

LABORATORY
OF THE
INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT

OTTAWA, CANADA

BULLETIN No. 409

MAPLE SYRUP

OTTAWA, July 15, 1918.

GEO. W. TAYLOR, Esq.,
Asst. Deputy Minister of Inland Revenue.

SIR,—I beg to hand you a report upon 150 samples of Maple Syrup, purchased by our inspectors in April and May of the present year.

The work of analysis has been performed by Mr. A. Valin of this staff, with the co-operation of Miss S. E. Wright. Mr. Valin has, during many years, made a special study of Maple Products and has introduced many improvements in the methods of analysis; so that his results may be accepted with great confidence in their accuracy.

In addition to the principal table which shows the origin of these samples and the results of analysis, in detail, Mr. Valin furnishes subsidiary tables in which are arranged the same samples, according to classified findings.

In table A are arranged such samples as not merely meet the minimum legal values fixed by the sixth schedule of the Adulteration Act, but also meet standard requirements as suggested by Bulletin No. 466, Department of Agriculture, Washington. The Bulletin referred to contains the results of a study of 481 samples of maple syrup, examined by Mr. A. H. Bryan in 1910, 1911 and 1912; and, his conclusions are to the effect that genuine maple syrup should show, (calculated to a dry basis) :—

Total ash.....	0.77 per cent.
Insoluble ash.....	0.23 " "
Lead number.....	1.85 (Winton).
" ".....	2.60 (Canadian, approximate).
Malic acid value.....	0.60

Canadian standards were fixed on the basis of examination of 456 samples in 1911 (Bulletin No. 228) and require:

Total ash.....	0.60 per cent.
Insoluble ash.....	0.12 " "
Lead number.....	1.20 (Winton).
" ".....	1.70 (Canadian).

The samples arranged in Table A may be regarded as genuine maple syrup which have not been tampered with.