

The cheapest furnaces cost more than the Hecla



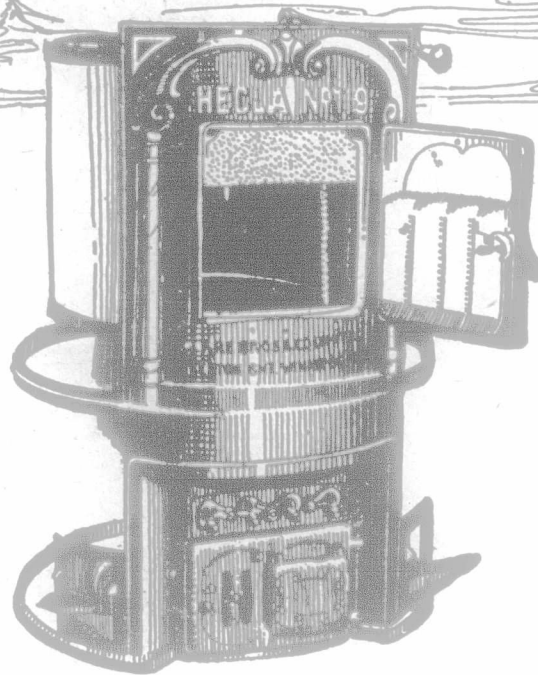
THE cheapest furnace you can buy would cost you more than a Hecla Furnace, even if it could last as long.

Because the exclusive *Steel Ribbed Firepot* of the Hecla Furnace saves one ton of coal in seven. Figure that out for the lifetime of a furnace.

So the moist, healthful, dust-free, gas-free, heat of the Hecla costs you less than poorer heating systems.

Cheaper furnaces cannot give you the *moist* air of the Hecla—because the Hecla has the *Circular Water-pan*, which ensures ample moisture in *every* room.

Cheaper furnaces cannot leave your house absolutely free of gas and dust. The Hecla Furnace has *Fused Joints*—an exclusive patented feature guaranteed for the *lifetime of the furnace* never to separate, never to leak and annoy you with gas and dust.



Expert Heating Advice--FREE

Our heating engineers will be glad to advise you on a heating system for your home without charge. Just send us a rough plan of the house. Reliable furnace men will install a Hecla Furnace in a home already built. Good builders will put Hecla Furnaces in new homes.

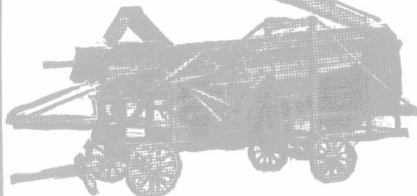
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GILSON "Goes Like Sixty"

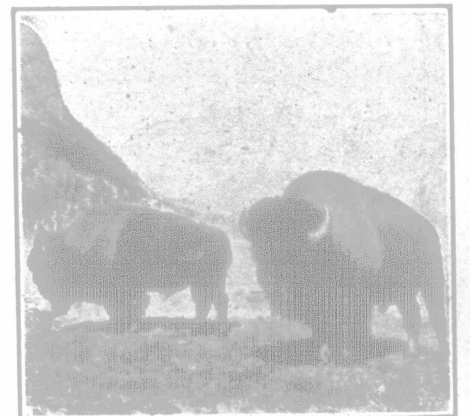
New Source of Wool Supply in Canada, a Buffalo.

By W. McD. TAIT.

If all the sheep in all the world should die there would still be left the possibility of a limited supply of wool.

It has been known for many decades that the wool of buffalo, when used as filling for comforters or as robes, produced great warmth. But it is a matter of quite recent discovery that this wool, when carded and spun, makes excellent yarn, and when woven into cloth and blankets retains its warmth producing qualities. It is claimed, in fact, that there is more warmth in buffalo wool than any other kind of wool, and anyone who has lived in Northern Canada and used buffalo overcoats, knows that no fur so successfully withstands the rigors of winter. These pioneers of the Northern outposts also claim that one buffalo robe was warmer than four ordinary blankets.

It was, however, left to Colonel Chas. Goodnight of Goodnight, Texas, and Bill Cochran, a range-rider in Buffalo Park, Wainwright, Alberta, to demonstrate in a practical way that wool of buffalo has commercial value when removed from the pelt.



Buffalo in the Foot Hills.

Colonel Goodnight collected a quantity of wool from time to time and this was sent to woolen mills where blankets were made. Bill Cochran picked wool from scrub brush and out of wallows and sent it to his mother in Scotland who carded and spun it and sent back good home-made socks. The blankets made for Col. Goodnight were seven feet long by six feet wide and weighed only 4 lbs. 5 ozs., but were very warm. The socks made in Scotland were softer and finer than those made from the finest ordinary yarn and they would not wear out.

The question of how to obtain the wool from living buffalo has not been definitely decided. They cannot be sheared the same as sheep because of their great strength and fighting ability. A squeeze such as is sometimes used in the West for branding horses would seem to be a satisfactory contrivance for holding them. In it there would be no danger to the buffalo or the shearers, and the loose wool could be pulled off and what remained sheared off.

There are many pounds of valuable wool going to waste every year and there is no doubt, but what it could be collected and made into yarn and fabric that would demand very fancy prices.

In Canada there are about 5,000 head of buffalo in captivity. If each buffalo sheared even 20 pounds of wool the total of 100,000 pounds would be well worth all the effort involved in getting it off the animals' backs.

Buffalo wool is fine and fluffy and somewhat difficult to handle. On hind quarters it averages two-and-a-half inches, but on fore quarters its length averages five-and-a-half inches. The difficulty of handling is readily overcome by mixing in a small amount of Karakul wool which does not affect the color and puts just enough fibre into it to hold it up for spinning.

The Department of the Interior is now experimenting with buffalo wool, and if a process can be devised whereby the wool can be handled satisfactorily, arrangements will be made to shear the 4,500 head in the Buffalo Park at Wainwright, Alberta.