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Lord's Day Act Amendments

Ottawa, May 27.—The result of the meetings which have taken place between the Minister of Justice and Mr. R. U. McPherson, counsel for the Sabbath Observance Association, will be the submission of a series of amendments for consideration of the special committee who have the Lord's Day bill in charge. The most important amendments relate to transportation. Trains or steamships carrying freight which have begun their journey on a week day will be allowed to proceed unmolested. Express matter can also be transported, and where it consists of perishable fruit the necessary icing of cars can be done in order to keep it in good condition. The feeding of or caring for live stock in transit and on arrival will also be considered a work of necessity on Sunday. When snowstorms occur on Sunday railway companies will be at liberty to clear their lines in order to insure continuous operation. Shunting and other necessary yard work will be permitted before 6 in the morning and after 9 at night. When an ocean liner has been delayed by storms in reaching port and Sunday labor is vital in order to reach the English market on her return trip within schedule time no obstacle will be placed in the way. These proposed concessions with respect to transportation, to which the representative of Sunday observance have consented, are very liberal and practically meet all the objections which have been urged by the railway, steamship and express companies. It is likely that the committee will eliminate the section in the bill making certain exceptions in the case of the Province of Quebec, and instead provide that anything now permitted by the Provincial statutes shall not be interfered with. The bill as originally drafted permitted "urgent repairs" in case of manufacturing industries. The committee will be asked to omit the word "urgent." Repairs in case of emergency will then be permissible. It is also suggested that repairs to furnaces be permitted in a manufactory where cessation of operation would result in serious injury. Publication of Sunday newspapers and their importation from the United States will be prohibited. Work on Sunday night in the interests of newspapers appearing on Monday morning will not be interfered with.—Globe.

Victoria Road School Affair

Editor of The Watchman-Warder:

At the trial Police Magistrate McSweyn made a remark that the trustees of the section should have taken the legal proceedings against his reverence, Father O'Sullivan, and that it showed moral cowardice on their part that they did not do so. I am a trustee of the section and I flatly rebut any such statement. The trustees of the section investigated the whole matter with his reverence, Father O'Sullivan, and also with the boy's father, Mr. McNarney, and decided that there was no sufficient grounds to enter any legal action against him. For my part I consider it was only a catch-penny case, or in other words a case of petty spite. At the investigation that the trustees held with Father O'Sullivan, he gave every explanation minutely, and although differing from us on some points, he spoke in a very correct and in a gentlemanly manner. The fact of any one not taking legal proceedings, even if they could, in my opinion does not denote cowardice.

ALFRED TAYLOR, Trustee.

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YOU'VE WAITED FOR THESE. 3—BIG RINGS—3 3—HUGE STAGES—3 3—EQUINE FAIRS—3 3—COMBINED MENAGERIES—3 3—SPECIAL TRAINS—3 THE ONES YOU ALL KNOW AND LIKE

COUNTLESS COSTLY PEERLESS FEATURES.

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COMING IN ALL THEIR VAST ENTIRETY. 103 CAGES, DENS & TABLEAUX CARS.

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THE GREAT BLACK WILD BACTARIAN CAMEL *Direct from the Mountains of the Hindoo Koosh*
ONLY ONE EVER SEEN IN AMERICA.

THEY'RE NEVER HAPPY UNLESS THEY'RE MAD. **BLACK TIGERS** WE OWN THE ONLY ONES EVER SEEN ANYWHERE ON THE GLOBE.

OUR TENTED ZOOS Contain Species of Teeming EARTH'S RAREST CREATURES.
WITH THESE AND ONLY THESE GREAT SHOWS ARE TO BE FOUND

Signal Assounding Superior High-Class Features BY THE

Aerial Shaws, Aerial Goyts, Aerial D'Espas, Roschetta Brothers, Russell Trio, Seven Delameads, Coshelle Trio, Pacheco Family, Leffel Trio, Mike Rooney, Wm. Winslow

Berdie Rolland, Eva Clark, Linda Jeal Julian, Rose Geer, Wm. Rolland, Prof. Joe Berris and Over 200 Others, INCLUDING *41 Jolly, Male and Female Joke-Making Jesters.*

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FEARFUL, FRIGHTFUL, FRENZIED, FLYING FLIGHT
SPANNING DEATH'S ARCH
THE MOST SENSATIONAL FEATURE ACT EVER CONCEIVED

ABSOLUTELY FREE TWICE DAILY ON THE SHOW GROUNDS
IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE PARADE AND AGAIN AT 6:30 P. M.
Only living Woman who rides a Bicycle down a steep Incline into Space and ACROSS A 55-FOOT YAWNING DEATH TRAP.

STILL THERE ARE MORE STARTLERS TO FOLLOW.

WATCH AND WAIT FOR THE **BIG STREET PARADE** RAIN OR SHINE AT 10 A. M.
Overwhelming moving Miles of Wealth and Splendor. Open Dens of Fierce Wild Beasts, Herds of Elephants, Camels, Ponies, Horses. Five Bands of Music and all Exclusive New Novelties.

TWO PERFORMANCES IN ALL SUN AND WATERPROOF TENTS AT 2 AND 8 P. M. Doors Open One Hour Earlier for a tour of the Peerless Triple Menageries and attendance of the Musical Festival by PROF. TINNEY'S CELEBRATED INTERNATIONAL BRASS BAND.

At Lindsay
Thurs., June 7

DOMINION FINANCIAL STATEMENT
BIG SURPLUS, BUT MORE DEBT

Mr. Fielding's Miscalculations—How to get clear of an extra $110,000,000—Wasted in the Yukon—Stolen in the North West—Squandered in the Marine Department—Not a single New Market—Canada for the United States Producers—What Preston, Jury and Griffiths think of each other

This was budget week. Mr. Fielding presented a financial statement containing little not already known from the blue books. He explained that the expenditure for the fiscal year of 1904-05 was some $2,000,000 more than he had estimated in his last budget, though the year had closed when he made that incorrect statement. When the accounts were all in he had found that the $9,000,000 surplus, which he had expected had fallen to less than $8,000,000. But in fact there was no surplus, for the debt increased more than $5,000,000 during the year, which seems to have been something of a surprise to the Minister of Finance.

A GROWING DEBT.

We are now within a few weeks of the end of another fiscal year. Mr. Fielding expects to collect from the people $7,800,000 more than he did in 1905. Even then there will be no decrease in the debt. On the contrary the minister thinks that there will be some increase in the debt during the year. Beside that part of the expenditure called consolidated fund, which is to be $66,500,000, (if Mr. Fielding is not repeating his mistake of last year) leaving a so-called surplus of $12,500,000, there is capital outlay of $15,500,000. This of course runs away with the whole surplus and makes it necessary to borrow money.

LIVING TOO FAST.

The fact is that the government is living beyond its income and has done so in seven out of the ten years since Sir Wilfrid Laurier became Premier. This is the more remarkable since Mr. Fielding has collected from the people $370,000,000 in nine years, which, as Mr. Foster shows, is $110,000,000 more than the revenue of the previous nine. Mr. Fielding has got clear of this $110,000,000 extra, and has borrowed about $8,000,000. This year Mr. Fielding expects to spend $82,000,000 while, as Mr. Foster points out, $42,000,000 was found sufficient in 1896.

WIDE OPEN.

Mr. Foster made it his business to consider how this change has occurred. The government has completed no great public work outside the ordinary services. Making allowance for development, the country must be paying much more than it did for the same services.

A few days ago a member, speaking of one department, said it was wide open, meaning that no guard or check was kept on payments, and that extravagance and plunder were common features of its administration. Mr. Foster showed by a series of examples that this might be said of the government generally.

THE SCANDAL OF THE YUKON.

There is the Yukon. The government of that district cost last year $1,647,000, while the revenues from gold royalties, customs, excise and all other sources was $879,000. More than three quarters of a million a year is sent from outside to pay for the government of the 8,000 people remaining in the Yukon. The government collects $100 a year from each man, woman and child in that district and then sends in another $100 to pay the rest of the expenses. It costs more to govern those 8,000 people, now orderly and well organized, than it did five years ago when there were between 30,000 and 40,000 inhabitants, including many lawless and desperate characters, and when the Yukon was producing $27,000,000 in gold, whereas now it produces only $8,000,000. The population of the Yukon is now that of a fair sized town, yet its government cost enough to run a populous province.

HIGH LIFE AT DAWSON.

The Interior department looks after gold mines and collects royalties and dues of all sorts. It cost last year $476,000 for that department alone in the Yukon, which was $68,000 more than it collected. This department maintains the ridiculous number of seventy officials to look after the 8,000 people. These officers have salaries and living allowances of nearly $200,000. There is a chief commissioner at $6,000 a year, and another $6,000 living allowance, besides which $10,616 was expended last year on the maintenance and furnishing of the house in which he lives. There is a gold commissioner at $5,000 and $1,100 living allowance, an assistant at $4,000 and the same allowance, a registrar at $4,000 and $1,500 allowance, a controller at $3,000 plus $1,100, a land agent at $2,400 plus $1,100, and so on. The customs department costs twenty per cent. of all it collects, and employs thirty officers or one for every 250 people in the country. It costs more to-day to police the Yukon than it did with a disorderly population four times as large. No less than $60 per head goes for police protection, besides another $12 per head, or $100,000 a year for the administration of justice. It will surprise the taxpayers to know that for these 8,000 people they are paying three supreme court judges each $5,000 salary and 5,000 living allowance, that a clerk costs $4,000 plus $1,400, and that there are eight or ten other employes at proportionately high pay and allowances. The maintenance of the Dawson court house cost last year $7,970, that of the administration building $22,299. There is a postmaster at $5,000 and $900 living allowance, a superintendent of public works at $4,000 and other officials in proportion.

THE LAND STEALS.

That is the Yukon story, and it is a sample of what goes on everywhere. Mr. Foster mentioned some matters in British Columbia and the west, speaking particularly of the theft of prairies land. One company, in which members of parliament were concerned, got 250,000 acres in 1902 for $1 an acre, which they at once began to sell at $6 to $10. Another exploiter got hold of 36,000 acres of half breed land which cost him less than $1 an acre, and is now sold at $8 to $10. Thousands of homes have been fraudulently obtained by speculators and sold. Altogether millions of dollars that might have gone to the reduction of debt, has been won from the people of Canada by favored exploiters, with no benefit to the genuine settlers.

EASILY EXPLAINED.

Mr. Foster's review covered the case of the Arctic, which has cost $300,000, and has accomplished nothing at all, since she never got beyond a port near the entrance of Hudson Bay. He spoke also of the Intercolonial deficit of $1,700,000, contrasting it with Mr. Blair's prediction of large profits from the extension of the railway from Montreal. As a further illustration of Mr. Fielding's foresight, Mr. Foster called attention to contracts let on the Grand Trunk Pacific for $35,000 to $53,000 per mile, when Mr. Fielding had estimated the cost at $24,000.

When these matters are considered and notice is taken of the exposures in the Marine and Fisheries and Immigration Department, it is not surprising that the cost of government of the whole country has doubled, and that there is very little to show for it.

TARIFF CRITICISM.

Mr. Cockshutt, who followed the Minister of Customs in the debate, does not find that the government has been more successful in opening up new markets, than in reducing the expenditure. During these ten years no country in the world has reduced its tariff against the Canadian goods, while many markets have been made more difficult of access. We are buying a larger percentage of our imports from the United States, and a smaller proportion from Great Britain than we did ten years ago, or twenty years ago. We are importing millions of dollars worth of goods, which ought to be made in this country. Such is the view of the member for Brantford.

THE IMMIGRATION SCANDAL.

By the appearance of W. T. R. Preston, commissioner of immigration as a witness, the enquiry into the North Atlantic Trading Company scandal has become a sensation. Mr. Preston's former connection with the Government machine in Ontario election campaign is not forgotten and it was expected that he would be a clever witness. He was on the stand three forenoons this week, and steadily refused to disclose the names of the contractors who have secured $300,000 of government money. In this secrecy he has the sympathy of the government majority in both committees, Mr. Fielding supporting his refusal in one case, and Mr. Fisher in the other, while there is a group of Liberal members on each committee always ready to object to questions which seem likely to bring out dangerous disclosures.

EXPOSING EACH OTHER.

But while not much progress was made in solving the mystery of the immigration contract a good deal has come to light about the methods and character of the officials whom the Government has appointed for its immigration work on the other side of the water. It has been found that while the Government here has solemnly declared in parliament and everywhere that it is not encouraging or assisting the importation of artisans and mechanics, the chief immigration officer on the other side of the Atlantic has been giving all possible help to Lazarus, Alias Leopold, the German Jew, who organized himself into a bureau in London for the purpose of shipping this class of people to Canada. Newspaper readers in this country are familiar with the stories of those who crossed the sea with assurance that work was ready for them, and who were left stranded and helpless in our streets. The name of Leopold's agency was frequently mentioned in connection with this affair.

PRESTON AND LAZARUS.

Correspondence now produced shows that this Leopold owed his success largely to Preston and to influence he was able to exert. Leopold's first London office was near to Preston. When Preston opened the new government offices he proposed to Leopold to come to the same building. Leopold had a branch telephone from Preston's wire. Persons desiring to come to Canada, whom Preston could not send on his own account because the policy of the country was against it, were sent from his office to Leopold's room. Preston wrote two or more "strictly private and confidential" letters to the Allan line agent at Liverpool asking him to make Leopold a licensed agent of the line, and to pay part of his office rent.

WHEN CERTAIN PEOPLE FALL OUT.

This led up to another scandal. Mr. Alfred Jury was an active Liberal and labor man in politics before he was made government immigration agent at Liverpool. In this comfortable berth he did not agree with his superior, Mr. Preston. Mr. Preston says that jury charged the government with expenses that were not incurred. Mr. Jury intimated that Mr. Preston and others had a gold mine for themselves in the North Atlantic contract. Mr. Jury got hold of Mr. Preston's private and confidential letter to the Allan agents. Mr. Preston says that he stole it out of the desk of the owner in the latter's absence, and he further observes that Mr. Jury is a scoundrel and Mr. Griffiths is another. The latter, according to Mr. Preston, is a receiver of stolen goods if not himself a thief, and is also a liar, a forger and a conspirator. Mr. Griffiths is the chief clerk in the office of the high commissioner, holding a position second only to that of Lord Strathcona himself. To this position he was recently appointed by the Laurier government. Mr. Griffiths has not failed to send to Canada his views of Mr. Preston's character, and defends his work in procuring and using the correspondence much as any detective would defend his own methods. Mr. Just, a former secretary in Mr. Preston's London office, seems also to have sent to this country an interesting and damaging statement concerning the immigration printing bills for which Mr. Preston and the former deputy minister Smart were responsible. In reply Mr. Preston charges that Mr. Just was himself not straight in money matters.

LAZARUS AND THE NORTH ATLANTIC.

A committee which is trying to unravel all these matters would have a considerable contract even if the government supporters would not obstruct the investigation. Mr. Ralph Smith of Nanaimo, a Liberal member, who is also a labor representative, took Mr. Preston rather severely in hand, as an examiner, confronting him with evidence of his connection with Leopold which the commissioner found it impossible to explain away. It came out also that Leopold was and is a regular officer of the North Atlantic Trading Company, which has been receiving a government bonus on many immigrants sent out by him. Another discovery made is that while Mr. Alexander, Mr. Preston's son-in-law, is the solicitor of the Trading Company, a brother and an uncle of Alexander are among those whose names appear as incorporators in the notorious Guernsey charter.

BRITAIN SHOCKED.

While this inquiry is exciting some attention in Canada deep interest has been taken in the matter in England. The London Standard, one of the leading English journals, devotes a column leading article to the scandal, dwelling especially on the attempt to suppress the facts. This practice of concealment does not commend itself to the English opinion. The whole train of events is shocking to British notions of public morality.

Care of Young Turkeys

The 15th of April the biggest turkey breeders reported that they don't know of a single Bronze tom for sale. This was never known before since I can remember, which shows that the supply of turkeys is not beginning to keep pace with the demand. I always keep more stock than I need, but this year sold myself a little shorter than I like to, and had to send money back after that.

June is the busy month in the poultry yard, especially for the turkey raisers. We nearly always have a rainy week in June, when some of the little turkeys are hatched, and the little ones should be protected from the weather. If we can get them past the time when they "shoot the red," as it is called, which means when the rough bunches on their heads and necks begin to show red, they can stand the rains better.

I have practiced pulling the first flight feathers on wings, as those grow so fast that they sap the strength of the little turkeys, and their wings sometimes drag on the ground. They make much faster growth when these are pulled. Some noted breeders say they have tried it and think the next feathers coming in are not marked as well, if the first are pulled. I am inclined to think they are not mistaken, as I have seen a whole flock score from 94 to 97½ and if their wings had been improved by not pulling the feathers, they surely would have reached the 100 mark. I believe more turkeys are killed in the month of June by over-feeding than by under-feeding. Over-feeding is the greatest cause of liver trouble. People raising turkeys like to see them eat and grow, but have never followed their turkeys in the fields to see how they pick up their food. They eat only two meals a day, starting for their breakfast shortly after daylight and picking along until 11 o'clock. Then they go under the shade and rest and digest their breakfast, always going where they can get water, if possible. At about half past two they start towards home, and it is about sundown when they come around the buildings. They don't bolt their food, like some of the human race, but eat slowly, digest their food properly and have good livers. When we do the feeding we think if the mill will grind we can keep right on stuffing it until the machine clogs; but that will not do.

Parties have written me to ask how much egg I feed to young turkeys. I start with very little and sometimes they will eat all of that, for if you have ever dissected a very young turkey you have found that the capacity of the crop and gizzard is very small. It takes a while to get the digestive machinery started. When you feed a lot of incubator chickens, they will at first pick up a little in an indifferent way, as though they did not know what their bills were made for; but wait until their digestive organs get fairly started and they will tumble over each other in their eagerness for food. A turkey has a voracious appetite, but nature made them gather their own food in the fields and woods. I feed egg alone only two days and I have been sharply criticised for feeding any at all by some prominent breeders, but my turkeys live and grow strong, and plump and smooth. After the first two days dandelion leaves, onion tops and cottage cheese make a large part of their food. The green food keeps their liver in good running order and that assists the whole system. They can eat more of that in safety than of such food as corn. I know that many people feed meal in some form, but I never did without losing my turkeys. I feed oatmeal after the turkeys get to be two or three weeks old, as chick food, or millet seed, or any kind of small seed, but I never feed my turkeys corn until cold weather. If I lived where I could get wheat cheap I should never feed them much corn.

The question of killing lice in June is a vital one, that must be of absorbing interest if you would succeed. You will think there are no lice on the fowls or turkeys until you look between the quill feathers on their wings, then you will find lice so small that they can be packed into the hundreth part of an inch, unless they are promptly killed by some kind of lice powder.

The last of June or first of July furnishes the hard work in turkey raising; starting them to the fields in the morning and bringing them home at night and getting them to roost up out of the way of animals that live only to kill and destroy what we have worked hard to produce.

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The only Disk that does Twice the Work while half easier on horses—a Record Not Equalled by anything else built for cultivating. A Success for making Seed Bed on Fall Plowed Land. For Summer Fallows or Stubble Fields after harvest. Look for the name "BISSELL." None genuine without it. For Sale by Agents and Manufactured by

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Sizes for 2, 3, and 4 horses. [33] Drop a post card for Booklet "E."

Poultry Diseases and Causes

The poultryman is not very old at the business before he learns that fowls sometimes become diseased and that a knowledge of caring for them at such times is essential to successful poultry culture. The poultryman who has good, vigorous stock, however, free from the taint of hereditary disease, and who gives the flock proper care, feeding regularly and judiciously and keeping the quarters in a sanitary condition, will not often have to resort to the medicine chest, except in case of accident.

It is probably true that at least ninety per cent of the ailments that attack our fowls are directly due to either the carelessness or ignorance of the attendant, especially where fowls are confined to limited quarters. It is a noticeable fact that fowls on the range, shifting for themselves the greater part of the time, are seldom troubled with the diseases that attack fowls in confinement. This proves that where conditions are favorable the fowls will keep in good health without the aid of medicines.

There are almost numberless causes for the diseases of fowls, among which might be mentioned the following, each one of which should be avoided: Too close inbreeding, impairing the stamina and vitality of the fowls; breeding from birds of impaired vitality or having disease-tainted blood; improper feeding; the presence of an accumulation of filth in or around the poultry houses; stagnant and filthy drinking water; improper ventilation or overcrowding of the poultry house, especially the roosting quarters; direct drafts in the poultry house; allowing the birds access to decaying vegetation or flesh; lack of good, sharp grit; lice, etc., etc.

Read the above again carefully and you will admit that a majority of the diseases are due to either the carelessness or ignorance of the attendant and that it is possible to eliminate the causes and prevent the diseases to a great extent. It is said that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." This claim can be magnified an hundred fold when it comes to taking care of poultry. It is really a wonder that some fowls in the care of shiftless, lazy, ignorant attendants survive at all.

The time to doctor a sick fowl is before the fowl gets sick, and the way to do this is to keep them free from lice, feed judiciously, keep the quarters clean and well ventilated; supply good, clean water and plenty of sharp grit; avoid drafts, and use only the most vigorous and healthy birds in the breeding pens. The breeding birds should not only be in good health, but should be as free from the taints of disease in the blood as it is possible to get them. A bird that has been afflicted with roup, dropsy, liver disease or consumption should never be used in the breeding pen, although apparently cured, nor one whose anscestors have been so afflicted. Although they may not manifest themselves, the disease germs are in the blood and sooner or later they will create havoc in the flock.

When a bird shows symptoms of any serious ailment, unless it is a valuable specimen it does not pay to spend much time doctoring it. The better way is to kill it at once and burn the carcass. Never cut an ailing bird's head off and leave the blood where the other fowls can get at it. It is sure to spread the disease. The better way is to wring the neck. All excrement from the ailing bird should also be burned or buried deep in the ground. Then should follow a general cleaning up of the premises. Burn the litter and disinfect thoroughly. Spray the interior of the house and the runs with a fifty per cent solution of crude carbolic acid into the drinking water, dust air-slaked lime over and under the roosts, in the nest boxes and over the floor. Then watch the balance of the flock and if any of them show the slightest symptoms of the disease, remove at once to some isolated place, feed very lightly if at all, administer a remedy, and then if the symptoms develop, dispose of the bird the same as the first one. Never leave an ailing bird with the flock a minute after the symptoms of a contagious disease appear.

Every poultryman should own a copy of some good poultry doctor book. There are several of them in print, giving tested remedies for every disease to which the fowls are heir, and also giving full directions for operating upon fowls that have become injured by accident. It is to his interest to become informed upon this important matter, or at least to have a book at hand in case it is needed.

When the Hair Falls

Then it's time to act! No time to study, to read, to experiment! You want to save your hair, and save it quickly, too! So make up your mind this very minute that if your hair ever comes out you will use Ayer's Hair Vigor. It makes the scalp healthy. The hair stays in. It cannot do anything else. It's nature's way.

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Dr. Seath's Successor

Mr. James Elgin Wetherell, M.A., principal of Strathroy Collegiate Institute, succeeds Dr. Seath as High School Inspector. He was born in Port Dalhousie in 1851, and educated at Newmarket High School and the University of Toronto. He was professor of Latin in Woodstock College for some time, then became principal of St. Mary's Collegiate Institute, and went to Strathroy when Principal Embree went to Toronto in 1884. Mr. Wetherell was principal of the Provincial Training Institute for Teachers at Strathroy from 1886 to 1890. His work since taking charge at Strathroy stamps him as one of the foremost educationists of the Province. In 1901 Mr. Wetherell was elected president of the Collegiate Institute and High School section of the Ontario Teachers' Association, and in 1904 further honored by the High School masters to represent them in the senate of the University of Toronto. In November last he was appointed by the Minister of Education to represent the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes on the Educational Council. Inspector Wetherell has published a volume of travels, and a good deal of verse; and has edited several High School text books and anthologies of Canadian and American poets.

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Clean-out doors are placed in the casing, and the brush can easily be inserted.

This heater just bristles with exclusive features such as automatic gas dampers, large double feed-doors, steel dome, double shakers and steel radiator.

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