never be of use for anything but storage of oil in that particular location.

Fuel Oil (Not Crude Oil) is used to a great extent. The oil is pumped from standard storage tanks into the furnace through a spray, worked either with superheated steam or compressed air. It is necessary to take every precaution not to flood the furnace (Burners.) Crude oil should not be used as a fuel. It contains volatile substances and when heated so as to pass it through to the burner, distillation takes place and it is apt to cause explosions. Remember that fuel oil is quite different from crude oil.

Gasoline Engines should be described as regard location, size or weight, make and number, setting, whether the foundation is of wood, metal-clad wood, stone, brick or concrete. If enclosed state construction of material, openings, ventilators and protection. The size and location of storage tank, pump, gravity or pressure feed and also method of refilling tank.

The clauses required by the underwriters for the various types of engines are self-explanatory and the charges for them are based on the amount of gasoline which they introduce into the building.

Kerosene oil lighting is considered more hazardous than gas or electricity. Although there is not very much chance of the modern Kerosene lamp exploding if it is kept clean and free from soot or wick-carbon. Most accident happen from lamps being upset.

Many lanterns are badly made and are liable to melt at the joints; often fires have been caused by broken or defective lanterns; this hazard does not get the attention it should. Only approved lanterns should be used. Cloth and paper shades should not be used. The refilling should be done by daylight only and never when the lamp or lanterns are lighted. Kerosene oil stoves have practically the same hazards as the lamps. Pressure systems must have shut off and regulating valve and must be provided with a metal pan made tight, without solder, and placed beneath the burner.

Gasoline Lighting Systems: Their name is legion, but can be classified as: Hollow Wire, gasoline vapour with inside or outside generator. The inside flame heated generator system is classed the most hazardous on account of the presence of the gasoline inside the building.

Moore Light: The Lighting System as used in British Columbia for the past eleven years is a very good example. There does not, in all this time, appear to have been a fire caused by the use of this system. The tank used generally is contructed of galvanized iron and approved; its capacity is ten gallons, being six gallons of gasoline and four gallons air space. When filling the tank so as not to overdo it there is an air tube which runs about one-quarter of the way into the tank, so when the gasoline reaches the bottom of the tube and more was put in the pressure would force it to overflow. By pumping air into the tank the gasoline is forced into the tubing up through a pipe which is connected with the valve on the top of the tank and running within a few inches of the bottom. The tubing that carries the gasoline vapour is made of brass and will stand a pressure of 10,000 lbs, to the square inch. Ground joints are used in all connections. In 50 feet of tubing there would be about a wine glass full of oil.

The light is started by means of an alcohol soaked asbestos torch which heats the gasoline causing it to vapourize at the generator, the pressure forcing it along with air which comes through a separate tube to the burner head

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