

Five (5) samples contain cane sugar only as foreign material. Fifty-seven (57) samples contain glucose, as well as cane sugar.

Six (6) samples I have not described as genuine, although they meet legal requirements, and must be regarded as legally genuine. It does not follow that they are actually so. As a matter of fact, the analytical numbers are decidedly suspicious; and a comparison with the figures found for undoubtedly genuine samples will make this evident.

All of the samples found adulterated were sold to our inspectors as Maple Sugar (one sample as maple sugar bon-bons). It is quite evident that the retail vendor understood them to be maple sugar, or meant that the purchaser should so understand them. The manufacturers assert, at least in some instances, that these articles were not furnished by them as maple sugar, but under some other name. However, this may be. I find that many invoices from wholesalers describe the material as maple sugar, thereby apparently justifying its sale at retail as such. Even if sold by another name the article is illegal, as violating the requirements of Section 29A, revision of 1915.

Maple Sugar as Flavouring.

I do not understand Section 29A of the Adulteration Act as intended to interfere with the employment of maple sugar as a flavouring material. When, however, maple sugar is so used, the Act is sufficiently clear in requiring that the article, as offered for sale, must be of such character, and so described, as to make it impossible that it should be taken for maple sugar or maple syrup.

Cakes for example, may be coated with an icing having maple flavour, and layered cakes may have maple flavoured sweetening between the layers. Candies of many kinds, may contain the flavour of maple, although the candy mass may consist of chocolate, gum or other substances. To interpret the Act otherwise than I have done, would be to close an important market to the maple sugar producer, and would inflict an ungrateful hardship upon those who are fond of sweet meats. But it must, of course, be understood, that the maple sugar used for flavouring purposes, is genuine maple sugar; and this alone should be obtainable in Canadian markets.

The work herein recorded has been done entirely by Mr. A. Valin of this staff; and I can vouch for the intelligence and care with which the investigation has been conducted. Mr. Valin has an experience in connection with maple products dating from the publication of Bulletin No. 102 in 1905.

I beg to recommend publication of this report as Bulletin No. 415.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. MCGILL,
Chief Analyst.

SPECIAL NOTE.

It must be distinctly understood that my opinion as stated in the foregoing report No. 415 must be regarded as personal. It is quite possible that the courts may interpret the meaning of Section 29A to forbid the employment of the word "maple" as an adjective. A final ruling could only be reached by means of a test case.

A. MCGILL,
Chief Analyst.