

## 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 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 the world 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 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 railway.

The railway in winter time is unable to accept freight in quantity and at the rate at which it is delivered by the American railroads. The limited quantity of coal for the province, which must be distributed as far as it will go.

During 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 is dependent on the Pennsylvania mines for an all-rail coal rather than on the development of water facilities on Lake Erie and Ontario.

**PERIODIC SHORTAGE.**

An interesting feature of the production of anthracite coal is that the short-ages occur 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 weather, 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 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 HIGHEST 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 helplessness of the people in this position, 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 or 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 consumption, which is at the rate of about 90,000,000 tons per year for the United States and 4,000,000 tons per year for Canada.

It is quite likely that this rate of consumption will increase with the increase in population and there is no doubt that the Canadian supply of anthracite will be cut off many years before there is any shortage in the United States.

**SOLVE PROBLEM NOW.**

It is, therefore, necessary and imperative that we should endeavor to solve our fuel problem now, while we still have time.

As has been stated before, we have practically no coal areas of any kind in this province. We have vast peat areas but so far the experiments with the manufacture of peat for fuel purposes, which have been carried on for years, have not been a success.

We have plenty of wood in Northern Ontario, but the cost of cutting and transportation is prohibitive, so that the best solution to the problem seems to be in the use of bituminous coal as a substitute for anthracite, as the supply of bituminous is almost inexhaustible and is not controlled by any one group of large companies and is also much cheaper than anthracite; so that the sooner we accustom ourselves to the use of bituminous the sooner will we be in a position to solve our fuel problem. In order to successfully use bituminous coal as a substitute for anthracite various schemes have been advanced. The first place, it has been said that our heating apparatus is not designed for the use of bituminous coal. Unfortunately that appears to be true, as in the majority of cases our houses have chimneys and flues which are much too small and soon fill up with soot which is given off in large quantities from the burning of bituminous coal.

**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 have been made known to the operators of central heating plants in various parts of the United States for the purpose of ascertaining what progress

has 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 house 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 coal imported into Canada during a period of 20 years was 12.89 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 wherever the cost of using anthracite in a 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 1919, it was found that the average cost of handling anthracite in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec approximated \$2.25 per ton, to which add the excess cost of anthracite f.o.b. stations over bituminous, \$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.

We have plenty of oil in Northern Ontario, but the cost of cutting and transportation is prohibitive, so that the best solution to the problem seems to be in the use of bituminous coal as a substitute for anthracite, as the supply of bituminous is almost inexhaustible and is not controlled by any one group of large companies and is also much cheaper than anthracite; so that the sooner we accustom ourselves to the use of bituminous the sooner will we be in a position to solve our fuel problem. In order to successfully use bituminous coal as a substitute for anthracite various schemes have been advanced. The first place, it has been said that our heating apparatus is not designed for the use of bituminous coal. Unfortunately that appears to be true, as in the majority of cases our houses have chimneys and flues which are much too small and soon fill up with soot which is given off in large quantities from the burning of bituminous coal.

**TROTZKY BARS LENINE'S BROTHER FROM BEDSIDE**

LONDON, April 2.—A dispatch to the Times from Riga says it has been learned that Nikolai Lenine, the Russian premier, is completely under the charge of Leon Trotzky, the minister of war, who bars all persons from the bedside except Lenine's wife and physicians. Even Lenine's brother, who came from Livadia, was not allowed to see the patient.

**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 totaled 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 mention was made of the great work done by ladies' auxiliaries and other social organizations.

Officers elected were as follows: Sir Adam Beck, president; Isobell 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. Gartschke, Dr. W. H. Pilling, 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, R. B. Green, A. M. Smart, C. R. Somerville, J. L. Johnson, F. R. 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 deliberating, 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 stopped 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 sirens or when there is a sign of danger of any kind."

Herren Hartwig, Osterlin, 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.

## THE ANSWER IS NOT ONE SINGLE TRUCK

Pertinent Question Asked Regarding Establishment of Civic Garage.

In view of past happenings Commissioner Philip Pocock does not think it would be wise to establish a single truck in the city.

Commissioner Philip Pocock does not think it would be wise to establish a single truck in the city. He would like to see a joint civic garage established, which would be a rather mysterious disappearance over a year ago, it surely could not be trusted to protect much more expensive auto trucks from similar misfortune.

"I would think that a cement mixer would be much easier to take care of and much harder to steal than an automobile or motor truck," he said. "If the Council lost one cement mixer and have failed after a year's effort to locate it, how many automobiles would they have at the end of a year's operation?" he asked.

## Sir Adam Beck

Continued From Page One

improvement had also been made to 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 and charge to other accounts left a net table supply charge of \$66,565.25. Other expenses, including medical and surgical supplies, a \$1,000 allowance for uncollectable fees, and \$53,223.50 for depreciation, made a total in all of \$234,655.51.

Revenue included the following amounts: Government grant, \$25,433.25; military patients' fees, \$141,604.75; civilian fees, \$19,486.13; miscellaneous revenue, \$841.50, and miscellaneous revenue, \$841.50, making a total of \$233,577.86.

**307 BEDS OCCUPIED.**

Sir Adam Beck wanted to know how Dr. Pratt managed to keep expenses down to an average of \$100 per patient. Dr. Pratt replied that there were a number of reasons, but he thought that careful management had something to do with it. There were 307 beds occupied at the hospital, while there are in all 516 waiting patients, all out-of-town cases.

Bad debts wiped off at to-day's meeting amounted to \$850, while a sum amounting to \$1,000 was set aside last year to cover uncollectable accounts.

"Tell us something about your methods of treatment. Originally, you know, it was thought essential that a patient should, when suffering from tubercular, sleep in a tent away up in the north woods out in a zero temperature," came from Sir Adam Beck.

Dr. Pratt 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 in the total available accommodation and 380 of these are at present in use for adult cases and 30 for children. Specific treatment is given several hundred cases 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.

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## "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 selling or buying?

## 160 Workers

Continued From Page One

be featured by a 40 minute entertainment by the "Kivans 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, 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. E. 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. Bendle, G. W. Blay, Ward Casselman, Verschoyle Cronyn, A. R. Douglas, George Ellis, J. B. McPetersen, R. H. Gale, J. M. Hunt, Rev. E. W. Jewett, J. S. McConkey, W. P. Marshall, R. T. Orr, W. H. Porter, J. 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. McGee, F. L. Ross, R. W. Tutts, C. H. White.

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

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

Team 6—W. R. Vendall (captain), Lee Barager, G. A. P. Beckenden, Col. C. M. Holmes, Norman Keene, W. E. Kelly, F. G. McAllister, S. 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. E. Pottery, Harry Hayman, Lloyd Houlding, A. A. Langford, D. McEachren, J. E. Magee, Gordon Marr, G. P. Pearson, C. S. Smallman, Wm. Turnbull, D. E. Wolf.

Team 8—C. S. Martin (captain), R. Darragh, E. W. Galbraith, W. E. Greene, W. R. Jarmain, Fred London, R. C. Macknight, R. D. McDonald, L. P. March, W. H. Morgan, 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. B. Keene, Pundon Love, H. J. McCallum, C. A. Mann, E. W. G. Moore, J. H. Pollock, L. H. Reilly, Cecil Shorter, G. Thompson, J. F. Winegar, Jack Williams.

Team 10—W. E. Saunders (captain), R. A. Calverton, B. N. Campbell, E. S. Crawford, J. C. Elliott, Dr. J. L. Gauson, H. B. Francis, V. K. Irwin, R. C. Hour, C. H. Ivey, Clara Jarvis, E. H. Lance, J. H. Laughton, D. C. McNaughton, J. P. Maine, A. R. Nash, W. E. Robinson, David Ross, L. H. S. Moore, honorary treasurer, and Gordon Philip, honorary secretary.

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

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Team 14—R. M. Burns (captain), Richard Forrestal, Samuel Amero, C. Finney, Ralph McPhillips, J. P. Nolan, M. S. Grace, E. J. Carty, P. J. Pocock, V. J. Colgan, J. P. Hickey, E. C. Kington, Philip Cook, Fred Ward, T. H. McGarrell.

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

The house-to-house canvass committee is represented by A. E. Bechour, chairman, and H. B. Beal is chairman.

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