

Results obtained on fractional distillation (each fraction 1-10th by volume of the crude oil):—

No. of Fraction Temperature of Distillation Sp.Gr.
at 60 deg. F.

1	.....365 deg. to 468 deg. F.....	.770
2	.....468 deg. " 518 deg. " .....	.785
3	.....518 deg. " 572 deg. " .....	.800
4	.....572 deg. " 630 deg. " .....	.814
5	.....630 deg. " 690 deg. " .....	.825
6	.....690 deg. " 766 deg. " .....	.839
7	.....766 deg. " 817 deg. " .....	.852

Fraction six (6) solidified when cooled to 32 deg. F., owing to the crystallization of solid hydrocarbons, and the succeeding fractions were solid at ordinary temperatures from the same cause.

Percentage of commercial products by weight:—

Benzine	Nil
Kerosene—Sp. Gr...799..Flashing point (close test).....	47.6
Intermediate and heavy lubricating oils with solid hydrocarbons (paraffin)...	50.4
Coke	2.0
	<hr/> 100.0

These results conclusively show that the sample may be properly described as a crude petroleum of excellent quality. The yield of Kerosene is sufficiently high, and might readily be increased if desired, by "cracking." In addition, lubricating oils of various grades, and a fair proportion of solid hydrocarbons (paraffin) might be obtained, or if "cracking" were resorted to with the object of increasing the yield of Kerosene, the residue might be employed as a source of gas oil and fuel oil.

(Signed) BOVERTON REDWOOD.

Analysis Made by Irving A. Bachman, Ph. D., Analytical and Consulting Chemist, Allentown, P.A. (from sample of one barrel).

Colour—brown black, with green cast.

Odour—when agitated it is that of naphtha mixed with sulphur compounds.