

The evolution from the primitive, ill-smelling and dangerous devices of that period to the modern, odorless cooking appliances was even more rapid than the evolution from the stage coach to the railroad train, and just as pronounced and radical. In the latter part of 1901 the increased demand for gasoline began to manifest itself, and gasoline at that time was no longer the indifferently regarded product of the primitive days of the early gasoline stoves. As the price of gasoline increased and as the danger of the gasoline stove began to be more thoroughly understood, the real work of producing a satisfactory kerosene stove began. In the manufacture of the new one a radical departure was made from the early type. The new stove was designed to produce a blue flame instead of a yellow, with clean white points, burning from a circular wick over three inches in diameter. In order to secure clean and perfect combustion, a long chimney was used in combination with the burner. This stove gives perfect combustion and a flame powerful enough for all kinds of general cooking. Because of the economies which they afford in household use, especially in localities in which ordinary fuel is expensive, both the oil stove and the oil heater are coming into general use. There has been established at Sarnia, Ontario, a factory with a yearly output of 100,000 stoves and heaters, all of which is to meet the demand of the Canadian market.