install separate high pressure system for fire protection, railways, street watering and for the use of manufacturers, laundries, livery stables, and large consumers generally.

The mains for this system would at first be put only in the central and manufacturing districts, but they would be extended from time to time when found necessary.

For the high pressure system use river water to be taken from the north or south branches of the Thames, or both, as may be recommended by expert engineers.

If practicable, put the pumping plant where in time to come arrangements could be made for filtering, if it is found necessary. The city garbage could also be burned, and possibly used for fuel, to partially run the plant.

Levy Special Rate.

Finally, Col. Little proposed that a special rate be imposed upon those who would receive a direct benefit from the installation of the fire fighting plant. This rate would not be a frontage tax, and it would only cover a part of the cost.

In explaining the proposition Col. Little said he was aware that Expert Maury was opposed to meters because of the cost. The colonel did not agree with him, however. He said that the average consumption of water is about 30 gallons per head per day. This is too much. It proves that there is a very large waste somewhere. If it can be stopped and the large users of spring water can be induced to use some of the water, there would be a very large saving of the domestic supply.

The speaker said that meters will cost about \$15 each, and that they could be installed gradually. The commissioners could install say from \$500 to \$1,000, and if it was found that metering did not effect the saving expected, they could be abandoned. He did not favor the idea of spending a very large amount of money to meter the city at the one time.

Financial Phases. It had also occurred to Col. Little that if we get Niagara power—and he believes London will get it, thanks to the very good work of Hon. Adam Beck, the member for London, to whom he said, too much credit cannot be given—the pumping plant could be located close to the transformer station, so that the number of employees necessary might be reduced as much as possible.

Of the financial end of the proposal, Col. Little said the city would save in insurance rate in a short time sufficient to more than pay for the cost of the scheme, as a reduction in rates would be likely to follow its installation.

But, supposing no reduction in the insurance rates would be made, Col. Little said the business men would feel much safer knowing that means were at hand to deal with a large fire, which is not the case at present.

Not in Favor of Frontage Tax.

Col. Little explained that there were many uses for river water outside of fire-fighting. He said that if a main was run up a residential street, very many people would use the water for washing, etc., and would prefer it to having a cistern in the house. Large hotels, like the Tecumseh House, would be able to use the water for laundry work, and with what would be saved by having livermen, manufacturers and others use it, there would be a plentiful supply of spring water for years to come.

Col. Little said that while he felt the people who would profit most by the scheme should be made to pay for a part of the cost by a special frontage tax, as it would not be equitable. He pointed out that a man with 50 feet frontage might have a building worth only \$2,000, and his neighbor with 50 feet might have a building worth \$10,000. Thus it would not be fair to assess the property owners so much per foot.

He also declared that unless those who were to benefit the most were willing to be taxed by a special rate to pay part of the cost of the scheme, it would not carry. The people of the outside who would not be directly benefited by it would vote against it.

Speaking as a businessman, he said the business men should be fair with these people. They should be given whatever fire stations are necessary, and if necessary steam fire engines to protect their property.

Cost of the Scheme.

The cost of the scheme would be about \$300,000. These figures were based on reports made by Messrs. Chipman and Maury of the cost of river water plants. Mr. Chipman estimated that an independent system, with 150 hydrants, and 9 miles of mains, would cost \$220,000. Maury's figures for the plant on the north branch, after deducting the cost of the mains needed to connect it to the river water plants, and other items which would not be needed, was about \$220,000. Consequently, Col. Little thought about \$300,000 would prove a fair estimate of the cost.

The one weakness of the scheme as far as he was able to see, was that it might be necessary to erect a new main to Springbank, but even if this had to be constructed, Mr. Maury estimated that the cost would be about \$60,000. Personally, he did not consider the new main necessary.

The cost of operation he estimated at about \$8,000 per annum.

Would Increase Revenue.

Col. Little pointed out, however, that the revenue of the commission would be very materially increased if the river water plant was established, as the city would then be in a position to supply the railways with water. The Grand Trunk is cut off this year, and is using river water, pumped by its own pumps, and as a result, the commission is losing \$8,000. With the amount, and the increased revenue from other sources, there would be ample money to pay the entire cost of operating.

Though he believed the total cost of the scheme would not exceed \$300,000, Col. Little said he would figure the sinking fund and interest on a sum of \$350,000, so as to be on the safe side. This would mean at 6 per cent, \$21,000 per annum.

After deducting the increased revenue and the proposition which the property owners directly affected would have to pay, and which in his opinion in most instances would not nearly equal their saving in insurance, there would not be much of the \$21,000 left to provide for.

Komoka Scheme Waste of Money. Col. Little said that if the scheme was adopted he felt that there would be an ample supply of spring water for domestic purposes—probably 70 gallons a head. He is a believer in plenty of water for the people, and if meters were installed, he would make the rate for water so low that people need have no fear to use plenty of it.

If the per capita supply of 70 gallons was reduced to 60 gallons, there would be plenty of water to supply an increase of one-third in the city's population, without taking in more springs at Springbank.

In conclusion, Col. Little said that anything that is done in the water question should only be done after the most careful thought and investigation. He reiterated his statement that he does not believe there is sufficient

water at Springbank or Komoka to warrant any very large expenditure of money. It would only be a very grave matter for the citizens if their money was spent on some scheme, and later it was found that a mistake had been made.

"I have been, and am, opposed to the Komoka scheme," he said, "because I believe there is only an amount of spring water there sufficient to give us temporary relief. The money spent there would be wasted."

This concluded Col. Little's statement, and the members of the board began to discuss different points with Mr. Saunders.

In reply to a question Mr. Saunders said one of the experts had stated that metering the local services would result in a saving of \$500,000 gallons per day. The consumption per capita in cities where meters are used is about 60 gallons per day.

Ex-Ald. W. H. Winnett stated that he thought the scheme put forth by Col. Little to be the proper one. Mr. J. I. A. Hunt asked if it is not a fact that the flow of the springs now used by the city has diminished very greatly in 20 years. If in the next 20 years this falling off is continued, what will be the result?

Commissioners Saunders answered that the flow from the springs has not diminished sufficient to be perceptible since the waterworks was built. He declared that the hunt for more springs will always continue, so long as the city grows and the need for water continues.

Mr. Saunders said that it has been claimed by friends of the Lake Huron scheme that it would be a supply forever, forgetting that only that amount of water which will pass through the main, and be secured from the lake. He declared that the Komoka scheme will not net the city's revenue \$26,000 a year. Why should the city be afraid to tackle such a scheme as this? The commissioner declared his belief that it will be possible to get a fire-fighting pressure on the city mains with the aid of this main from Springbank.

Col. Little could not understand how Mr. Saunders could figure that the addition of the Komoka scheme will add \$26,000 to the city's net revenue, when the present system only shows a net profit of \$27,000.

Mr. Saunders said the figures were merely comparative. Col. Little said they might be all right for comparative purposes but they are no good for real business. The colonel also expressed a grave doubt that the present old pipes affected by electrolysis, as many of them are, would stand the fire-fighting pressure, which Mr. Saunders proposed to give by the Komoka scheme.

Mr. Stevens, who as a member of the firm of Stevens, Turner & Burns laid the present water pipes, gave it as his opinion that the old pipes would not stand the pressure.

After some further discussion the meeting adjourned.

New Version of An Old Adage

Do You Eat For Mere Stimulation Or For Real Nutrition?

In matters of money there is an old adage that says, "It's not so much what you earn as what you save," and just so, in the question of food and health, it might be said as truly, "It's not so much what you eat as what real nourishment you get out of what you eat."

This is the secret of health, strength and vitality. No difference how much nutrition your food contains, if your system does not assimilate that nutrition—take it up and distribute it throughout your body—you gain nothing beyond a temporary stimulation by having eaten it.

Malta-Vita, best whole wheat, mixed with pure barley malt extract, thoroughly steamed and cooked and every flake baked to a crisp, is rich in nutrition and is assimilated readily even by the weakest stomach. Every one of its health-giving strength-building elements is taken up by the system to nourish and sustain life.

And Malta-Vita is so good to eat! A perfect breakfast is impossible without it, and it's just as good three times a day. Try a bowlful with cream. You never tasted anything so good.

Malta-Vita is always ready to eat. No cooking, no inconvenience. All grocers. Now 10 cents.

A dog can take more mercury than would kill a human being.

KEEP MINARD'S LINIMENT IN THE HOUSE.

TESTED BY TIME—In his justly-celebrated "Felix, Dr. Parmentier has given to the world one of the most unique medicines offered to the public in late years. Prepared to meet the want for a pill which could be taken without nausea, and that would purge without pain, it has met all requirements in that direction, and it is in general use not only because of these two qualities, but because it is known to possess alternative and curative powers which place it in the front rank of medicines.

The Washer that Works Itself— —and Pays for Itself

HAVE you running water in your house? Well—if you have enough pressure on it, I'll make it do all your washing without any work. Yes, and I'll make it turn the wringer, too.

You can just throw the clothes into the tub, turn a tap, and our new Self-Working Washer will do the rest.

Now I know this sounds too easy and too good to be true. But it is true, every word of it. Here is the proof that it is true.

I'll send you one of these Self-Working Washers, to your own house, on a month's free trial.

I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket and I won't ask you a cent on deposit, nor a note, nor security in any form.

I'll just trust any one I believe trustworthy with this whole machine, I'll take all the risk and expense of the Test myself.

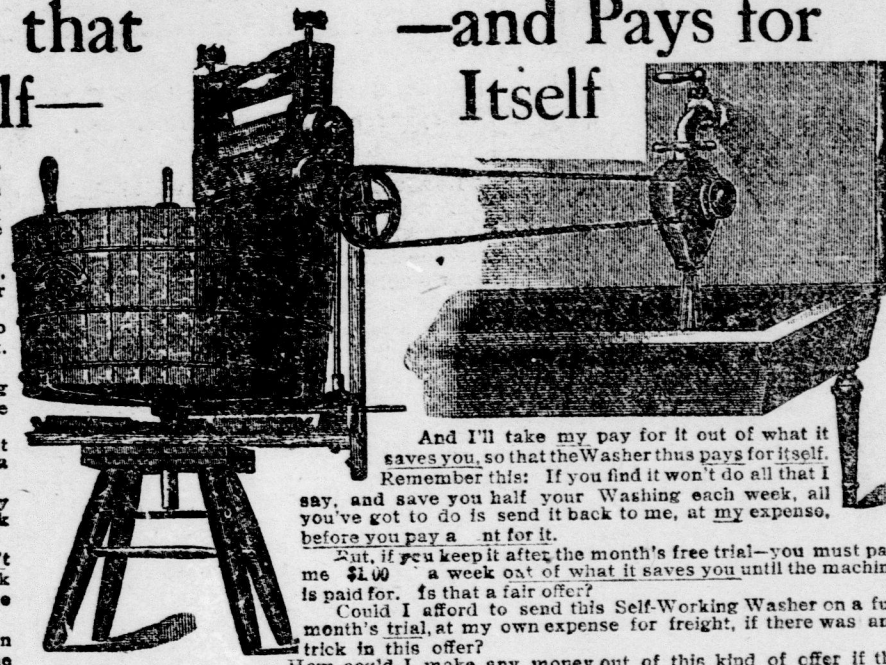
If you find our Self-Working Washer won't wash clothes without your doing a thing to work it but turn a tap, then send it back to me at my expense.

If you find it won't do better washing than the Washboard, with far less wear on the clothes, send it back to me at my expense.

If it won't do the Washing in less than half the time your Washer-woman could do it, without the machine, then send it back to me at my expense.

And your Washer-woman's time costs you about 60c a week.

Address A. E. BACH, manager, "1900" Washer Company, 355 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.



And I'll take my pay for it out of what it saves you, so that the Washer thus pays for itself. Remember this: If you find it won't do all that I say, you've got to do it send it back to me, at my expense, before you pay a cent for it.

But, if you keep it after the month's free trial—you must pay me \$2.00 a week out of what it saves you until the machine is paid for. Is that a fair offer?

Could I afford to send this Self-Working Washer on a full month's trial at my own expense for freight, if there was any risk in this offer?

How could I make any money out of this kind of offer if the Washer wouldn't do all that I say it will?

Will you try our Self-Working Washer a month at my expense? If it won't do the Washing in your house, I'll tell you how this Washer can be worked without it.

Drop me a line today for further particulars.

Address A. E. BACH, manager, "1900" Washer Company, 355 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

Have You Found The Answer To The Ever-Recurring "Piano Question"?

Every excellence in design, construction and tone is embodied in the highest degree attainable in the

Gourlay Pianos

Are you a home-lover, a virtuoso, a vocalist or a teacher of music? A Gourlay Piano will delight the eye with a beauty unexcelled in art design, ravish the ear with the purest "grand" quality of tone, enhance the natural quality of the voice, and aid the concert-pianist in artistic performance.

Gourlay Pianos Satisfy Every Test of Time and Use

High Priced But Worth The Price. Special Payment Plans.

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PROPERTY CHANGES

The Western Real Estate Exchange report the sale of the following property during the past two weeks:

No. 371—R. Tull's 100-acre farm, township of Carleton Place, county of Middlesex.

No. 341—J. Klock's house and lot in the city of St. Catharines, sold.

No. 478—William Tish's 5-acre farm, township of Louth, county of Lincoln, sold.

No. 500—Charles Raynor's house and lot in the city of Chatham, county of Kent, sold.

No. 4550—James D. Murray's 10-acre farm, township of Brantford, county of Brant, sold.

No. 2680—John Luca's 50-acre farm, township of Enniskillen, county of Lambton, sold.

No. 4020—F. Whittell's 50-acre farm, township of Bayham, county of Elgin, sold.

No. 5500—Thomas Redfern's farm in county of Grey, sold.

No. 4130—Richard Power's 50-acre farm, township of Oro, county of Simcoe, sold.

No. 3024—Richard Power's 50-acre farm, township of Oro, county of Simcoe, sold.

No. 4324—Alex. Geen's 50-acre farm, township of Colborne, county of Huron, sold.

No. 685—William Kappler's house and lot in town of Walkerton, sold.

No. 1050—A. J. Zettler's hotel, village of Mildmay, county of Bruce, sold.

No. 1806—R. Hargreaves's house and lot, town of Allendale, Barrie, sold.

No. 2948—Richard Hanna's 100-acre farm, township of Peel, county of Wellington, sold.

No. 4324—Alex. Geen's 50-acre farm, township of Colborne, county of Huron, sold.

No. 685—William Kappler's house and lot in town of Walkerton, sold.

FOR BREAKFAST OR LUNCHEON HOUSE-KEEPERS FIND A REAL SUPPORT IN

TRISCUIT

It is the wholesome Shredded Wheat Wafer. Displaces ordinary white bread or crackers, because of its superior nutritive qualities, whether served with soup as a crouton, with cheese, preserves, cocoa or chocolate, or toasted, with butter.

Try BISCUIT for Breakfast; TRISCUIT for Luncheon. All Grocers, 13c a Carton; 2 for 25c.

A high school student at Ithaca, N. Y., appealed to the police to protect him from the attentions of a girl who was in love with him.

HOLLOWAY'S CORN CURE is the medicine to remove all kinds of corns and warts, and only costs the small sum of twenty-five cents.

A sausage four feet long and one foot thick formed the wedding cake at a Hanover butcher's wedding.

Agonizing Eczema

Body Covered From Head to Feet.

5 Months in Bed—Burning, Itching—Blind at Times.

Another Great Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla

A medicine that will cure the worst cases of scrofula, eczema, psoriasis and other blood diseases, is sure to be successful with all similar troubles.

Mrs. Wynne's wonderful cure should convince you that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine for you to take.

"I had a very bad attack of eczema, that terrible skin disease. No one can imagine the agony I endured. For five long months I lay in bed, tossing this way and that for bodily comfort. I had two doctors and was on a bread and milk diet for more than five months. No meat, potatoes, cereal or fish. I was white as a ghost from bread and milk."

"I did not have the eczema in one place only, but from the top of my head to the soles of my feet. My hair all fell out, and I was blind at times."

"I had 32 boils and 4 carbuncles at one time, was a mass of sores and pus. Oh, the burning and itching and the treatment with all kinds of salves and ointments! I did not have water on my face or any part of me for over five months. Instead, I was washed from head to foot in sweet oil, with a little carbolic acid. My house was like a drug store. Then I had a



specialist, who said that in all his experience he had never seen such a sight as I was. He wanted to take me to a clinic in New York, but I said no."

"About that time a friend suggested that I try Hood's Sarsaparilla. My husband got me a bottle, and from the first I began to improve, but it took a number of bottles to relieve me of that terrible affliction."

"Now I am quite well, and feel I owe my life to Hood's Sarsaparilla. My testimony can be fully verified by the leading doctors of this city." Mrs. FANNY WYNNE, 817 So. 2nd St., Plainfield, N. J.

Keeps All in Health. "For years we have used Hood's Sarsaparilla as a valuable spring medicine. We would not be without it in the house. It has worked wonders in our family, keeping us all in perfect health." LEO SCHNEIDER, 69 Perry St., Woodstock, Ont.