SALMON AT THE FALL

SHOOTING UP THROUGH THE FOAM

WHEN we read of King Robert the Bruce that he was so greatly impressed, and inspired by the spectacle of the spider accomplishing, after very many efforts, that task which it was unable to do at first, we find ourselves beginning to wonder whether it had ever happened to that royal fugitive to see a salmon or sea-trout leaping at a fall. There is no doubt whatever that in his journeyings by flood and field this is a sight that must have often met his eyes. Perhaps it was really too familiar to strike his spirit as the spider struck it—to great issues. This leaping of the anadromous fishes at a fall is at once an exhibition of the most monumental perseverance and also of the most wonderful achievement of muscle that we are able to see. You may watch little fish, like the grilse in the the picture, leaping sheer over the height of man, hanging there a moment in the down-rushing water, with tail quivering after the amazing effort that has provided all the impetus, then swept down again, like a helpless mass of flotsam, into the turmoil of water below. It is not until you begin to regard that turmoil that you realize half the wonder of it. This leap, or goodness only can tell exactly how many times of its own height, would be a wonder even if it were taken from a favorable, or at least a firm, leaping board. Instead, it is taken from that mass of fluid sliding, rushing in a direction contrary to that in which the leap has to be made. Recognizing that the wonder becomes little less than a miracle. If it were not done, we should say it was an impossibility. Closely watching, as far as we can, the preparations of the fish for the leap, we may see that it takes what we should call a long run, allows itself to be carried some distance down stream before repeating the attempt, and, when it essays the jump, comes to it almost vertically up through the water, clearing the foam at the fall's foot. This action has led some to think that the fish does not, in fact, have such a bad "take off" as appears, for it is argued that there is a back rush, underneath the surface movement of the stream, towards the foot of the fall, and that the fish takes advantage of this to get up its impetus for the final vertical effort. The fish shown in the picture are grilse, and the grilse, for their size, are, perhaps, the most active of all, and it is right that they should be, seeing that they are at the young and athletic age; but the sight is hardly as impressive as that of a big salmon jumping.

If we can turn our thoughts from the wonder of the power which the fish shows in this leap, we must direct them on its untiring persistency. The persistency with which it is flung down, time after time, and returns to the charge, recalls the pathetic story of Sisyphus with his stone. On many rivers we know that the salmon's task is really as unending as that of Sisyphus himself. The purpose of the fish in attempting the ascent is, it need hardly be said, to get up to the gravelly reaches, probably nearer the sources of the big river or on some of its tributaries, where their ova may develop safely; and in all likelihood, though the story of their life has never been fully told, these are fish strong to return to the nurseries in which they were themselves reared. There are, however, certain falls on certain rivers which fish are not able to ascend, or are able to do so only in such big spates as occur at very infrequent intervals. It may be that several years will elapse before the river is raised to such a height as will allow the fish to pass the fall. This may be owing to the natural changes produced by the action of the water on the rock in heightening the fall, making is steeper, or taking away the steps or landings, so to call them, which used to help the ascent, or it may be due to man's action in abstracting water by surface drainage or for use in his houses. In such a case as this the salmon never will surmount the fall, and it is evident that the natural result, in course of time, must be the gradual depletion of the river of its fish. Meantime such fish as may survive will continue their brave efforts with a perseverance which wins our admiration, though a true understanding of their psychology must, perhaps, convince us that it is without moral value, being merely a blind obedience to the inherited instinct of their race.

The great product of Labrador is its fisheries. Strip it of its marine products and you have left nothing but mosquitoes and a barren waste. In its fisheries, which amount annually to many hundreds of thousands of dollars, it is easy to see what has been the bone of contention in the past years between England, France and the United States. The business of catching fish is carried on for the most part by the large and enterprising houses of England, with their branch offices in Newfoundland. Each house has its dependents whom it furnishes in the spring with food, apparatus and boats necessary to obtain a catch. In the fall the accounts are settled. If the season has been a remunerative one the house obtains an ample return for its investment, but if, as often it happens, the season has been for some reason an unprofitable one, the house stands its loss, patiently looking to another year to reimburse it for its previous unprofitable outlay. Little money ever passes into the hands of the catchers of cod. It is a matter of barter wholly, and the balance of credit is always on the side of the house. Yet, with its manifest disadvantages, the system is a great protection both to the fisherman himself, since it frees him from direct competition in the open markets and guarantees him a home and means of support, which if left to himself he might often find.

The method of catching fish differs from that employed by any other people except the Scandinavians. It was introduced from the Norwegian coast over 20 years ago and first put into operation off the shores of Newfoundland near St. John's. There it was so successful that trap fishing is now employed along the whole Labrador coast. The trap consists of an immense wall, built in the form of a square, measuring eight fathoms to a side. These sides, which are made of strong netting, are connected at the bottom by a flooring of netting, the whole extending from the buoys at the surface to very near the bottom. From the square inclosure this made a net leading to the shore, where it is fastened, generally at the foot of some perpendicular cliff, to serve the purpose of a leader.

The method of pulling the trap is interesting. A large boat, capable of carrying 40 quintals of fish and manned by six hands, is moored to one corner of the trap and the work of undermining began, the object being to force the fish into one corner that they may the more easily be transferred to the boat by the dipnet. Beginning at this corner, the bottom and sides of the net are pulled gradually to the sides of the boat, as each new hold reaches the gunwale the preceding one being let go. In this way the fish are gradually forced into the corner, from which they are transferred to the boat. Oftentimes the sag of the net becomes caught on the bottom of the boat, which is then literally aground on the shoal of codfish. When the catch is too large for the boat to carry to the cleaning house a bag is fastened to the top line of the net and the fish forced into it, where they remain till the next day, when they are taken at a special trip.

HOW SCANDALS ARE STARTED

Foundation Stone Need Only Be One Busy Person Bent on the Making of Mischief.

"Who was that pretty girl I saw sitting on your porch this morning?"

"Why, let me see? It must have been Miss Wallis. She is tutoring our little boy. His health was poor last winter, you know, and he couldn't go to school at all. We want him to be prepared to go into his proper grade when the school opens."

"How long has she been tutoring him?"

"About six weeks, I think."

"Aren't you afraid to have such a good-looking young person in the house?"

"Why?"

"Your husband, you know. There's so much of this affinity foolishness going on."

"O, I am not in the least worried about Luclus."

"I wouldn't trust any man."

"But I'm sure Miss Wallis wouldn't put up with any foolishness. She isn't that kind of a girl."

"Any girl is likely to have her head turned by a man who knows how to flatter—especially if he is a man who has gained prominence or has plenty of money."

"I'm sorry to hear you say that. I can't believe you are right. If all girls were as weak or as bad as you think them, what chances would our sons have to get good wives?"

"That's just it. They haven't any chance in the world. You wait till your son is a few years older, and you'll agree with me. My boy has begun to call on young women. They're all a wretched, wicked lot, just waiting for chances to break up happy homes."

"You mustn't get such an absurd notion in your head. There are as many good girls in the world as there ever were. I'd be perfectly delighted to have Miss Wallis for my daughter-in-law. She is as lovely as she is beautiful."

The other woman began to move away, keeping her gaze fixed steadily on the lady who would not entertain suspicion. At last when she was safely out of the danger line, she said:

"There is something in that woman's life that she is afraid to have come out. I never saw one o' these charity-forall persons yet who wasn't a scandal of some kind."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Munich Taking to Milk Drinking.

Patriotic Munich citizens are greatly grieved to learn from the municipal statistics that the consumption of beer in the city has decreased 29.9 per cent since 1900. They recall that famous year of 1889, when the city's consumption of beer reached 525 litres a head of the population, or 160 quarts.

Last year this had fallen to 240 quarts, and ordering now beer in Munich by six quarts a head can be borne, but the Munichers are more concerned at finding that Berlin is gradually creeping up to them, being now only a matter of 18 quarts behind.

There is some consolation in the fact that the Bavarians still stand at the head of all the German national cities in beer drinking, having 211 quarts to their credit, while the Prussians are a long way behind, with a beggarly 87 quarts.

While the beer consumption has been going down, statistics show that more milk is being drunk every year in Munich, so that the citizens are beginning to fear that the infant population is actually being nourished upon milk instead of the famous national beverage.

Was Too Liberal.

In speaking of Rev. T. W. Cook of St. Andrew's Episcopal church of Ington, O., and his reported announcement to men that smoking would be permitted at the afternoon services, a man from New England said that a young minister who officiated in his native village years ago would have read with pleasure of this departure. "He was a good and God-fearing man," he said, "and had the happy faculty of being a boy among the boys. One evening, after prayer meeting, he invited the young folks to remain and see some pictures which he had brought from Europe, which were passed around the room with an old-fashioned stereoscope frame. It took a long time to make the circuit, and while waiting their turn he said that he liked to smoke. That settled his career in the town. He lost his grip and wound up by going into the grocery business."

Ashes of Cigar Petrified.

William Jack of Terry, S. D., is the owner of a cigar which in its way is something of a curiosity. On September 13 of last year he smoked the cigar, smoking it so closely that he was unable to hold it longer without burning his fingers. A glance showed him that the ashes were still on the cigar, none of the ash having been dislodged, and in this condition he laid it on a shelf. Today the cigar is in exactly the same condition, and no amount of handling has divorced the ashes from the stub. To all intents and purposes the stub and ashes have become petrified.

A Dull Winter.

A New Yorker at one of the Jersey winter resorts had occasion to complain of the service in the dining room.

"Waiter!" he called out sternly, one evening, "how much longer have I got to sit here without my dinner? I've been here a full hour."

"You've got nothin' on me, sir!" responded the waiter. "I've been here since seven this morning. Kinder tiresome, ain't it?"—Puck.

Surely in a Bad Way.

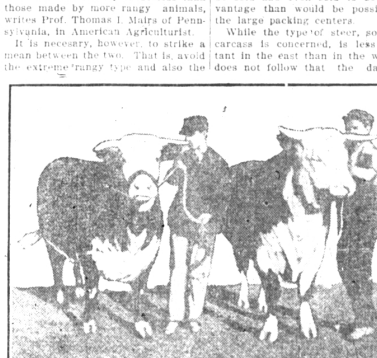
There was a congressman who failed to show up for a vote on the tariff bill. He was not paired and his absence was unaccountable. He lessingly found him at the house the next week and was at once hauled over the coals for his dereliction. "Why, I couldn't come," said he; "my health was givin' way. I had three doctors 'unpin' me chist at wanst, and they 'initiated in sayin' that me whole system was reekin' with insomnia."

SELECTING STOCK BEEF FOR PROFITABLE RETURNS

Points to Consider in Choosing Steers for Fattening—Type and Size Are Essential—By Prof. Thomas I. Mairs.

In choosing steers for fattening, one of the most important things is to select those that give indications of making good gains. The steers must have a good, large frame, with capacity for consuming a good quantity of feed. This capacity must not be such as to tend too much toward paunchiness. The large framework gives a foundation on which to build. While the compact pony built animals are ready for market earlier and look better with a small amount of flesh on them, yet the gains made by steers of this form are usually made less than those made by more rangy animals, writes Prof. Thomas I. Mairs of Pennsylvania, in American Agriculturist.

It is necessary, however, to strike a mean between the two. That is, avoid the extreme rangy type and also the



Two Magnificent Herefords.

more compact pony type. If the greatest gains are to be made and the steers fitted for market within a reasonable time.

While the brisket is one of the least valuable parts of the animal, so far as the carcass is concerned, yet a wide breast and a low, rather prominent brisket are indications of strength and vigor of constitution. These, together with a large heart girth, indicate good lung capacity and ability to assimilate food to advantage. Steers which are narrow just back of the shoulders should be avoided as lacking in lung capacity and constitution. In fattening for the larger markets particularly the proportion of higher-priced meats should be taken into consideration, that is, select steers which will turn out the largest percentage of high-priced cuts. When fattening for local markets, especially for milk, in the cash, with a reasonable profit, this is not so important. As the difference between the high and low priced cuts is less sharp, steer is as satisfactory as the beef animal. It is true, however, that steers from good, large cows of the dairy type which are inclined to be fleshy and bulls of a blocky b l type can be used to advantage.

The next step ahead there is in a steer, as a general thing, the longer it will take to get him ready for market. It is said that animals of the dairy breeds lay on their fat internally, while those of the beef breeds mix it with the muscular tissues and place it on the outside of the body. The first fat deposited is probably in the interior of the animal, the next is a layer beneath the skin, which fills out the animal and gives plumpness to the carcass. The last fat deposited is probably that between the muscles and among the muscular fibers themselves, which give quality. Among dairy breeds, these later stages of fattening are seldom reached, and although the animal may continue to gain, it does not produce an attractive carcass.

In large markets with discriminating trade, the hind quarters and back are decidedly the more valuable parts of the animal. This is also true, but to a less extent in the local markets. The kind of market, then, to which the steers are to be sold should be considered in selecting them. Beef from the show animals at the International would find slow sale in most of our local eastern markets. This shows that the eastern feeder has this advantage over the western feeder, that his markets are not so discriminating and a poorer class of animals may be sold and even sold to better advantage than would be possible in the large packing centers.

While the type of steer, so far as carcass is concerned, is less important in the east than in the west, it does not follow that the dairy-bred

LOSS OF SOIL BY EROSION

Where Surface Washes Away, Well to Plant Pasture or Some Root Crop—Rye Is Good.

On many farms where the land is hilly or only undulating there is often a great annual loss of good soil through erosion. There are several ways of preventing this waste.

Where the general surface soil of land washes away it is well to keep the land in pasture, meadow or some crop the roots of which will bind the surface soil together. If the field is cultivated in summer, a crop of rye sown early in the fall will afford winter protection. This rye crop may be turned under in early summer for green manuring and the formation of soil humus, which to a certain extent will prevent erosion.

Where a crop of corn is grown on washy land, it is best to cut none of it for fodder, but to leave all of the stalks on the ground. If there are no facilities for pasturing the stalks when the corn is gathered, then the stalks should be dragged down as early in the winter as it is possible to do the work. If the stalks are pastured, they should be dragged down just as soon as the stock have gleaned the best from them. Corn stalks flat on the ground during the winter and spring months catch and hold the soil from washing, they catch and hold water for sinking into the soil where needed, and in this condition they quickly soften and decay.

Prevent washy land from remaining bare at any season, and especially during the winter and spring seasons. Keep the banks of the creeks and ditches sloping and in good tough sod. A steep ditch bank cannot easily hold grass, hence it remains bare and is susceptible to washing. Grassy banks and low grassy places not only prevent soil from washing away, but catch sediment washed down upon them from higher places. It is often a good plan to keep narrow "draws" permanently in grass. In this way the draw gradually becomes filled, the field becomes more level and the grassy bottom becomes more fertile each year. The land is always rich soil and grass sod is an efficient factor in making it.

Feed the Colt.

The colt must not be neglected at this season of the year. It must be kept growing and developing. Though it may be sucking the dam and eating what grass there is in the pasture, it should now be getting oats besides. A little bran mixed in the oats will make the ration all the better. Remember that the colt is growing—or at least should be—every day, and therefore needs increased rations in proportion to the growth and development it is capable of making. Now, as the pastures are short and dry, and the dam is giving less milk, it requires special feeding, as it cannot any longer get all that is necessary to make proper growth from these sources.

Quickly Made Crates

Shoe boxes are the right shape and size for crates just as they come empty from the shoe stores. Cut out two strips on each side and put a cross partition in the middle and the crate is complete. This will prove very useful in handling the fruit crop or for potatoes, etc. A short strip of wood with the under surface cut out for the fingers nailed to each end will prove convenient when handling the crates.

BREEDER ALSO GOOD FEEDER

Many Pure Bred Sires Fail to Fulfill Their Mission Because Given No Chance.

Breeding and feeding go together. No man has been a successful breeder without also being a good feeder. The greatest drawback to the improvement that is going on through the use of pure bred sires is the failure of proper feeding to follow the use of these sires in all instances. It is safe to say that many pure bred sires have failed to fulfill their mission in life simply because they have not been given the chance. Neither they nor their progeny or the dams to which they were later received the proper care and feeding to enable them to "show up" to the best advantage. There are even such animals that have been termed "pure bred scrubs. They have failed to keep up to the average simply because they were the objects of neglect and frequently revert to the unimproved character of their ancestry. They are possessed of the same blood that has produced our finest specimens of farm live stock. What a pity that any of our well bred live stock should go to waste when there is so much need of it for actual improvement. When all it become generally known and understood that pure breds or high grades that are runted from neglect are no better than any scrubs?

Benefits from Alfalfa.

Alfalfa, like corn and cotton, demands certain conditions of the soil and certain constituents in that soil. Every crop demands certain foods. All crops except alfalfa and the other legumes obtain practically all their food, including nitrogen, from the soil. The latter crops use nitrogen, but get it from the air. Alfalfa takes nitrogen from the soil only during the first few months of its growth, and thereafter not only takes its own necessary supply from the air, but a large surplus, which it stores in the soil, available for whatever crop may follow. Other crops take much nitrogen from the soil, but contribute nothing to its enrichment.

Adventure of a Bird Artist

Anxiety to Secure Valuable Specimen Led Enthusiast Into Grave Danger.

In 1899, when he was on the Harriman expedition on Hall island, in the Bering sea, Louis Agassiz Fuertes shot a fulmar that fell and lodged in a cranny about ten feet down the side of a basalt cliff. Three hundred feet below at the bottom of the basalt slab the Bering sea roared and prowled and threw its waters half way up the side of the cliff. Around Mr. Fuertes' head circled a colony of about 50 guillemots, that he had frightened out of their nests at the top of the cliff. He beat them away with his coat and started down after his fulmar. He had crawled down the straight side of the cliff almost to the bird when the earth started to slip from under his feet and he with it toward the breakers and the rocks below. The earth stopped sliding after it had gone a few feet. But about a wheelbarrow full of it went on and disappeared in the water below. It was some chance rock underneath that kept the whole mass from going on into the sea below and taking Mr. Fuertes with it. He climbed back to the top and started toward camp. He did not even dare look back at the fulmar for fear he would be tempted to go after it, and if the wind has not taken it off, it is still there waiting to be recovered.—Outing.

His Observation.

Green—Hawley's new stenographer is inclined to be a blonde, isn't she?

Brown—I don't know; but being a woman, if she's inclined to be a blonde she will be in spite of everything.

Real Unkind.

His Wife—Oh, John! A tramp stole one of my pies to-day.

Her Husband—Poor fellow! I suppose he wanted to repair his shoe sole.

Try This in November.

Thousands upon thousands of families who have not been regular eaters of Quaker Oats will begin on the first of November and eat Quaker Oats once or twice every day for thirty days of this month; the result in good health and more strength and vigor will mean that every other month in the year will find them doing the same thing.

Try it! Serve Quaker Oats plentifully and frequently for the thirty days of November and leave off a corresponding amount of meat and greasy foods. You'll get more health, more vigor and strength than you ever got in thirty days of any other kind of eating.

While you are trying this see that the children get a full share.

Quaker Oats is packed in regular size packages and large size family packages. 7

Where Inspiration Sits.

Mrs. Quilluser came tiptoeing softly into her husband's study, rested a hand lightly on his shoulder and peered over at the sheaf of half-written sheets on his desk.

"What are you working on now, dearest?" she asked gently.

"On Mary's mittens," he answered pleasantly, but without looking up.

Mrs. Quilluser studied a moment, as if planning. "Dearest, Willie needs a pair of shoes more than Mary does the mittens. I have already promised them to the poor boy. Hadn't you better work on Willie's shoes first, dear?"

"All right, Nellie, all right," he replied kindly, turning his eyes up into Nellie's great patient ones.

Then he settled back "An Ode to the Dancing Leaves" and cheerfully began to write a Sunday special on "A New Substitute for Coal"—Puck.

Are You Tired of the Color of Your Dress?

If so, dye it, but be sure and use Dy-o-la Dyes which give the same fast brilliant colors to any and all fabrics. So much easier, better, and more economical than others. Dealers sell Dy-o-la Dyes at 10 cents a package. Write Dy-o-la, Burlington, Vermont, for color card and book of directions.

Object of Increased Solicitude.

"There never was a time when the farmer was so highly considered as he is to-day," said the gentle jollier.

"That's right," answered Mr. Cornstalk; "they're making a heap o' fuss over us agricultural folks. You seen crops has been kind o' good lately. In addition to votes we've got a little safe change from Uncle Sam's right after." Washington Star.

The U. S. Government has bought 25 Grove (1906) Engines on Rate to send to the Panama Canal Zone, because it does the work. The oil reliable that never fails—the unbeatable exterminator. 15c, 25c, 50c.

Don't think that because a man is willing to lend you a helping hand he'll stand for a touch.

SPRAINS AND BRUISES

Sloan's Liniment is the Nine tenth of Every Doctor's Prescription. During this very weather no household should be without it. 25c, 50c, 75c sizes.

Only a disinterested third party is able to realize that there are two sides to a question.

For Lame Back

An aching back is instantly relieved by an application of Sloan's Liniment.

This liniment takes the place of massage and is better than sticky plasters. It penetrates —without rubbing— through the skin and muscular tissue right to the bone, quickens the blood, relieves congestion, and gives permanent as well as temporary relief.

Here's the Proof.

Mr. JAMES C. LEE, of 1900 8th St., S.E., Washington, D.C., writes: "Thirty years ago I fell from a scaffold and seriously injured my back. I suffered terribly at times; from the small of my back all around my stomach was just as if I had been beaten with a club. I used every plaster I could get with no relief. Sloan's Liniment took the pain right out, and I can now do as much ladder work as any man in the shop, thanks to

Sloan's Liniment

Mr. J. P. EVANS, of Mt. Airy, Ga., says: "After being afflicted for three years with rheumatism, I used Sloan's Liniment, and was cured sound and well, and am glad to say I haven't been troubled with rheumatism since. My leg was badly swollen from my hip to my knee. One-half a bottle took the pain and swelling out."

Sloan's Liniment has no equal as a remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia or any pain or stiffness in the muscles or joints. Prices, 25c, 50c and $1.00

Sloan's book on horses, cattle, sheep, and poultry sent free. Address

Dr. Earl S. Sloan,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Sickly Smile

Wipe it off your otherwise *good looking* face—put on that *good* health smile that *CASCARETS* will give you—as a result from the *cure* of Constipation—or a torpid liver. It's *so easy*—do it—you'll see. 915

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

PILES CURED

Send for Free Sample of Chamberlain's Pile Ointment. Cures Piles, Fistula, Eczema, etc., quickly and effectually.

"Your Cheney's Medicated Cream has saved me. I have suffered for years with Piles and never found relief before."

F. J. CHENEY & CO., 154 Adams St., Toledo, O.

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DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

STOP! LOOK! READ!
GOLDEN STATE EUCALYPTUS Co. of San Francisco, Cal., capital $1,000,000; 1,000,000 shares, par value $1.00. 2,000 acres of trees in the GREAT SACRAMENTO VALLEY, to be planted to Hardwood Lumber, Piles, Poles and Ties—Water Transportation—Investment Returns Five to Ten DIVIDENDS in ten years, $4.00, and in addition, $400 a year for life. Agents Wanted in Every City and Town. Address 507 First Nat'l Bank Bldg., San Francisco.

DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA REMEDY

FOR THE PROMPT RELIEF OF ASTHMA & HAY FEVER

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE NORTHROP & LYMAN CO. BUFFALO, N.Y.

FREE

Mary T. Goldman's Gray Hair Restorer restores original color in a few days; a healthful tonic; not from 1 to it days. Entirely different from any other hair coloring. It effects a permanent. It does not stain the skin, is delightful nor leaves a sticky, unnatural. No sediment, so it's neither sticky nor greasy—it's as pure and clear as water. Don't experiment—use what thousands of others have found safe and satisfactory. Simply send name and address plainly, and a sample bottle, prepaid, will be sent you. Write to MARY T. GOLDMAN, 471 Goldman Bldg., St. Paul, Minn. Be sure to mention your hair color of your hair. Full size bottle for sale by all druggists.

STOMACH SUFFERERS

I suffered intense agony with my stomach, and I will tell you what cured me, so you can eat anything you want. Address

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The Modern Razor
NO STROPPING NO HONING
TRADE Gillette MARK
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

W. N. U., DETROIT, NO. 44—1909.

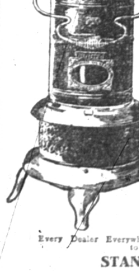
Smokeless Oil Heater

The automatically-locking Smokeless Device is an exclusive feature of the Perfection Oil Heater. This

Automatic Smokeless Device

doesn't allow the wick to rise to a point where it CAN smoke, yet permits a strong flame that sheds a steady, glowing heat without a whiff of smoke.

No other heater in the world compares with the



PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

Turn the wick high or low—no smoke, no smell. Burns for 9 hours with one filling.

The locking device on the inside of the draught tube holds the wick below the smoke zone—always responds, and automatically, insuring perfect combustion and utmost heat without the slightest trace of smoke. Oil Indicator. Damper top. Cool handle. Finished in Nickel or Japan in a variety of styles.

Every Dealer Everywhere. If Not Yours, Write for Descriptive Circular to the Nearest Agency of the

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