

6. Where two or more storehouses are in the same occupation and are situated within 20 feet of one another, they shall for the purposes of these Regulations be deemed to be one and the same storehouse, and the maximum amount of petroleum spirit prescribed in the foregoing Regulation shall be the maximum to be kept in all such storehouses taken together. Where two or more storehouses in the same occupation are distant more than 20 feet from one another, the maximum amount shall apply to each storehouse.

7. Any person who keeps petroleum spirit in a storehouse which is situated within 20 feet of any other building whether or not in his occupation, or of any timber stack or any other inflammable goods not owned by him, shall give notice to the local authority under the Petroleum Acts for the district in which he is keeping such petroleum spirit, that he is so keeping petroleum spirit, and shall renew such notice in the month of January in each year during the continuance of such keeping, and shall permit any duly authorized officer of the local authority to inspect such petroleum spirit at any reasonable time. This Regulation shall not apply to petroleum spirit kept in a tank forming part of a light locomotive.

8. Every storehouse shall be thoroughly ventilated.

9. Petroleum spirit shall not be kept, used, or conveyed except in metal vessels so substantially constructed as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective or insecure. Every such vessel shall be so constructed and maintained that no leakage, whether of liquid or vapour, can take place therefrom.

10. Every such vessel, not forming part of a light locomotive, when used for conveying or keeping petroleum spirit shall bear the words "petroleum spirit highly inflammable" legibly and indelibly stamped or marked thereon, or on a metallic or enamelled label attached thereto, and shall be of a capacity not exceeding two gallons.

11. Before repairs are done to any such vessel, that vessel shall, as far as practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all petroleum spirit and of all dangerous vapours derived from the same.

12. The filling or replenishing of a vessel with petroleum spirit shall not be carried on, nor shall the contents of any such vessel be exposed in the presence of fire or artificial light, except a light of such construction, position or character, as not to be liable to ignite any inflammable vapour arising from such spirit, and no fire or artificial light capable of igniting inflammable vapour shall be brought within dangerous proximity of the place where any vessel containing petroleum spirit is being kept.

13. In the case of all petroleum spirit kept or conveyed for the purpose of, or in connection with, any light locomotive (a) all due precautions shall be taken for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion, and for the prevention of unauthorized persons having access to any petroleum spirit kept or conveyed, and to the vessels containing or intended to contain, or having actually contained, the same; and (b) every person managing, or employed on, or in connection with, any light locomotive shall abstain from every act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion, and which is not reasonably necessary, and shall prevent any other person from committing such act.

14. These Regulations shall come into operation on the 18th day of March, 1903, from which date the Regulations dated 3rd November, 1896, and the 26th day of April, 1900, are hereby repealed.

A. Akers-Douglas,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall, S.W., 18th March, 1903.

NOTE.—From the above Regulations it will be seen that there are two methods in which petroleum spirit required for use in motor cars may be kept. The first of these will be the usual method, namely, to keep in accordance with these Regulations; but where a person finds that for some special reason he cannot observe one of the Regulations 4, 5, or 6, he may resort to the second method, namely, to apply to the Local Authority for a licence. In such cases the place will be examined by the Local Authority Officer, who will advise the Local Authority as to its suitability for licence. Where a licence has been granted Regulations 4 to 7 no longer apply.

In no case is petroleum spirit kept wholly or partly for sale exempt from the necessity of a licence.

Downing Street,
May 23, 1903.

The KING has been pleased to appoint George Ruthven Le Hunte, Esq., C.M.G., to be Governor of the State of South Australia and its Dependencies in the Commonwealth of Australia.

Downing Street,
May 25, 1903.

The KING has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of Frederick Giles Hunt, Esq., to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast Colony.

Factory Department, Home Office,
May 19, 1903.

The Chief Inspector of Factories has appointed Dr. C. H. Joy to be Certifying Surgeon, under the Factory Act, for the Tamworth District of the county of Staffs.

Factory Department, Home Office,
May 20, 1903.

The Chief Inspector of Factories has appointed Dr. A. Philip to be Certifying Surgeon, under the Factory Act, for the Newport District of the county of Fife.

Factory Department Home Office,
May 20, 1903.

The Chief Inspector of Factories gives notice that, in consequence of the death of Dr. E. M. Spooner, an appointment as Certifying Surgeon, under the Factory and Workshop Act, at Blandford, in the county of Dorset, is vacant.

Factory Department, Home Office,
May 21, 1903.

The Chief Inspector of Factories has appointed Dr. J. M. McGill to be Certifying Surgeon, under the Factory Act, for the Annbank District of the county of Ayr.