

graphite, mica or insoluble soap, a petroleum lubricator for heavy slow-moving machinery is the only known agent that reduces friction and so lengthens almost indefinitely the life of the bearings. There is also manufactured from crude petroleum a substitute for turpentine known as "mineral turps."

The oil stove of the present day really came into existence to take the place of the early type kerosene-oil stoves and the dangerous gasoline stoves.

The first kerosene oil stoves built were unsatisfactory because they were designed on the same principle, practically, as the early kerosene oil lamps. When these stoves were made they produced an odoriferous yellow flame. A flat wick and a short tapered chimney were used. After a short period of services, the wicks and burner parts became coated and fouled with carbon, and in addition to the smell there was a good deal of smoke. Furthermore, these stoves did not produce enough heat for general cooking. In an attempt to overcome the difficulties of this type of stove, the short-drum, perforated tube type of stove was produced. The early short-drum stoves, built between twenty-five and thirty years ago, were noted for their odor and lack of heat.

To overcome the difficulties experienced with these two types of kerosene oil burners, the gasoline stove was produced, and while very dangerous to operate, it produced a clean and powerful flame. Owing to the cheapness of the fuel—which was at that time only a by-product—the sales were large.