(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 the 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 deg. C.

(5 The refractive index of the sample at 20 deg. C. shall lie between 1·4680 and 1·4730.

(6) The specific gravity of the sample at 20 deg. C. shall not be less than 0·860.

(7) The initial boiling point shall not be lower than 150 deg. C. under ordinary atmospheric pressure.

(8) At least 75 per cent by volume shall distil below 160 deg. C.

(9) The residue on evaporation over a steam bath shall not exceed two (2) per cent.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

These definitions will render it possible to declare adulteration in the case of fraudulent substitutes for turpentine used as a paint material, or otherwise, in the arts.

But turpentine is also in use as a drug; and for its definition in this regard we must refer to the pharmacopœias. . . .

The British Pharmacopœia (Ed. 1898) thus describes oil of turpentine:—

'The oil distilled, usually by the aid of steam, from the oleo-resin (turpentine) obtained from Pinus Sylvestris, and other species of pinus; rectified if necessary. Limpid, colourless, with a strong, peculiar odour, which varies in the different kinds of oil, and a pungent and somewhat bitter taste. It is soluble in its own volume of glacial acetic acid. It commences to boil at about 160 deg. C. and almost entirely distills below 180 deg. C. little or no residue remaining.'

The United States Pharmacopœia (Eighth Decennial Revision), defines turpentine as "A concrete oleo-resin obtained from Pinus palustris, and from other species of pinus"; and oil of turpentine as 'A volatile oil, recently distilled from turpentine. On distillation, the larger part passes over between 155 deg. and 162 deg. C.'

Other specific tests require it to be free from petroleum benzine, kerosene, or similar hydrocarbons.

Forty-two samples of the collection now reported, contain petroleum, and are therefore adulterated under section 7 of the Act. Four other samples are adulterated inasmuch as they fail to meet pharmacopœal requirements, although the character of the adulterant or adulterants is not so clearly made out. Five other samples I have judged 'doubtful,' and one sample is evidently a wood turpentine, and must therefore be regarded as adulterated. These results may be summarized thus:—

	Samples.
Adulterated, as containing petroleum	42
" variously	4
" as being wood turpentine	1
Doubtful	5
Apparently genuine	106
Total	158