

measure, the quantity which may be kept without licence shall not exceed thirty pounds, which may only be so kept provided that it is enclosed in hermetically sealed packages or vessels containing each not more than one pound.

Wherever in the Petroleum Acts, 1871 to 1881, or in any Order, byelaw, or licence issued under these Acts, a quantity is specified in gallons or pints, such quantity shall, in the case of such solid petroleum mixture, be read as though the weight of ten pounds were substituted for a gallon and of one pound for a pint.

*A. W. FitzRoy.*

## SCHEDULE.

### Directions for Testing Petroleum Mixtures.

#### 1. Liquid Mixtures.

Where the petroleum mixture is wholly liquid, flows quite freely, and does not contain any sediment or thickening ingredient, such mixture shall be tested in the manner set forth in schedule one to the Petroleum Act, 1879.

#### 2. Viscous and Sedimentary Mixtures.

Where the petroleum mixture contains an undissolved sediment, as in the case of some metal polishes, which can be separated by filtration or by settlement and decantation, the sediment may be so separated and the decanted liquid may be tested in the manner set forth in schedule one to the Petroleum Act, 1879.

In carrying out such separation, care must be taken to minimize the evaporation of the petroleum. The separation of the sediment must not be effected by distillation.

Where the petroleum mixture is such that sediment cannot be separated by the afore-mentioned means, or where it is of a viscous nature, as in the case of indiarubber solution, quick-drying paints, &c., such mixture shall be tested in the apparatus modified as shewn in the drawing hereto. This apparatus differs from that prescribed in schedule one to the Petroleum Act, 1879, only in the addition of a stirrer to equalize the temperature throughout the sample under test.

In carrying out the test of a viscous petroleum mixture, this stirrer shall be constantly revolved at a slow speed, except when applying the test flame, with the fingers, the direction of revolution being that of the hand of a clock.

With the exception of the use of the stirrer, the manner of carrying out the test shall be that set forth in schedule one to the Petroleum Act, 1879.

The stirrer may be removed by grasping the spindle just above the blades with the finger and thumb, and unscrewing the upper sheath. The opening in the lid, through which the stirrer passes, may then be closed by a plug provided for the purpose.

When this has been done, the apparatus shall be deemed to comply with the specification set forth in schedule one of the Petroleum Act, 1879, and may be used for testing ordinary petroleum or solid petroleum mixtures.

A model of the aforementioned apparatus will be deposited with the Board of Trade, and the

provisions of section three of the Petroleum Act, 1879, in regard to verification and stamping shall apply also to such apparatus as though it were the apparatus prescribed by the said Act.

For the purpose of carrying out such verification the stirrer shall be removed and the opening plugged as hereinbefore directed. The apparatus shall then be tested with ordinary petroleum. The stirrer shall be verified by comparison of measurements.

#### 3. Solid Petroleum Mixtures.

Where the petroleum mixture is solid, as in the case of naphtha soaps, etc., the apparatus to be used for the test shall be that prescribed in schedule one of the Petroleum Act, 1879.

The method of carrying out the test of such solid mixture shall be as follows:—

The solid mixture must be cut into cylinders one and a half inches long and one quarter inch in diameter by means of a cork borer or other cylindrical cutter having the correct internal diameter. These cylinders are to be placed in the petroleum cup of the testing apparatus in a vertical position in such number as will completely fill the cup. The cylinders must be in contact with one another, but must not be so tightly packed as to be deformed in shape.

Five or six of the cylinders in the centre of the cup must be shortened to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch to allow space for the thermometer bulb.

The air bath of the testing apparatus must be filled to a depth of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches with water. The water bath must then be raised to and maintained at a temperature of about 75° Fahrenheit.

The cup must then be placed in the air bath, and the temperature of the sample must be allowed to rise until the thermometer in the oil cup shews 72° Fahrenheit, when the test flame must be applied.

If no flash is obtained, this temperature must be maintained constant in the oil cup for one hour, at the expiration of which time the test flame must again be applied.

If a flash is obtained, the solid mixture will be subject to the provisions of the Petroleum Acts in virtue of this Order.

NOTE.—It may in many cases save time in testing samples of petroleum mixtures to apply the test flame after the sample has been a few minutes in the cup and while still at the temperature of the room in which the test is being carried out, provided that this temperature is below 73° Fahrenheit. If a flash is obtained by this means, it is unnecessary to proceed with the test at a higher temperature.

*Downing Street,*

*June 19, 1907.*

The KING has been pleased to approve of the retention of the title of "Honourable" by William Hilson Pigott, Esq., on his retirement from the office of Member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales after a service of more than ten years.