

II. When turpentine is sold under any other conditions than for purposes of medicine, as above, it shall meet the following requirements:—

- (1) It shall be entirely free from mineral oil.
- (2) Unless sold as wood turpentine, it shall absorb not less than 340 times its weight of iodine (Hubl Solution and Method). If sold as wood turpentine it shall absorb not less than 240 times its weight of iodine by same method.
- (3) The undissolved (unpolymerized) residue on treatment of 10cc with 40cc of a sulphuric acid containing 20 per cent of the fuming acid, shall not exceed 10 per cent by volume of the sample.
- (4) The refractive index of this residue shall be not less than 1.4950 at 20°C.
- (5) The refractive index of the sample at 20°C. shall lie between 1.4680 and 1.4730.
- (6) The specific gravity of the sample at 20°C. shall not be less than 0.860.
- (7) The initial boiling point shall not be lower than 150°C. under ordinary atmospheric pressure.
- (8) At least 75 per cent by volume shall distil below 160°C.
- (9) The residue on evaporation over a steam bath shall not exceed two (2) per cent.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No systematic inspection of the article, as thus defined, has been made since the date of the Order in Council as above. An extensive study of the subject was made in 1910, and the results are published in Bulletin No. 211. At that time the only legal standards existent had regard to turpentine (Oil of Turpentine) as a drug; and although many of the samples then reported failed to meet the requirements as given in the British Pharmacopoeia, it was considered inadvisable to apply these very stringent constants to turpentine sold for purposes other than medicinal.

The present inspection embraces careful and, in most cases exhaustive work upon two hundred and twelve (212) samples which were purchased throughout the Dominion in July, August and September of last year; and were specially obtained from dealers in paint materials. They are therefore to be judged by the standards fixed for turpentine supplied for other uses than as a drug. Fifty (50) of these samples fail to meet the above requirements and must be described as adulterated under the Act. (*See note on page 5.*)

A very large number of complaints from users of turpentine have been received in recent years; and the results of this inspection indicate that ample ground for complaint exists. The chief adulterant is found to be a petroleum product; but rosin oil is also used for the purpose.

Wood turpentine, that is the product obtained by distillation from resinous woods, as distinguished from that obtained in the regular way from the gum of various species of pine, cannot be regarded as an adulteration, provided that it is properly described when offered for sale. It possesses in a high degree, the desirable properties of true turpentine, but is not, in every respect, its equal for paint purposes. Samples indicat-

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