

September 21, 1912, from the State of California into the State of Oregon, by the Pacific Cocoanut Co., San Francisco, Cal., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Red Cross Fancy Thread Cocoanut, Wadhams & Kerr Bros., Portland, Oregon."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that glucose had been mixed therewith and packed with it, so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and for the further reason that glucose had been substituted in part for cocoanut. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the labels on the product were intended to deceive purchasers and to convey the impression that the cocoanut was manufactured by Wadhams & Kerr Bros., in the State of Oregon, when, in truth and in fact, the cocoanut was manufactured in California.

On October 9, 1912, the case having come on for hearing, it was ordered by the court that the product should be released and delivered to the said Pacific Cocoanut Co., claimant, upon payment of the costs of the proceedings, amounting to \$19.34, and the execution of bond in the sum of \$200 in conformity with section 10 of the act.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 18, 1914.*

2925. Adulteration and misbranding of beer. U. S. v. Monumental Brewing Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$15. (F. & D. No. 4568. I. S. No. 18462-d.)

On July 13, 1913, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Monumental Brewing Co., a corporation, Baltimore, Md., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on March 4, 1912, from the State of Maryland into the State of Georgia, of a quantity of beer which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: (On each retail bottle) "Special Export Extra Pale Beer Brewed from the very best malt and hops."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Specific gravity.....	1. 01461
Alcohol (per cent by volume).....	4. 56
Extract (per cent by weight).....	5. 50
Extract original wort (per cent by weight).....	12. 80
Degree fermentation.....	57. 03
Volatile acid as acetic (grams per 100 cc).....	0. 007
Total acid as lactic (grams per 100 cc).....	0. 180
Maltose (per cent).....	1. 75
Dextrin (per cent).....	2. 68
Ash (per cent).....	0. 17
Proteid (per cent).....	0. 377
P ₂ O ₅ (per cent).....	0. 055
Undetermined (per cent).....	0. 52
Polarimeter, undiluted (°V.).....	+40. 6

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was stated on the labels of the bottles containing the same, "Brewed from the very best malt and hops," whereas grains other than malt and hops had been substituted in part for said malt and hops. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the labels on each of the bottles containing the beer bore the statement that the beer was brewed from the very best malt and hops, which said statement was false and misleading in that the beer was not brewed solely from malt and hops but, in truth and in fact, grains other than malt and hops had been substituted for said malt. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, being labeled, "Special Export Extra Pale Beer Brewed

from the very best malt and hops," whereas, in truth and in fact, the beer was not brewed solely from malt and hops, but, on the contrary, grains other than malt and hops had been substituted for said malt.

On October 13, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$15.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 18, 1914.*

2926. Adulteration of maple sirup. U. S. v. Frank F. Chamberlin (Standard Maple Products Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 4575. I. S. No. 17231-d.)

On January 20, 1913, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Frank F. Chamberlin, doing business under the name and style of Standard Maple Products Co., Warren, Ohio, alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about December 20, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of Nebraska, of a quantity of maple sirup which was adulterated. The product was labeled: "Net weight Kamo 2½ lbs. Pure Maple Sap Syrup put up expressly for Paxton Gallagher Co., Omaha, Neb."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results: Dry substance by refractometer (per cent), 63.24; water, by difference, 36.76. Sample has too high a percentage of water for a maple sirup.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, water, had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength.

On February 7, 1913, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 18, 1914.*

2927. Adulteration of jellies. U. S. v. The Williams Bros. Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100. (F. & D. No. 4585. I. S. Nos. 10084-c, 10085-c, 10086-c, 10087-c.)

On February 4, 1913, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against The Williams Bros. Co., a corporation, Detroit, Mich., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on December 19, 1910, from the State of Michigan into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of four brands of jelly which was adulterated. The first brand was labeled: "Williams Apple and Currant Jelly. (Trade-mark.) The Williams Bros. Co., Detroit, Mich., U. S. A. Guaranteed by the Williams Bros. Co. under the Foods & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 779." Analysis of a sample of this brand by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained 7 parts per million of arsenic as As_2O_3 . Adulteration of this product was alleged in the information for the reason that it contained added poisonous and other added deleterious ingredients which would render the article injurious to health, to wit, 7 parts of arsenic as arsenious oxid per million. The second brand was labeled: "Williams Apple Jelly with Lemon. (Trade-mark.) The Williams Bros. Co., Detroit, Mich., U. S. A. Guaranteed by the Williams Bros. Co. under the Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 779." Analysis of a sample of this brand by said Bureau of Chemistry showed that it contained 8 parts per million of arsenic as As_2O_3 . Adulteration of this product was alleged in the information for the reason that it contained an added poisonous and deleterious ingredient, to wit, arsenic, thus rendering the article injurious to health. The third brand was labeled: Williams Apple and Red Raspberry Jelly. (Trade-mark.) The Williams Bros. Co., Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.