

The colouring matter used is Annato and is harmless.

**Bread.**—Adulteration of flour is not much practiced of late years. When it is, the adulterants used are: Gypsum, Chalk, dust and dirt (from sweepings). To detect these, take a test tube one-third full of flour and fill up with Chloroform. The flour will float to the top and the minerals settle at the bottom. Alum used to be used

Alum is present it gradually turns a dirty brown.

**Adulterations of Tea.**—1. Faked, or exhausted tea-leaves. These are faced by adding black-lead, a little dye—such as Indigo, or Prussian Blue—and some gum. They are then rubbed up and the resulting rolls look very much like good tea. This is detected by extracting the Alkaloid-Thein. A good sample of tea gives 2 per

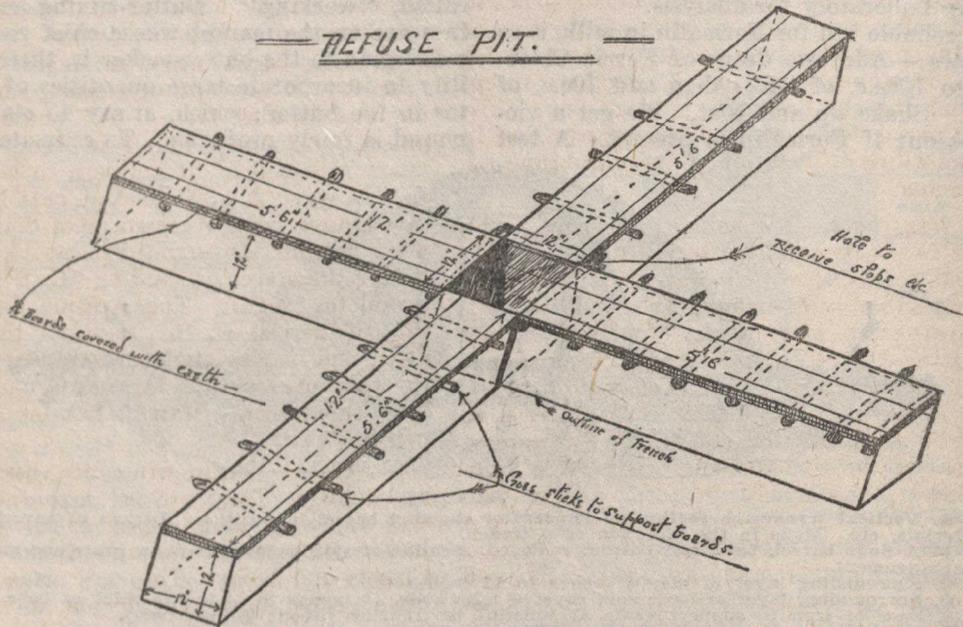


Fig. 5.—Instructions For Building Refuse Pits.

Two trenches, 12 feet long by 1 foot wide, dug crosswise leaving a chimney in the centre 1 foot square. Four pieces of board 5½ feet long to be laid over the top of the trenches, supported by cross wooden bars and covered with earth, leaving a centre chimney 1 foot square which will communicate with the four channels above mentioned. Over this opening should be placed a wooden box or barrel fitted with a cover, with bottom perforated with holes 1 inch in diameter. This will allow the liquid to drain through these holes and distribute its charge in the four trenches above mentioned, and to be finally absorbed in the ground. The solid matter will be removed twice daily and burnt in the Regimental Incinerators. Herewith is a draft of the above-mentioned Refuse Pit.

a great deal, to whiten the loaf, in the old days before the time of the roller mills. Now, the flour is white; and it is not much used, except where the baker, for reasons of economy, is using sweepings from the mill mixed in with the flour. He then finds it necessary to whiten his loaf with Alum; so if you find it present, look out for dirt, and change your baker. The Logwood test is the best for Alum. Cut the bread into little cubes, moisten with Ammonia Carbonate Sol., and put on a drop or two of an Alcoholic Sol. of Logwood chips. We get a heliotrope tint if Alum is present. Let it stand an hour or two to develop. If no

cent. Thein. The test is a long and intricate one which I shall not describe here.

2. Introducing various other leaves. This is easily detected by steeping the tea and straightening some of the leaves out in a basin of water. The characteristic shape of the leaf, the looped veining, and the notched apex, is the test.

3. Adding Iron filings. Easily detected by throwing a handful in a glass dish of water.

**Coffee.**—Pure, unburnt coffee gives a light colored extract, much like tea. The blackness and thickness are due to Chicory. Five to 10 per cent. of Chicory is allowed and is not called adulteration. Coffee has