

MR. CHIPMAN GIVEN THE GO-BY

His Report on Sewage Disposal Ignored.

Mayor Wilson Says the Engineer's Various Reports Do Not Jibe.

Council Will Be Again Asked to Adopt the International System—Mr. Chipman Says Delay Is Imperative.

The board of works "turned down" Consulting Engineer Willis Chipman last night. Despite his report that it seemed to him "imperative to delay the adoption of a scheme for sewage disposal for at least a few months," the board again decided to recommend the council to adopt the International (McDougall) system. It was on motion of the mayor that the "cold shoulder" was thus given the expert engineer, who has devised and supervised the new sewer system since its inception, and who prepared the plans upon which the ratepayers voted for the sewerage by-law. The mayor held that the Chipman's latest report was at variance with his statements made in reply to certain questions proposed by the council recently, and therefore should not be considered. He referred to the estimate of the cost of sewage disposal by filtration beds, or the "farm plan," and said this was given by Mr. Chipman in reply to the questions as much greater than he had given in the report presented last evening.

Dr. Cl. T. Campbell disagreed with the mayor on this point. When answering the mayor's questions, he said, Mr. Chipman had included in his estimate part of the work which was not included in the report of the evening. That accounted for the difference in the figures. The mayor still held that there were great discrepancies in the two reports.

Mr. J. McDougall was again heard, and repeated his offer to furnish the city with a chemical precipitation plant, known as the International System. The mayor examined Mr. Chipman's report, and said that he was not at all such as his company offered to put down. They were old-fashioned tanks, the beds were different, and instead of "ferrozone," some chemical which was a fact of Mr. Horetzky's was used. No "ferrozone" was in use in the country, and as he was willing to give the requisite guarantee the questions of cost or failure should not be considered.

The mayor was greatly displeased because Mr. Chipman quoted Mr. Horetzky. It was Mr. Chipman, not Mr. Horetzky, they had asked to report, he stated.

It was stated that Mr. Horetzky had recommended the scheme upon which the ratepayers had voted.

Ald. Cooper—They didn't vote to put the International system, they voted to put the Chipman's report.

Ex-Ald. Skinner—No one said that. Dr. Campbell—What they voted on was the recommendation of all the engineers.

Ald. Cooper—But if something new comes up, the council are right to consider it.

Dr. Campbell said that when the board of health were considering the matter he had no faith in his own. He favored chemical precipitation, but he thought it was not practical yet. The engineers had been asked simply to report on the disposal of the sewage, and their recommendations had been adopted.

Dr. Wilson—Was it the intention of the board at any time to get filtration beds at all?

Dr. Campbell—That was my idea. Some persons did say, what is the use of hurrying.

Dr. Campbell thought forms "A" and "B" would be all that was necessary to buy for some time.

Dr. Wilson said it would not do to have the farm where proposed, because it would be a nuisance. It then went on to speak of what would have to be done when London was a city of 100,000 inhabitants.

"His worship is thinking of posterity," said a couple of aldermen.

The Mayor—The trouble has been that the sewage has been present only. That's why the system is a bungle from beginning to end.

Dr. Campbell—No, the object has been to have it so that I can be added to when needed. He thought the board could at least agree in view of the disputes, not to do anything at present. They should look into the bacteriological system. It was natural for Mr. McDougall to say his system was the best in the world, but Mr. Chipman and the other engineers were disinterested parties.

But the mayor moved to recommend

the adoption of Mr. McDougall's system. The public would sanction him, he said, when they compared Mr. Chipman's two reports.

Dr. Campbell called attention to the tender of the Pennsylvania Sanitation Company, for \$28,000. It should be considered, he said.

Mr. McDougall said this system was adversely spoken of by a New York engineering journal.

Ex-Ald. Skinner said if they wished to adopt a new system the people should vote on it. He and Dr. Campbell were there to justify the action of the board of health of last year.

To adopt the International system was to be done with Mr. Chipman. It would be prudent to move carefully about throwing overboard Mr. Chipman's report, he thought.

Ald. Cooper was contradicted when he said Mr. Chipman was responsible only for the work on the streets. The mayor wanted to know if the engineers knew there was a park near the proposed sewage farm.

Dr. Campbell said "Yes." The theory was that there would be no nuisance. The mayor said if they could get it all right he would vote for it.

The motion by the mayor was passed, and the recommendation will come before the council on Monday night.

MR. CHIPMAN'S REPORT.

The report of the consulting engineer on the International system of sewage disposal was an exhaustive one, covering eight typewritten folios. It stated this system had been in operation in England for over ten years, and had been adopted by several towns and small cities, and a great number of barracks and other public institutions in Great Britain and abroad.

"The crude sewage," the report reads, "is treated to a solution of ferrous sulphate, and the resulting liquid is then passed through a series of beds or tanks partially filled with sand, gravel and 'poliarite,' through which the liquid filters, and the suspended matter that settled in the precipitating tanks is drawn off and allowed to settle in a deep tank, the heavier part, known as sludge, sinking to the bottom, the liquid on upper parts being pumped back to the precipitating tanks."

"The wet sludge may be pressed to about one-fifth its weight by a sludge presser, the resulting cake being easily handled."

"This process differs from other chemical processes in the use of ferrozone and poliarite instead of other substances. The cost of the poliarite alone is about one-fifth its weight by a sludge presser, the resulting cake being easily handled."

"The system was first introduced into Canada at the Guelph Agricultural College in 1881. It was also installed at the Dumb Institute, Belleville, and at the Minto Asylum in the same year, and in 1894 at the Rockwood Asylum, Kingston."

"From personal inspection of the disposal works at Guelph, Belleville and Mimico, I arrived at the following conclusions:

"(a) That the effluent from each of the works is generally satisfactory.

"(b) That with ordinary management no nuisance is created by the works.

"(c) That the handling of the sludge is occasionally offensive.

"(d) That the sludge is disposed of on land as a manure, but has no commercial value.

"(e) That the operating and maintenance cost of the system is not excessive.

"(f) That the authorities do not prefer ferrozone to other precipitants, or poliarite to other filtering materials."

"The system was first introduced into Canada at the Guelph Agricultural College in 1881. It was also installed at the Dumb Institute, Belleville, and at the Minto Asylum in the same year, and in 1894 at the Rockwood Asylum, Kingston."

"From personal inspection of the disposal works at Guelph, Belleville and Mimico, I arrived at the following conclusions:

"(a) That the effluent from each of the works is generally satisfactory.

"(b) That with ordinary management no nuisance is created by the works.

"(c) That the handling of the sludge is occasionally offensive.

"(d) That the sludge is disposed of on land as a manure, but has no commercial value.

"(e) That the operating and maintenance cost of the system is not excessive.

"(f) That the authorities do not prefer ferrozone to other precipitants, or poliarite to other filtering materials."

"The system was first introduced into Canada at the Guelph Agricultural College in 1881. It was also installed at the Dumb Institute, Belleville, and at the Minto Asylum in the same year, and in 1894 at the Rockwood Asylum, Kingston."

"From personal inspection of the disposal works at Guelph, Belleville and Mimico, I arrived at the following conclusions:

"(a) That the effluent from each of the works is generally satisfactory.

"(b) That with ordinary management no nuisance is created by the works.

"(c) That the handling of the sludge is occasionally offensive.

"(d) That the sludge is disposed of on land as a manure, but has no commercial value.

"(e) That the operating and maintenance cost of the system is not excessive.

MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM CURE

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure is guaranteed to cure acute or muscular rheumatism in from one to five days. Sharp, shooting pains in any part of the body stopped by a few doses. A prompt, complete and permanent cure for lameness, soreness, stiff back and all pains in hips and loins. Chronic rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, or pain in the back, are speedily cured. It seldom fails to give relief in from one to two doses, and almost invariably cures before one bottle has been used. Price 25 cents. A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, mostly 25 cents a bottle.

Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1506 Arch street, Philadelphia, U.S.A., answered, with free medical advice for any disease.

The most important point in the successful working of a chemical precipitation plant, in land treatment the amount of sludge is trifling.

The cost of operating filtration beds is about 6 months' operation, 2,000 gallons per day. Mr. Chipman estimated the cost at \$3,600.

Referring to bacteriological filters, the report states that within the last two or three years the treatment of sewage on bacteriological lines has made wonderful progress in England, so much so that it is not proposed to treat the sewage from London by this process.

A SUMMARY.

The report, in conclusion, stated the first cost of the proposed plant was practically the same as that for a land filtration system, and the operating expenses were also about the same. Duplicating the capacity of the plant would cost about the same in each case, and there would be no saving in the system in preference to land filtration, which with careful and intelligent management, could doubtless be operated without creating a nuisance. At Mimico the results from the chemical precipitation were unsatisfactory, and it was recommended by the superintendent that it should be abandoned and the land treatment adopted.

The annual operating expenses, guaranteed by the company, were much less than the expenses in other places where the process was in operation. They called for investigation before being adopted as correct.

"Only after a personal inspection and investigation of the most recent works in England would I feel justified in recommending you to adopt this system in preference to intermittent filtration."

"I am, therefore, and recommended that nothing be done until next year, as there would be no necessity for the purification of the sewage until next summer, and, as Mr. Chipman, in conclusion, 'it appears imperative to at least delay the adoption of the scheme until next year.'

MR. CHIPMAN'S PREVIOUS REPORT.

To show the alleged differences between the report and the answers recently given, the report is reproduced by the company, and the answers are given by Mr. Chipman.

Question 1.—How many acres of land would be required for the sewage farm to be used all the year round?

Answer.—If the sewage requires purifying, 12 acres of land should be laid out immediately and two acres added yearly thereafter, the total of 14 acres being sufficient for the year round.

Question 2.—What would be the cost of the land to be used all the year round?

Answer.—The cost per acre for preparation of the land would not exceed six hundred dollars, exclusive of the cost of the land, which I have taken at two hundred dollars per acre. (See page 12 of report of March 1, 1898.)

Question 3.—Was it your intention to use the land for the year round or only for four months?

Answer.—I do not believe that it will be necessary to operate the land for more than six months out of the twelve during any year, and that in all probability, from one month to four months will answer every requirement. (Extracts from page 13 of report of March 1, 1898.) (Also see page 14 of report of March 1, 1898.)

Question 4.—What would be the cost of the land to be used all the year round?

Answer.—The cost per acre for preparation of the land would not exceed six hundred dollars, exclusive of the cost of the land, which I have taken at two hundred dollars per acre. (See page 12 of report of March 1, 1898.)

Question 5.—Was it your intention to use the land for the year round or only for four months?

Answer.—I do not believe that it will be necessary to operate the land for more than six months out of the twelve during any year, and that in all probability, from one month to four months will answer every requirement. (Extracts from page 13 of report of March 1, 1898.) (Also see page 14 of report of March 1, 1898.)

Question 6.—What would be the cost of the land to be used all the year round?

Answer.—The cost per acre for preparation of the land would not exceed six hundred dollars, exclusive of the cost of the land, which I have taken at two hundred dollars per acre. (See page 12 of report of March 1, 1898.)

Question 7.—Was it your intention to use the land for the year round or only for four months?

Answer.—I do not believe that it will be necessary to operate the land for more than six months out of the twelve during any year, and that in all probability, from one month to four months will answer every requirement. (Extracts from page 13 of report of March 1, 1898.) (Also see page 14 of report of March 1, 1898.)

Question 8.—What would be the cost of the land to be used all the year round?

Answer.—The cost per acre for preparation of the land would not exceed six hundred dollars, exclusive of the cost of the land, which I have taken at two hundred dollars per acre. (See page 12 of report of March 1, 1898.)

Question 9.—Was it your intention to use the land for the year round or only for four months?

Answer.—I do not believe that it will be necessary to operate the land for more than six months out of the twelve during any year, and that in all probability, from one month to four months will answer every requirement. (Extracts from page 13 of report of March 1, 1898.) (Also see page 14 of report of March 1, 1898.)

Question 10.—What would be the cost of the land to be used all the year round?

Answer.—The cost per acre for preparation of the land would not exceed six hundred dollars, exclusive of the cost of the land, which I have taken at two hundred dollars per acre. (See page 12 of report of March 1, 1898.)

Question 11.—Was it your intention to use the land for the year round or only for four months?

Answer.—I do not believe that it will be necessary to operate the land for more than six months out of the twelve during any year, and that in all probability, from one month to four months will answer every requirement. (Extracts from page 13 of report of March 1, 1898.) (Also see page 14 of report of March 1, 1898.)

ings, machinery, etc. By this act the establishment, maintenance, and operation of the farm are to be subject to such conditions, restrictions and regulations as to the areas of the same, the plan or system of sewage disposal, the mode of operation, the disposal of operation and precautions to be observed, as may be prescribed by the provincial board of health, and the provincial board of health has within the last few years, and since my first report was made, permitted the city of Chatham to take its water supply from the River Thames, I would suggest that the board be requested to state the probable degree of pollution that will now be demanded in the purification of the year that treatment will be necessary before the city proceeds with the construction of the disposal works. My own opinion is that the sewage from London cannot affect the water supply of Chatham, even if discharged untreated directly into the river, and if no local nuisance is created within the city limits, no nuisance can possibly arise beyond those limits. I have held from the first, and now maintain, that the sewage under construction for diverting works under Carling's Creek and the two branches of the river, and conveying it to a point some distance below the city before discharging it into the river, whether purified or not, are for the benefit of London and its citizens. (See page 8 of report of Feb. 18, 1892, also see Goodnow's report page xv, second paragraph.)

Question 12.—What will be the cost for operating the farm annually? Give details of expense.

Answer.—Four laborers and a foreman should be sufficient to operate the beds during the summer months. (See report of March 1, 1898, page 12.)

Estimated annual operating expenses if beds be operated for four months per year:

Four laborers, 4 months \$600 00
One team, 4 months 200 00
Repairs, tools, etc. 200 00

Annual operating expenses, operated six months per year:

Foreman, 12 months \$650 00
Four laborers, 6 months 1,050 00
One team, 6 months 300 00
Repairs, tools, etc. 300 00

Annual operating expenses if operated 12 months:

Foreman, 12 months \$700 00
Four laborers, 12 months 2,100 00
One team, 12 months 400 00
Repairs, tools, etc. 400 00

The above estimates are for the year 1899 and 1900. In 1910 these operating expenses, if properly managed, will be increased by about 50 per cent.

Question 13.—Is there sufficient land in the farm, Norton and Trobridge, for the sewage farm purposes?

Answer.—If the filtration beds be operated the year round, there is not a sufficient area of available land in the farm, Norton and Trobridge, for the sewage farm purposes. Farm "B" should be purchased for the sewage farm purposes, and the farm "C" or other additional lands will be required.

Question 14.—Give statement in detail of actual cost of complete sewer system in accordance with your report.

Answer.—Estimated cost of works not under contract:

1. Farm "A," 60 acres, at \$200 \$12,000
2. Farm "B," 25 acres, at \$200 5,000
3. Farm "C," 25 acres, at \$200 5,000
4. Section "A," trunk sewer 4,000
5. Section "B," trunk sewer 10,000
6. Section "C," trunk sewer 10,000
7. Engineering and contingencies 2,000
Total \$38,000

Works completed and under contract \$133,000

The amount collected from frontage assessments, 12 and 14 acres, and the King street bridge should cover the cost of the additional land and beds required for many years.

Question 15.—Great you consider that the farms operated all the year round will become offensive to passers by at any time?

Answer.—Not if properly managed.

Question 16.—What lands do you intend to purchase for the sewage farm?

Answer.—All the land bounded on the north by the River Thames, on the northeast by the G. T. R., and on the south by the Pipe Line road, and on the west by the high ground parallel with the west cove.

Question 17.—In case the farm becomes a nuisance, what alternative treatment would you suggest, and what would be the annual cost of that event?

Answer.—Retain the filtration beds, but add chemical treatment. It is quite possible that some simpler and less expensive method will be evolved within a few years than any now known. Bacteriological beds have been adopted in a few places in Great Britain, but they have not been in operation a sufficient length of time to warrant their adoption here.

Question 18.—Was it your intention to purchase sewage farms "A," "B," and "C," shown on your plan, dated 1892, and if so, how many acres did you intend to prepare at once for sewage purposes?

Answer.—Purchase "A" and "B," and lay out 30 acres within two years.

A Distinguished Visitor.

There arrived this morning at Strong's Pharmacy, from Bradford, six dozen bottles of that celebrated medicine, Merrill's System Tonic. This is not a patent medicine, but a reliable remedy prescribed by three eminent doctors and dispensed by a druggist. Purifies the blood, builds up the system, strengthens the nerves and regulates the bowels. Price 50 cents for 50 doses. Get a bottle today while it lasts.

Hot water lamps are being set up in London with slot arrangements by which hot coffee, coffee or soup can be obtained, and the water heated.

No one need fear cholera or any summer complaint if they have a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial ready to use. It cures all disorders of the bowels promptly, and causes a healthy and natural action. This is a medicine adapted for the poor and old, rich and poor, and is rapidly becoming the most popular medicine for cholera, dysentery, etc., in the market.

Always use Shake in Your Shoes when breaking in new boots. 25 cents.

The Fly has come to the front. 3411

In answering advertisements or in inquiring at a store respecting something advertised kindly mention that you saw the advertisement in this paper

RHODES' RAILWAY AT GIBRALTAR BAY

Survey for a Line Through African Gold Fields.

British Government Asked to Protect the Public From Peers

Who Lend Their Titles to Stock Company Enterprises.

A Scotchman Leaves His Fortune to the Public—Germany's New Warships—A British Engineer in India Murdered.

RHODES' RAILWAY.

Capetown, July 25.—Mr. Rhodes has ordered surveys to be made for a railway from Bulawayo to Gwelo and on through the gold country to Sarika Gorge on the Zambezi.

GREECE PAYS UP.

Constantinople, July 25.—Intelligence has been received here that the last instalment of the Greek war indemnity has been given to the Imperial Ottoman Bank on the appointed date.

NO TRIP TO CANADA.

London, July 25.—The National Army Association, finding it impossible to collect sufficient funds, and having been refused a grant from the treasury, has postponed its projected visit to Canada until next year.

A PEER PROTESTS.

London, July 25.—Counsel for Earl Windhelsea, in a letter published in the newspapers, has made a formal denial of the statement made by Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley in court yesterday that he had paid the earl \$50,000 for acting as chairman for one of the bicycle tube manufacturing concerns.

BRITISH ENGINEER KILLED.

Calcutta, July 25.—F. S. Wilde, executive engineer in the North Cachar hills, employed in the extension of the Assam-Bengal Railway, was murdered by Pathans between Langling and Hathakali. A reward of 5,000 rupees has been offered, but up to the present the murderers have remained undiscovered.

A RICH MAN'S WILL.

London, July 25.—Sir William Fraser, deputy keeper of the record of Scotland, who died recently, left personal estate valued at \$23,000, the whole of which is given to public uses. For instance, \$100,000 to be found homes for the poor of Glasgow; \$100,000 to found a professorship of ancient history in Edinburgh; \$50,000 to the library of the university, and the residue to the university and the Royal Infirmary.

BISMARCK'S HEALTH.

Hamburg, July 25.—The Hamburg Nachrichten says: "Prince Bismarck's condition still gives employment to his physicians, but there is no ground for anxiety. The path from which he has been suffering continues, but the last two nights have been comparatively good. His appetite begins to improve, and his spirits are good. When told yesterday that foreign athletes had called at the castle to pay their respects, he said: 'Tell them I myself have been standing on my head for a week or two.'"

GERMANY'S NEW WARSHIPS.

Berlin, July 25.—Of the ships at present being built for the German navy, the small cruiser Gazelle will leave Krupp's yard at the end of this month. At the end of August a cruiser of the second-class will be launched by the shipyard of the Kaiser Friedrich III. will be finished, and towards the end of December the submarine force will be increased by three vessels, together with three cruisers of the second-class—the Hertha, the Greya and the Victoria Louise.

BOOMING CANADA.

London, July 25.—Prof. Robertson is booming Canada daily in the English journals, and is also taking up a decided line in favor of the preferential tariff. He suggests in the St. James' Evening Post, dated July 22, that wheat of 2s 6d per quarter for a specific and limited period of five years would not add one farthing to the cost of a four-pound loaf, and that the British consumer while it would give an enormous impetus to wheat growing in Canada and in the United States.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

London, July 25.—Replying in the House of Commons today to Sir Charles Dilke, who asked what answer the Foreign Office gave to the British protest against the tearing down of huts at Flat Bay, Nid., by the crews of warships for illicitly landed goods, the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, said the commodore had not admitted it was an infringement of the treaty of Utrecht. Her Majesty's government, Mr. Chamberlain said, was considering the appointment of a commissioner to inquire into the short question.

Mr. Robert Ashcroft, Conservative member for Oldham, of which place he is the president of the law association, will ask the government leader, Mr. A. J. Balfour, the first lord of the treasury, whether, in view of the revelations made by Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley, the company promoter, the bankruptcy court, as to payments made to the peers and others, the government at next session of parliament, will appoint a committee to consider means for protecting company investors.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

July 25. At. From.

Suez New York Bremen
Pennsylvania New York Hamburg
Belona Father Point Shields
Concordia Father Point Glasgow
Germania Queenstown New York
Glenora Queenstown New York
Patria Hamburg New York
Nile Liverpool St. John
Isle of Man Liverpool St. John
Lugano Liverpool St. John

Throw Away Your Pill Boxes.

Why take pills when every dose only makes another more necessary? Merrill's System Tonic tones the liver and restores the muscular power to the bowels, thus curing constipation, to cure cured. When the bowels are right dyspepsia and nervous troubles disappear so pleasant to take does it. Sold at W. T. Strong & Co's Drug Store.

Shake in Your Shoes has cured thousands of feet. Will cure yours. 25 cents.

Work on the Spanish Side Stopped by British Protest.

The Spanish Assured That the Americans Will Conduct No Military Operations There—British Neutrality.

London, July 25.—The Gibraltar correspondent of the Daily News says: A curious exchange of civilities has passed between Great Britain and Spain. The Spanish consul, here, under instructions from Madrid, called on Sir Robert Biddulph, governor and commander-in-chief at Gibraltar, expressing concern lest the Americans should find "facilities" at Gibraltar. The governor replied that the Spanish Government might rest quite easy for if Commodore Watson came, the authorities would act strictly according to the Queen's proclamation, copies of which, he said, had just been distributed to all the chief officials of the garrison.

Spain for the last fortnight has been making extensive preparations in the Bay of Gibraltar. Twenty guns have been shipped to Ceuta, and forty have been moved around the bay. There are 11,000 men at Algeciras, and 1,000 engineers are daily working at the batteries and fortified trenches behind the cemetery of Linea, a mile north of the British lines. A couple of guns have been creased up behind the Queen of Spain's Chair, commanding the north front of the works. Even if intended