

SAVE MONEY BY CENTRAL HEATING

Utilize Some Coal Twice Through New Scheme.

MAY SOLVE FUEL PROBLEM

J. A. E. Braden Gives Instructive Address At Baconian Club.

J. A. E. Braden, a member of the Baconian Club, read an interesting and timely paper on the fuel situation at a meeting of the club on Saturday night in the London Life building. Owing to limited time Mr. Braden was unable to go into the matter as thoroughly as he would have liked, but gave the members some interesting information on the present-day coal situation.

Following is the paper read by Mr. Braden:

The fuel situation in Ontario is one of the most serious problems that we are forced to deal with, owing to the winter conditions in winter, the difficulties of transportation, and the high price of anthracite coal, which is used almost entirely for domestic purposes. The only pure anthracite coal area in Ontario is in the State of Pennsylvania, and to which source of supply in the Province of Ontario look for requirements.

IMPORTED BY RAIL.

Approximately 42 per cent. of all the coal imported into Canada is brought in by water, 46 per cent. by rail and 12 per cent. by ferry. Ontario's supply is mostly brought in by rail, and one of the difficulties centers about the "breakaway." In the winter time the Canadian railroads are unable to accept freight in quantity and at the rate at which it is delivered by the American railroads, with the result that there is a limited quantity of coal for the province, which must be distributed as far as it will go.

When winter weather the Canadian railroads are not in a position to handle more than 100 cars per day over the frontier, and it is over this point that our whole supply must come during the winter months.

This is a serious matter, especially in Southern Ontario, which in turn has a comparatively short haul from the Pennsylvania mines has depended on an all-rail coal rather than on the development of water facilities on the Erie and Lake Ontario.

PERIODIC SHORTAGE.

At interesting feature of the production of anthracite coal is that the shortage supply occurs periodically largely due to climatic conditions. Some winters are unusually severe, and during such times the Central Atlantic States, which draw a very moderate supply of anthracite from the mines during temperate winter, require a great amount of coal, resulting in the restriction of supplies to the more northerly territory, including Ontario and Central Canada.

Our safety during such periods depends upon the successful shipment of adequate supplies of anthracite from a very limited field and across a highly congested transportation area to our consuming centers.

Such a situation is not strategically sound and should not continue to be a standing risk.

We are also faced with the danger that the United States might at any time decide to retain their entire supply of anthracite for the use of their own people, and there is at the present time, and has been for some time past, very strong agitation by American nationalists against the export of anthracite to Canada. If this agitation

should prevail and an embargo be placed on the export of anthracite to Canada, we would suddenly find ourselves facing an emergency which we were wholly unprepared for.

PRICE HIGHER YET.

The price of anthracite has steadily risen during the past 10 years until today it is higher than it ever was, and the chances are it will be still higher during the next 10 years, if you are able to obtain it at all.

The entire anthracite field is controlled by a few powerful companies who are fully aware of the fact that we depend entirely upon the production of their mines and must have anthracite for our domestic purposes, as our heating equipment has been constructed for the use of anthracite and is not suitable for the burning of a substitute.

It is to be hoped that undue advantage will not be taken of the helping position we are placed in, but there is nothing to prevent undue advantage being taken. We should, therefore, be prepared to look after ourselves and not be at the mercy of these corporations of the people to the south of us.

It must also be borne in mind that we have no coal areas of any kind in this province except a small deposit of lignite near James Bay, and that the Pennsylvania fields will not last forever.

It has been estimated by experts who have studied the situation carefully that the Pennsylvania fields will last for possibly 80 to 100 years at the present rate of about 90,000,000 tons per year for the United States and 4,000,000 tons per year for Canada.

SAVING IN COST?

Granting that the fuel value is practically equal (and it is claimed that it is), there would be a saving in cost where the individual equipment and the central heating system of nearly 50 per cent. in the price alone, without considering the handling charges.

From a careful investigation made by the statistical branch of the fuel control department at Ottawa for the year 1915, it was found that the average cost of handling anthracite in the Province of Ontario and Quebec approximated \$2.25 per ton, to which add the excess cost of anthracite f.o.b. stations of approximately \$2.89, making a total estimated saving of \$5 per ton.

From this would have to be subtracted the cost of handling bituminous coal to a central station, say \$1 per ton. The other schemes which have been advanced to provide a substitute for anthracite are the use of oil, the use of electricity and the use of coke.

As for oil a fuel there is a great shortage of oil than anthracite coal. We import 58 per cent. of our oil from the United States and experts claim that at the present rate of consumption there is only enough oil to last for 25 years, so that there is a greater danger of our oil supplies being cut off than our supply of anthracite coal. The amount of electricity available for general heating purposes is not sufficient and is too expensive. Coke appears to be the nearest substitute, provided the by-products could be obtained and sold for commercial purposes, which would make the price of coke within reason. The manufacturers of coke on a large scale, however, would call for a tremendous initial expenditure and could not be sold at as reasonable a price as bituminous coal (from which it is made) unless the by-products could be used commercially. At the present time, at any rate, bituminous coal is the only substitute which is both cheap, plentiful and thrifty.

NEW FURNACE TYPE.

It would, therefore, seem that to overcome these difficulties a special type of furnace will have to be constructed for the burning of bituminous coal and the necessary changes made in the construction of our houses for that purpose. In other words, we must sooner or later discard the heating equipment now in use and adopt that which will be suitable for the change in fuel.

The officers of the fuel control at Ottawa, while making inquiries into the operation of central heating plants in various parts of the United States for the purpose of ascertaining what progress

been made in that direction, and have found that great advances have been made, and in some cities central heating by the use of bituminous coal is an accomplished fact.

CENTRAL HEATING.

The chief advantages claimed under the central heating plan are as follows:

1. The elimination of individual service in attending the furnace.
2. Greater possibilities in the way of physical efficiency in the use of coal.
3. Greater saving in expense.

Referring to the last two items, it is claimed that the average efficiency of the Canadian house-heating equipment does not exceed 50 per cent. and that half of the heat value of coal is lost up the chimney in converting it into applied heat. On the other hand, a central heating plant in charge of experienced stokers should reach an efficiency of from 80 to 70 per cent. after allowing for the loss in transmitting the heat to its destination.

The central heating plant also insures regularity and uniformity in temperature. Considering the question of the relative cost of burning anthracite in the individual equipment and that of burning bituminous coal in a central heating plant, it has been found by the fuel control organization at Ottawa that the average cost of anthracite per ton was 22.89 higher than bituminous coal. The figure was reached by analyzing the customs valuations at the mines of all classes of coal imported into Canada during a period of 20 years.

SAVING IN COST?

Granting that the fuel value is practically equal (and it is claimed that it is), there would be a saving in cost where the individual equipment and the central heating system of nearly 50 per cent. in the price alone, without considering the handling charges.

From a careful investigation made by the statistical branch of the fuel control department at Ottawa for the year 1915, it was found that the average cost of handling anthracite in the Province of Ontario and Quebec approximated \$2.25 per ton, to which add the excess cost of anthracite f.o.b. stations of approximately \$2.89, making a total estimated saving of \$5 per ton.

From this would have to be subtracted the cost of handling bituminous coal to a central station, say \$1 per ton. The other schemes which have been advanced to provide a substitute for anthracite are the use of oil, the use of electricity and the use of coke.

As for oil a fuel there is a great shortage of oil than anthracite coal. We import 58 per cent. of our oil from the United States and experts claim that at the present rate of consumption there is only enough oil to last for 25 years, so that there is a greater danger of our oil supplies being cut off than our supply of anthracite coal. The amount of electricity available for general heating purposes is not sufficient and is too expensive. Coke appears to be the nearest substitute, provided the by-products could be obtained and sold for commercial purposes, which would make the price of coke within reason. The manufacturers of coke on a large scale, however, would call for a tremendous initial expenditure and could not be sold at as reasonable a price as bituminous coal (from which it is made) unless the by-products could be used commercially. At the present time, at any rate, bituminous coal is the only substitute which is both cheap, plentiful and thrifty.

NEW FURNACE TYPE.

It would, therefore, seem that to overcome these difficulties a special type of furnace will have to be constructed for the burning of bituminous coal and the necessary changes made in the construction of our houses for that purpose. In other words, we must sooner or later discard the heating equipment now in use and adopt that which will be suitable for the change in fuel.

The officers of the fuel control at Ottawa, while making inquiries into the operation of central heating plants in various parts of the United States for the purpose of ascertaining what progress

THE ANSWER IS NOT ONE SINGLE TRUCK

Pertinent Question Asked Regarding Establishment of Civic Garage.

In view of past happenings Commissioner Phillip Pocock does not think it would be wise to establish a Civic Garage Commission to become a party to any arrangement whereby a joint civic garage would be established.

Referring to the last two items, it is claimed that the average efficiency of the Canadian house-heating equipment does not exceed 50 per cent. and that half of the heat value of coal is lost up the chimney in converting it into applied heat. On the other hand, a central heating plant in charge of experienced stokers should reach an efficiency of from 80 to 70 per cent. after allowing for the loss in transmitting the heat to its destination.

The central heating plant also insures regularity and uniformity in temperature. Considering the question of the relative cost of burning anthracite in the individual equipment and that of burning bituminous coal in a central heating plant, it has been found by the fuel control organization at Ottawa that the average cost of anthracite per ton was 22.89 higher than bituminous coal. The figure was reached by analyzing the customs valuations at the mines of all classes of coal imported into Canada during a period of 20 years.

Sir Adam Beck

Continued From Page One

improvement had also been made in the administration buildings and other alterations were now under consideration.

Coming to the annual financial report Sir Adam pointed out that in spite of the fact that the average cost per patient was lower than any other institution in Ontario it stood in the same position as far as free treatment was concerned.

IT IS A FREE HOSPITAL inasmuch as tubercular patients are concerned, he said, "and no charges are made for patients who are not domiciled in any municipality."

Total maintenance accounts for the year was \$74,276.32, which, after deducting \$7,711 for meals sold and charge to other accounts left a net table supply charge of \$66,565.32. Other expenses, including medical and surgical supplies, a \$1,000 allowance for uncollectable fees, \$2,423.50 for depreciation, made a total in all of \$234,655.51.

Revenue included the following amounts: Government grant, \$2,423.50; military patients' fees, \$141,604.75; civilian fees, \$19,486.13; miscellaneous revenue, \$841.50, and miscellaneous revenue, \$841.50, making a total of \$215,355.88.

307 BEDS OCCUPIED.

Sir Adam Beck wanted to know how Dr. Pratten managed to keep expenses down to an average per patient of \$22.80. Dr. Pratten replied that there were a number of reasons, but he thought that careful management had gone into it. The amount of electricity available for general heating purposes is not sufficient and is too expensive. Coke appears to be the nearest substitute, provided the by-products could be obtained and sold for commercial purposes, which would make the price of coke within reason. The manufacturers of coke on a large scale, however, would call for a tremendous initial expenditure and could not be sold at as reasonable a price as bituminous coal (from which it is made) unless the by-products could be used commercially. At the present time, at any rate, bituminous coal is the only substitute which is both cheap, plentiful and thrifty.

Dr. Pratten explained that modern discoveries had revealed the fact that it was possible to provide fresh air with a certain amount of warmth and comfort. This was being successfully done at Byron. Another innovation being worked out with success, he said, is the grouping together of military and civil patients.

The medical superintendent also reported that from a medical standpoint the results of the past year had been very satisfactory. A total of 699 patients had received treatment during the year; 310 beds is the total available accommodation and 280 of these are at present in use for adult cases and 30 for children. Specific treatment is given seven days a week in addition to the regular routine sanatorium attendance. Over 130 patients passed through the medical observation ward during the year; 97 of these were found to be suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis and 7 were diagnosed as non-suffering.

469 MILITARY PATIENTS.

The work of the X-ray department, milk analysis and other operations were outlined by the superintendent. He also reported that the nativity of the patients indicated that the following nationalities had been treated during the year: Canadian, 273 male, 82 female; English, 210 male, 19 female; Irish, 23 male, 1 female; Scotch, 25 male, 3 female. Civilian patients treated totalled 230 and military 469.

All milk used at the institution, eggs and other farm produce were produced at the farm operated in conjunction with the sanatorium. The superintendent asked permission to add to the present herd of cows.

Sir Adam Beck remarked that it might not be wise for the superintendent to let Ontario farmers know that the farm had been a success.

Extensive reports were also given, while mentioning also made of the great work done by ladies' auxiliaries and other social organizations.

Officers elected were as follows: Sir Adam Beck, president; Ibbotson Leonard, vice-president; Gordon Ingram, vice-president; honorary treasurer, H. F. Skye; honorary secretary, G. F. Pearson.

Directors: Hon. C. S. Hyman, D. M. Cameron, G. T. Brown, W. M. Gartsshore, Dr. W. J. Phipps, J. H. Chapman, C. R. Hunt, A. E. Silverwood, W. N. Manning, A. M. Smith, George Bolton, F. Jewell, Philip S. Hobbis, Dr. F. R. Eccles, Thomas Stevens, H. E. Gates, Hume Cronyn, Robt. Greene, A. M. Smart, C. E. Somerville, J. L. Johnson, F. J. Parnell, Arthur Little and T. W. McFarland.

Germany Renews

Continued From Page One

last Saturday, which resulted in the death of nine Germans and the wounding of 24 others, says that for several weeks past the walls and workshops of the plant had been covered with German Nationalist placards. The dispatch continues:

"Immediately on learning of the arrival of the French troops at the works a number of nationalists incited the workmen to resist and urged them not to allow any soldier to leave the plant alive. When members of the workers' council, which had been elected, were left the conference hall they found themselves in the presence of a compact crowd led by enraged nationalists, including numerous students, who were shouting, 'Down with France!'"

DEFENDS DIRECTORS.

ESSEN, April 2.—Herr Shaffer, director-general of the Krupp plant, asserts that the four directors arrested yesterday on charges of inciting last Saturday's shootings were in no way responsible for the trouble.

The French allege that the blowing of the sirens at the works which excited the men could have been ordered by the officials even if they had not ordered the signal. Herr Shaffer points out that it is customary for the men to blow the sirens "as the signal or when there is a sign of danger of any kind."

Herr Hartwig, Oesterlin, Ritter and Bruhn, the directors held, were arrested at their homes early on Easter morning. The Krupp plant is to be closed at least until Wednesday so that the excitement occasioned by the events of the week-end may completely die down.

"CONGRATS" SAYS HE - "THANKS," SAYS WE

And after he was through congratulating The Free Press Classified department, Mr. C. Berryhill, 9 Byron avenue, turned right around and congratulated himself for deciding to let one of our little ads. sell his portable garage for him.

Mr. Berryhill had never advertised before. However, after some hesitation, he decided he would try an ad in the Classified columns of The Free Press and see what it would do in assisting him to find a buyer for his garage, which was a portable one made of metal.

So he inserted the ad, and ordered it to run for three days. He was considerably surprised, therefore, and more than delighted when he closed a satisfactory deal a few hours after the ad was inserted.

Why don't YOU call 5200 and let a Free Press ad help you in sending or selling?

160 Workers

Continued From Page One

be featured by a 40 minute entertainment by the "Kwanis Jollies." There will be another meeting on Friday night at the Masonic Temple and a splendid entertainment will be put on by some little dancers under the direction of Miss Wynne Pryce, of the Y. W. C. A.

Institutions that will benefit by the welfare campaign are the Aged People's Home, Child Welfare Association, Women's Sanatorium Aid, Salvation Army, London Health Association, Day Nursery, Children's Aid Society, Protestant Orphanage, Mount Hope Home, St. Joseph's Orphanage, Young Women's Christian Association, Victorian Order of Nurses and St. John's Ambulance Brigade.

Affiliated assisting organizations are the Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, Kiwanis Club, Lions Club, Canadian Club, Advertising Club, Ministerial Alliance, Catholic Clubs, Life Underwriters' Association and Commercial Travellers' Association.

The united welfare campaign teams are as follows:

Team 1—J. M. Watt (captain), Frank Adams, J. H. Addis, C. H. Beard, W. B. Cane, E. R. Dennis, Major W. H. Kippen, Professor E. H. Morrow, C. P. Stevens, G. R. Taggart, Charles Thomas and E. G. Yeates.

Team 2—E. V. Buchanan (captain), W. G. Bencie, G. W. Blay, Ward Casselman, Verschoyle Cronyn, A. H. Douglas, George Ellis, E. B. M. Ferguson, R. H. Gale, J. M. Hunt, Rev. E. W. Jewett, J. S. McConkey, W. P. Marshall, R. T. Orr, W. H. Porter, G. L. Spry, E. P. Walter, G. G. Wesley.

Team 3—Dr. A. J. Grant (captain), Rev. Wm. Beattie, C. B. Chapman, C. J. Clark, H. B. Craig, Edwin Irwin, Arthur Kennedy, R. M. Moore, F. L. Ross, R. W. Tutts, C. H. White.

Team 4—T. A. Haut (captain), J. C. Bremer, Ben Brick, J. E. Daily, Prof. Sherwood Fox, C. T. Glass, A. O. Hunt, C. B. King, Jas. McCormick, W. E. McKewen, K. D. Murray, Ernest Ruse, Dr. E. G. Sturdevant, J. G. Vining, W. G. Young.

Team 5—J. B. Hay (captain), W. D. Christlanston, Dr. E. S. Dewiler, E. W. Grange, W. E. Gunn, Col. E. L. Leonard, E. B. Manning, T. P. Rowat, Rev. Quintin Warner, C. R. Wright.

Team 6—W. H. Vandal (captain), Lee Barager, G. A. P. Beckwith, Col. C. M. Holmes, Norman Keane, W. E. Kelly, F. G. McAllister, A. S. Munro, R. P. Pearce, R. H. Shuttleworth, A. T. Taylor.

Team 7—J. J. Foote (captain), A. G. Calder, Major Gordon Cooper, Dr. W. Downham, G. Goodland, C. L. Eddy, P. B. Fetterly, Harry Hayman, Lloyd Houlden, H. H. Morrison, Edwin Smith, E. A. C. Pearson, C. S. Smallman, Wm. Turnbull, D. E. Wolf.

Team 8—C. S. Martin (captain), R. Darragh, E. W. Galbra, W. E. Greene, W. R. Jarman, Fred London, R. G. Macknight, R. D. McDonald, L. P. March, W. H. Moran, Edwin Smith, Israel Taylor, T. A. Terry, Wm. White.

Team 9—Roy Williams (captain), H. T. Bell, R. A. Coates, W. J. Curran, H. H. Ferguson, A. H. H. Keene, Punton Love, H. J. McCallum, C. A. Mann, E. W. G. Moore, J. H. Pollock, L. H. Reilly, Cecil Shorten, J. G. Thompson, J. F. Winegarden, Jack Williams.

Team 10—W. E. Saunders (captain), A. R. Cairncross, B. N. Campbell, E. S.

Crawford, J. C. Elliott, Dr. J. I. A. G. Hession, W. K. Ivey, Clara Jarvis, E. H. Lance, C. H. Ivey, Laughton, D. C. McNaughton, J. F. Mainie, A. R. Nash, W. E. Robinson, David Ross, L. H. Scandrett, A. M. Smith, Leonard Tait, J. B. Wright.

Team 11—H. E. Parsons (captain), Rev. Denny Bright, Dr. J. P. Giffen, A. G. Hession, Wilfred Keene, Dr. K. D. R. Neville, James Orme, Chancy Smith, J. Birnie Smith, F. W. St. Lawrence, C. W. Sweet, E. Wilmer, W. S. More, W. S. Lashbrook, M. J. Abbott.

Team 12—F. E. Harley (captain), C. P. Benson, J. A. Brownlee, A. C. Deacon, J. P. Finnegan, J. D. Isaacs, C. P. Jones, Max Lerner, J. J. McNeil, J. Madgett, C. E. Marley, A. J. Mitchell, A. C. Nobbs, H. W. Peel, Donald Soper.

Team 13—Brigadier Creighton (captain) and Salvation Army.

Team 14—R. M. Burns (captain), Richard Forrester, Samuel Amero, C. P. Finney, Ralph McPhillips, J. P. Nolan, M. S. Grace, E. J. Carty, P. J. Pocock, V. J. Colgan, J. F. Hickey, E. C. Kingworth, Philip Cook, Fred Ward, W. H. McFarrell.

Team 15—R. W. Hardwick (captain), C. J. Bothwell, S. D. Baby, J. S. Blay, C. W. Corbett, Dr. A. G. Fraser, John D. Hunt, J. S. Lovell, R. J. Fuller, William Loveday, J. C. Seybold, Lieut. Col. F. B. Waro, W. H. Hutchison, W. H. Robinson, J. Vivien, Charles Fletcher, W. J. Norfolk, John Graham.

Team 16—E. V. Hession (captain), Ed. Ryan, Ed. Slattery, Martin Donahue, W. D. Van Edmond, Frank Schumick, H. Hanton, W. J. Connor, B. McPhee.

The house-to-house canvass committee is represented by A. E. Barbour, chairman, and H. B. Beal is chairman of the education canvass committee.

The executive of the United Fund Association surprises George Reid, president; Col. W. M. Gartsshore and Philip Pocock, vice-presidents; John S. Moore, honorary treasurer, and Gordon Philip, honorary secretary.

GUESTS ALARMED BY SMOKE FROM SMALL FIRE

NEW YORK, April 2.—Fifteen hundred guests of the Great Northern Hotel near Central Park, were aroused early to-day by dense clouds of smoke that filled the building from a fire in the cork insulation of the refrigerating plant in the basement. Many of them rushed downstairs in their sleeping garments. Hotel employees and firemen manna the elevators and assured other guests that there was no danger. The damage was nominal.

TOBACCO USERS MUST HELP FRENCH REVENUES

PARIS, April 2.—Users of tobacco once more have been called upon to lighten the general burden of taxation. Beginning to-day the price of smoking and chewing tobaccos are snuff were increased 16 per cent. to compensate for the reduction in taxation allowed payers of tax on wages and income generally.

The price on tobacco served out to men doing military service also has been increased, but the troops have to pay only 2 francs per kilogram, as compared with 27½ francs paid by civilians.

FREE! LECTURES! MUSIC! FACTS! FUN!

Jack Miner's Wonderful Story of Nature's Welfare Work

Will be a feature of the Public meeting to be held

TO-NIGHT --- MASONIC TEMPLE --- TO-NIGHT

All are cordially invited to attend. No collection. No tickets required

How London's Community Spirit is Backing Up The Welfare Fund

The Benefits of the Welfare Fund

As seen by Dr. H. W. Hill, director of the Institute of Public Health

Leading officers of the United Welfare Association will DESCRIBE the work and report subscriptions.

London's Leading Soloists will provide a most attractive musical program. Attend the first of the Welfare Fund Meetings.

-Night at Masonic Temple at 8 o'Clock

Germany Renews

Continued From Page One

last Saturday, which resulted in the death of nine Germans and the wounding of 24 others, says that for several weeks past the walls and workshops of the plant had been covered with German Nationalist placards. The dispatch continues:

"Immediately on learning of the arrival of the French troops at the works a number of nationalists incited the workmen to resist and urged them not to allow any soldier to leave the plant alive. When members of the workers' council, which had been elected, were left the conference hall they found themselves in the presence of a compact crowd led by enraged nationalists, including numerous students, who were shouting, 'Down with France!'"

DEFENDS DIRECTORS.

ESSEN, April 2.—Herr Shaffer, director-general of the Krupp plant, asserts that the four directors arrested yesterday on charges of inciting last Saturday's shootings were in no way responsible for the trouble.

The French allege that the blowing of the sirens at the works which excited the men could have been ordered by the officials even if they had not ordered the signal. Herr Shaffer points out that it is customary for the men to blow the sirens "as the signal or when there is a sign of danger of any kind."

Herr Hartwig, Oesterlin, Ritter and Bruhn, the directors held, were arrested at their homes early on Easter morning. The Krupp plant is to be closed at least until Wednesday so that the excitement occasioned by the events of the week-end may completely die down.

Pure Whole Milk

WHEN you buy Carnation Milk you are sure of its purity. It is pure, fresh milk, with about 60% of the water removed by evaporation, hermetically sealed and sterilized before it is sent to you. Thus absolute safety is coupled with real convenience and economy for Carnation Milk can be used in place of Cream, and with a little more than an equal part of water added is "whole" milk. And it keeps. Order from your grocer several tall (16 oz.) cans or a case of 48 cans.

Try this recipe and write for the free Carnation Cook Book.

EGG CHOCOLATE

1 egg, ¼ cup water, 2 teaspoonfuls sugar, ½ cup Carnation Milk, 2 teaspoonfuls cocoa. Beat egg, add other ingredients. Shake well. This recipe makes one cup.

CARNATION MILK PRODUCTS CO., LIMITED, 446 JOHN STREET NORTH, AYLMER, ONTARIO.



Carnation Milk

From Contented Cows

The label is red and white

Made in Canada by CARNATION MILK PRODUCTS CO., LTD. ATYLMER, ONT.

Concessionaries at Aylmer and Springfield, Ont.