

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.

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 20 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, 20 parts of arsenic as arsenious oxid per million, which would render the article injurious to health as a food product. The fourth brand was labeled: "Williams Apple Jelly with Pineapple. (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, 8 parts of arsenic as arsenious oxid per million, which would render the article injurious to health as a food product.

On March 7, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

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

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

2928. Adulteration of jelly red color. U. S. v. Chas. W. Shaw Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10.
(F. & D. No. 4589. I. S. No. 19150-c.)

On July 16, 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 Chas. W. Shaw Co., a corporation, Baltimore, Md., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on March 30, 1911, from the State of Maryland into the State of Tennessee, of a quantity of so-called jelly red color which was adulterated. The product was labeled: "25 lbs. Jelly Red Color AU 3-30. Roddy-Goodman Co., Knoxville, Tenn., S. R. 3-30."

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

Amaranth (S. & J. No. 107).....	13. 75
Ponceau 3 R (S. & J. No. 56).....	37. 65
(No other coloring matters found.)	
Arsenic as As_2O_3 (parts per million).....	43

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it contained a certain added poisonous and deleterious ingredient, to wit, 43 parts of arsenic as arsenious oxid per million, which might render the article injurious to health.

On October 9, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

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

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

2929. Adulteration and misbranding of cocoanut. U. S. v. 30 Pails of Cocoanut. Product released on bond. (F. & D. No. 4601. S. No. 1534.)

On October 1, 1912, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 30 pails of cocoanut remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Lang & Co., Portland, Oreg., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about August 28 and September 5, 1912, by the Pacific Cocoanut Co., San Francisco, Cal., and transported from the State of California into the State of Oregon, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: