

No. 975 is a very old sample, which has evidently been kept in a hot place; and not being perfectly sealed, has dried so as to be unfit for use.

Nos. 41273, 41277, 35988, 35991, 978, 983.—These samples contain dextrin, and are evidently made with addition of glucose, but in small quantity. It is an open question whether or not the addition of small amounts of glucose without declaration of the fact is permissible in jams. Some manufacturers consider the use of five to ten per cent of glucose as desirable, to prevent the separation of sugar by crystallization on long keeping. This question should be determined. The fact that many of the best makers of fruit jam do not use glucose seems to point to the needlessness of introducing even small amounts of the article into jam.

No. 36797. This sample contains a considerable amount of glucose. On account of the very variable nature of commercial glucose the actual amount present can only be approximated, and is at least 20 per cent.

It is true that no legal definition of jam, or explicit standard for the article as required by Section 26 of the Adulteration of Food Act, yet exists for Canada. Nevertheless the meaning of jam as 'a conserve of fruit, boiled in mass, with sugar and water,' is so well recognized; and the term has legal meaning in so many countries, that I have no hesitation in declaring a product made with more than ten per cent of glucose, as adulterated under the Act.

The following definition for jam is submitted for criticism and comment; and it is hoped that a legal definition and standard for this important article will be established before another collection is made:

*Jam*, (marmalade) is the sound product made from clean, sound, properly matured and prepared fresh fruit and sugar (sucrose) by boiling to a pulpy or semi solid consistence, and conforms in name to the fruit used, and in its preparation not less than forty-five (45) pounds of fruit are used to each fifty-five (55) pounds of sugar.

*Jam* may be made with glucose instead of sugar, in whole or in part; and with admixture of other fruits than that which gives its name to the article, so long as the fruit so added does not exceed fifty (50) per cent of the total weight of fruit present, and provided that the word *Compound* is printed on the label, as an integral part of the same, and in letters as large as those which name the fruit of which the jam purports to be essentially made.

Section 24 (d) of the Adulteration Act provides that no food shall be deemed to be adulterated when 'Articles of food not injurious to the health are mixed together as a compound, and sold or offered for sale as such, with each package, roll, parcel or vessel containing such articles distinctly labelled as a mixture in conspicuous characters forming an inseparable part of a general label bearing the name and address of the manufacturer.' 53 V., c. 26, s. 1; 61 V., c. 24, ss. 2 and 3.

I inclose with this, for your inspection, the labels taken from the following samples of the present collection, viz.:—40262, 30808, 30699, 30690, 36799, 36798, 38570, 38564, 39526, 41181, 38561, 39535, 38568, 40264, 38562 and 40265, in all of which I am of opinion that the requirements of the Adulteration Act are not fairly met; either because of the smallness of the type used, or the want of proper background (see 38564 and 39526) which makes the word 'Compound' indistinct. The labels 38565, 37700, 30810, 38567 and 41180 contain the word 'Mixture' or 'Compound' in distinct lettering; but in the first two cases, it is placed in such a way as to escape ready notice. I would respectfully advise the adoption of a ruling, something like that authorized for Germany, in regard to which I quote from the Second Edition of the 'Deutsches Nahrungsmittelbuch' 1909, page 283:—

1. Every declaration must be placed on the same side of the package on which the content of the package is printed.
2. The declaration may be printed on the main label, or on a special label; but in the latter case, this special label must be affixed directly above or below the main label.
3. In the labelling of Compound Jams, no word on the label must be printed in larger characters than the word 'Compound'.
4. In case of the word 'Compound' being printed on the main label, it must be placed directly over or under the name of the jam, and parallel with this.