

EVERY WOMAN SHOULD READ THIS LETTER ABOUT

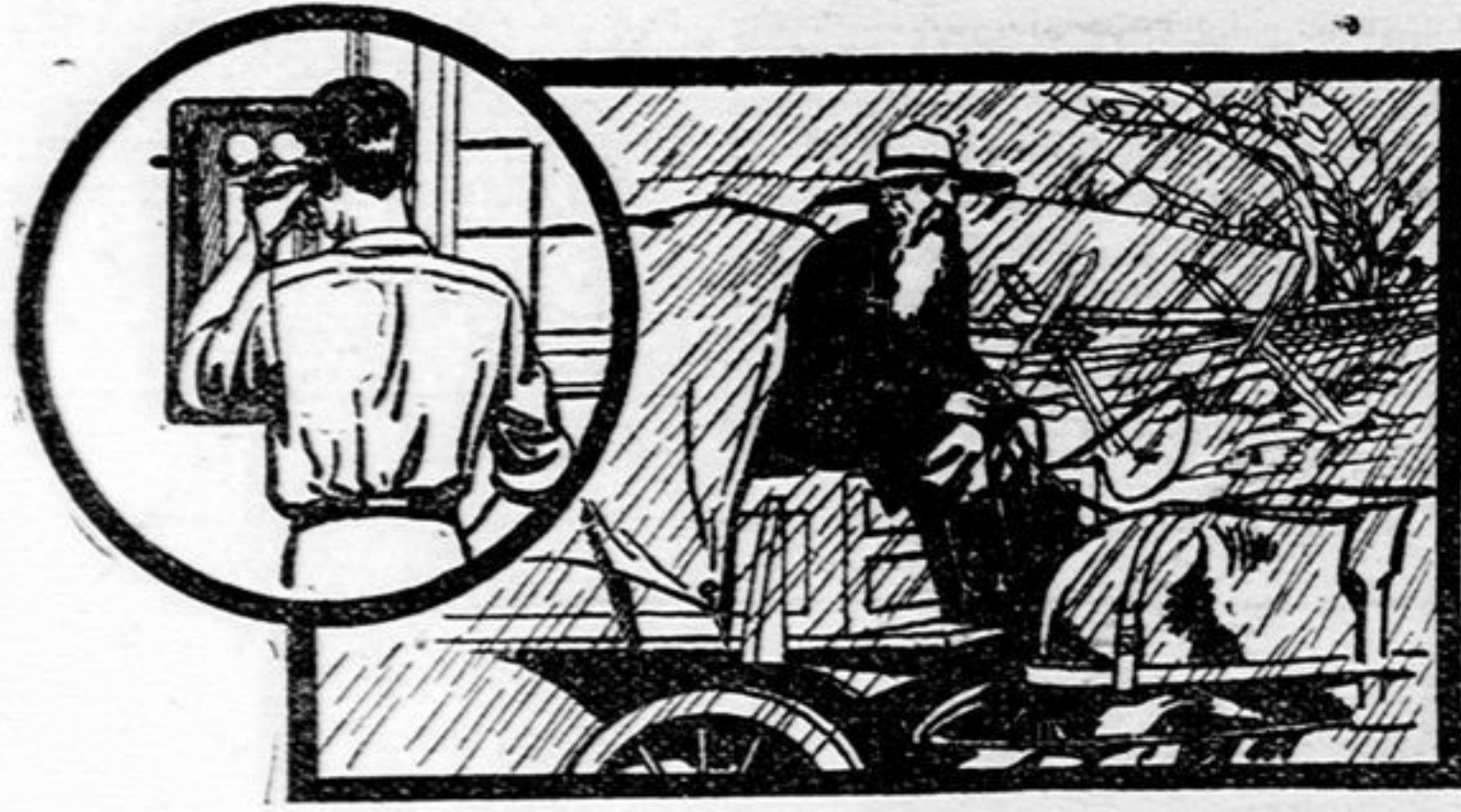
St. Lawrence Sugar

Laboratory of Provincial Government Analyst.

MONTREAL, 22nd February, 1909. I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have drawn by my own hand ten samples of the St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co's EXTRA STANDARD GRANULATED SUGAR, indiscriminately taken from four lots of about 150 barrels each and six lots of about 450 bags each. I have analyzed same and find them uniformly to contain 99.99/100 to 100 per cent of pure cane sugar, with no impurities whatever.

(Signed) MILTON L. HERSEY, M. Sc. L.L.D. Provincial Government Analyst.

The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co. Limited MONTREAL 38



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THE farmer with the Bell Telephone Service at hand doesn't have to travel in rainy weather.

The Bell Telephone Service saves him all that. There are always a lot of rainy-day chores about the farm.

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THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA,

THOMAS J. TILLEY, Local Manager.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC COMMISSION REPORT ON LOCAL POWER COMPANY'S PLANT

Below will be found the complete report of the Hydro-Electric Commission on the local power plant. A careful perusal of the same by our readers is suggested:

April 16th, 1911.

Hon. Adam Beck, Chairman, Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Toronto, Ont.

DEAR SIR:

Attached hereto is a detailed report on the plant of the Light, Heat and Power Co. of Lindsay, Ont., also a report, with estimates, dealing with the proposal of the Municipality of Lindsay to purchase the Company's plant.

The Company's generating plant is located at Fenelon Falls, and all power is transmitted at 11,000 volts to Lindsay, where the sub-station is located.

The distribution of the power sold and the resulting revenue for different classes of service show that the lighting service, while it produces 65 per cent. of the total revenue, uses only 24 per cent. of the total output of power, and the industrial load, while it produced only 34 per cent. of the total revenue, consumes 76 per cent. of the total output of the power. This would indicate that any revision of rates should tend toward a reduction of unit rates for incandescent lighting the present net rates being 9.35 cents for residential and a special rate of 8 cents for certain classes of commercial lighting.

The kilowatt hours sold under general rate for lighting during 1910, amounted to 14,649, and kilowatt hours sold under the special lighting rate amounted to 54,730. The total quantity of power sold for all classes of lighting was 450,000 kilowatt hours, and 1,461,000 kilowatt hours were sold for power.

POWER CONDITIONS

The maximum instantaneous load at the switchboard of the plant at Fenelon Falls during 1910, was approximately 9.10 h.p. The average annual load was about 155 h.p., which makes the load factor about 39 per cent.

These figures were derived from the station

alled, it was necessary to assume an arbitrary value for power factor which necessarily makes the above figures approximate. They are sufficiently close, however, to demonstrate the necessity of improving the load factor if the Municipality were to purchase the power under a contract similar to that entered into by the Municipalities in the Niagara System. This can be best done by increasing the industrial load and at the same time encourage customers to enter into limited hours contracts.

DISTRIBUTION AND DATE OF POWER BY MUNICIPALITY

In the event of the Town of Lindsay definitely deciding to acquire control of the local power situation, three alternative courses of procedure seem to be worth considering: first to purchase outright the low tension distribution system, and contract with the commission or with the Company for a supply of power delivered at the low tension busbars in the Lindsay sub-station; second to purchase outright the transmission line and low tension distribution system, and contract with the Commission or the Company for a supply of power delivered at the high tension busbars of Fenelon Falls; third, to purchase outright the entire property of the Lindsay Light, Heat and Power Co., including water-rights, generating plant, transmission line and distribution system.

In the first case, the price paid to the Company would include profit on generation, step-up transforming and transmission. In 2nd case, the price paid to the Company would include a profit on generating and step-up transformation only. This advantage is to a certain extent offset by the fact that the transmission line is not by any means a first-class piece of construction, and the depreciation and maintenance charges would be high, so that the second alternative would have no advantage over the first unless the transmission line could be acquired strictly on the basis of its present physical worth. There is no

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A reliable French regulator; never fails. These pills are exceedingly powerful in regulating the generative portion of the female system. Remove all cheap imitations. Dr. de Van's are sold at 25¢ box, or three for \$1.00. Mailed to any address.

reasonable hope of doing this as the line is at present an integral part of a very profitable going concern.

Under the third alternative, the Municipality would have complete control of the system from the point of generation to the Customers' service connections. This would place all matters relating to the cost of power entirely under the control of the Municipality. It would also relieve the Municipality of contract restrictions which might prove onerous if the Municipal market retained its present characteristics.

Under the first two schemes a low load factor would have the effect of penalizing the generating company, and compensation would have to be provided for in the cost of power and in the terms and conditions of the contract. If the Municipality owned the generating plant, the effect of a low load-factor would be shifted back one step to the water supply, which would entail no penalty, and consequently no pecuniary compensation or contract restriction.

Another important point to consider is that in owning the transmission line and distribution system, the Municipality will require the expenditure of considerable sums annually for maintenance and a yearly sinking fund appropriation to hold the system at its present value. If the generating plant is purchased, the Municipality will have, in it, an asset which is a constantly depreciating asset which will have, in the power site and water rights, an appreciating asset, the increasing value of which will go a long way toward balancing the shrinkage in value of the depreciating portion of the system.

The appreciation in value of the power site is due to two causes; first, because the constantly increasing cost of fuel generated power makes all hydraulic power sites relatively more valuable; secondly, because the storage works in the Trent River watershed are being constantly enlarged and improved and the resulting increase in low water flow becomes more apparent year by year. As a result, the water powers on the Trent Valley Canal System, of which that at Fenelon Falls is one, become more valuable year by year, and the best obtainable regulation of flow has not yet been realized by any means.

In view of the above, it should require no further argument to prove that the best plan for the Municipality to follow is to acquire the entire plant and rights of the Lindsay Light, Heat & Power Company, provided they can be purchased for a figure within reason, and to consider the other two alternatives only on condition that unsurmountable difficulties arise in carrying on the negotiations for complete purchase.

POWER CAPACITY

Up to the present time the plant has never suffered from shortage of water, and when the regulation of the upper waters has reached a maximum of efficiency, the dependable flow may reasonably be assumed to be in the neighborhood of 1000 second feet, of which about 750 second-feet could be used by the Power Company under its lease. Under a head of 26 feet, this would generate 1775 hydraulic horsepower, and as there is about 5 sq. miles of storage area tributary to the head-works, the plant would easily carry 2000 h. p. or more on peak load.

The Company has under consideration an addition to the plant which will double its present capacity, and in view of the above, such a step would seem to be justifiable in so far as the hydraulic capacity of the site is concerned.

ESTIMATES

The estimates presented herewith are based on two assumptions: first, that the plant be operated in its present condition and at the present rates for one year; second, that \$70,000 additional be expended at once in improving the plant and doubling its present capacity. The surplus shown in each case is based on the Company's actual revenue for 1910, and with a normal expansion of business for 1911, the actual surplus could reasonably be expected to exceed the figures given in the estimates.

Outside of interest, sinking fund and depreciation, the annual charges in the attached estimates are based on the Company's 1910 balance sheet, the different items being altered in some instances to suit new conditions.

As regards operating the plant in its present shape, it must be borne in mind that this involves a certain amount of risk as to continuity of service as the plant has no spare capacity under peak load conditions. Ordinarily, operation under such a condition could not be recommended, but in this case it happens that the plant owned and operated by the Municipality of Fenelon Falls is situated directly across the river from the plant of the Lindsay Light, Heat & Power Company, and there is a mutual agreement between these two for interchange of power in case of breakdown. For this season, the Town of Lindsay might with a reasonable amount of risk obtain satisfactory service from the plant in its present condition, leaving out of account, of course, the possibility of a protracted shut-down due to the destruction or serious injury of some portion of the plant. Operating on this basis, the estimate indicates that the resulting annual charges would be \$26,629, and the surplus based on last year's revenue would be \$10,920.

In Estimate No. 2 the \$70,000 additional investment would largely

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I Was Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Waurika, Okla.—"I had female troubles for seven years, was all run down, and so nervous I could not do anything. The doctors treated me for different things but did me no good. I got so bad that I could not sleep day or night. While in this condition I read of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and began its use and wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for advice. In a short time I had gained my average weight and am now strong and well."



—Mrs. SALLIE STEVENS, R. F. D. No. 3, Box 31, Waurika, Okla.

Another Grateful Woman

London, Ont.—I feel as if I could not tell others enough about the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I was so weak and tired that I could not rest nights. A friend recommended your Compound and I soon gained health and strength and could not wish to sleep better. I know other women who have taken it for the same purpose and they join me in praising it.—Mrs. Wm. A. BUFFY, 905 Dame St., London, Ont.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has surely cured many cases of female ills, such as inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, and nervous prostration.

time double the capacity of the generating plant. The total annual charges would then be \$32,479, and the surplus based on last year's revenue would be \$5,070.

Owing to the fact that the Company's present cash reserve will not be available to the town in the event of purchase, it is proposed to re-establish this fund out of the surplus which will be realized from one year's operation of the plant at the present existing rates. As above shown, this fund at the end of a year's operation would amount to \$10,920 under the first estimate, or to \$5,070 under the second estimate.

In view of existing conditions, it would seem that the town could reasonably undertake to operate the plant in its present condition for a year, and the resulting surplus carried to rest would put the system on a safe financial basis. The attention of the management could thereafter be given to improvement of plant, extension and improvement of service, and to reduction of rates.

Respectfully submitted, "P.W.T." Chief Engineer.

ESTIMATE NO. 1. Based on assumption that plant is operated for one year in its present condition and at existing rates, relying on the Fenelon Falls Municipal Plant for reserve power:

Capital Cost—	
Purchase price.....	\$230,000
Annual Charges—	
Annual Renewals and Repairs.....	1,350
Insurance.....	375
Right-of-way Rental.....	300
Taxes.....	1,000
Rent.....	150
Depreciation Charge on Existing System.....	4,474
Operation and Administration.....	45,000
Interest at 12 per cent. on \$230,000.....	10,350
Sinking fund 1.8 per cent. \$230,000.....	4,140
Total Annual Charges.....	26,629
Revenue for 1910.....	37,549
Estimated Surplus.....	\$ 10,920

ESTIMATE NO. 2. Providing for the expenditure of \$70,000 on Capital Account immediately upon assuming control of the present system, thereby doubling the capacity of the generating plant:

Capital Cost—	
Purchase price.....	\$230,000
Additional plant and improvements.....	70,000
Total Capital Investment.....	\$300,000
Annual Charges—	
Annual Renewals and Repairs.....	1,350
Insurance.....	400
Right-of-way Rental.....	300
Taxes.....	1,000
Rent.....	150
Depreciation charge on existing system.....	4,164
Depreciation charge on additional plant.....	915
Operation and administration.....	5,000
Interest at 12 per cent. on \$300,000.....	13,500
Sinking Fund 1.8 per cent. on \$300,000.....	5,400
Total Annual Charges.....	\$ 32,479
Revenue for 1910.....	37,549
Estimated Surplus.....	\$ 5,070

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S

MOTHERS' DAY ON MAY 14TH

"To honor the best mother who ever lived—your own."

That is the reason why, on Sunday May 14, many thousands of people will "wear a flower for mother's sake," a white flower for mother's memory, or a bright flower for mother's living.

Easter has been observed and celebrated with the lavish distribution of flowers since early times; there is a record of the celebration of Christmas in the year 180, yet although the mothers of the world are older than Easter, older than Christmas, and have held reverence for more years than man's history shows, it is only within the past three years that the idea has been propagated of holding a special day to their honor.

Three years ago the first Mother's Day was held in the United States, when flowers were worn by all those who had heard of the suggestion; and when many mothers awoke to find that their sons and daughters though scattered far and wide, had sent them bouquets to remind them that it was Mother's Day.

The movement grew rapidly and by the following year had spread from the city of Philadelphia, where it originated, to cities, towns and villages through the Union. This year the idea has spread to Canada and there is every indication that on the second Sunday in May which is the date fixed for its celebration, everybody will "wear a flower for Mother's sake."

In some cities Mother's Day has already been proclaimed by the Mayor. In the proclamation issued by the Mayor of Lincoln, Nebraska, His Worship says: "I hereby recommend that the Second Sunday in May be set apart as Mother's Day and that on that date every man and boy and every stranger within our gates wear a flower in honor of his mother. And I suggest that the day be made a special occasion for sending flowers to the sick in the hospitals and to the orphans in public and denominational institutions."

In some cities the movement has been fostered by the Y.M.C.A. and in others by the women's clubs; in yet others it has been taken up and actually supported by the churches. In fact everywhere it has been suggested the idea has been pushed forward with an enthusiasm showing the honor the citizens felt towards "the best mother who ever lived—your own." It is an idea that has appealed peculiarly in the districts where the mother is many miles away, and should be honored especially by those new Canadian citizens who, coming to Canada from other parts of the Empire, have been forced to leave behind them in lands far away, mothers and others whom they have loved dearly and who they may never again see on this earth. To these, the simple flower to be worn on May 14 should bring back tender memories of childhood days; the "white flower for mother's memory, or the bright flower for mother's living" should awaken in them a response which will carry them back from the stress and toil of modern life. To these it should be delightful to send to their mother a letter or a copy of The Post telling her what Mother's Day stands for, and then to arrange with a home florist either direct or through one of the local houses, to send her a bouquet of flowers on Sunday, May 14 in order that she shall feel a thrill of pride to think that her sons far away are thinking of her. To the mothers at home in Canada it can be arranged that when she awakes on Mother's Day she will find a bouquet beside her bed, while her sons and daughters will wear the badge denoting their visible sign of love and honor for "the best mother that ever lived—your own."

To those who wear the white flower for mother's memory, the second Sunday in May is growing to be one of the days to be honored as solemnly as any religious festival. When the members of the family join together, mother is the subject of conversation her life can be seen from an even better perspective than when she was living; her sacrifices and her struggles can be seen better and her love and devotion stands out to be understood better by those who are beginning to tread the same paths themselves.

Low Water in Lakes

Minden Echo: We have been informed on good authority that there will be no great rush of water this year, as a result of the melting snow. In fact the lakes out north are not full, and the snow is all gone. There was no frost in the ground, and much of the water was taken up by absorption. The creeks are low, and unless rains make up the deficiency the water will be practically all gone when the driv-

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H. A. HOLMES, Manager Lindsay

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Bobcaygeon Teachers Resign

At a recent meeting of the Bobcaygeon School Board the secretary read the resignations of Mr. Simpson, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. McKay, Mr. Young, and one to Saskatoon, and not being sure about his length of absence, The secretary said that Miss The secretary would not say anything about the resignation. But it stated she thought she, about