

poration, The Dalles, Oreg., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about March 20, 1912, from the State of Oregon into the State of Washington, of a quantity of so-called Heidelberg beer which was adulterated and misbranded. The bottles containing the product were labeled: (Neck label) "Heidelberg." (On main label) "Heidelberg The Prince of Pilsener Old Style Beer Made The Old German Way Brewed from the choicest Malt and Hops and Bottled by Eastern Oregon Brewing Co., The Dalles, Oregon, U. S. A. (Reg. Guar)."

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

Alcohol (per cent by volume)	4.20
Extract (per cent by weight)	5.15
Extract, original wort (per cent by weight)	13.87
Degree fermentation (per cent)	48.45
Volatile acid as acetic (grams per 100 cc)	0.009
Total acid as lactic (grams per 100 cc)	0.144
Maltose (grams per 100 cc)	2.07
Dextrin (grams per 100 cc)	2.10
Ash (grams per 100 cc)	0.146
Protein (grams per 100 cc)	0.283
P ₂ O ₅ (grams per 100 cc)	0.054
Undetermined (grams per 100 cc)	0.55
Polarimeter (°V. undiluted)	34.0
Color (Lovibond $\frac{1}{4}$ inch cell)	2

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement "Brewed from the Choicest Malt and Hops" was calculated to and did convey to intending purchasers the idea that the product was brewed from the choicest malt and hops and no other article, whereas, in truth and in fact, a substance, to wit, a cereal product other than malt, was substituted in whole or in part for malt. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the labels and brands upon each of the bottles of the product were false and misleading, and the product was misbranded in that the statement and label, "Brewed from the Choicest Malt and Hops," was calculated to and did convey to intending purchasers of the product the idea that it was brewed from no other articles than malt and hops, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was brewed and produced in part from a cereal product other than malt.

On May 5, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 30, 1914.*

2932. Adulteration and misbranding of ginger cordial. U. S. v. John Burke Importing Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 4608. I. S. No. 13781-d.)

On June 2, 1913, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, 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 John Burke Importing Co., a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging the sale by said defendant company, on October 11, 1911, of a quantity of adulterated and misbranded ginger cordial under a written guaranty that the same was not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and that the said product was thereafter shipped by the purchaser from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey. The product was labeled: "Ginger Cordial made from pure Ginger Root. Invaluable in cases of Gastric Cramps and Indigestion."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained alcohol, the presence and quantity of which was not stated, and, further that capsicum had been substituted in part for ginger. Adulteration of

the product was alleged in the information for the reason that there was substituted in part for ginger another substance, to wit, capsicum. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label regarding the drug and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to the effect that it was ginger cordial made from pure ginger root, was false and misleading, in that said drug was not a ginger cordial made from pure ginger root, but was a mixture of ginger cordial and capsicum. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the package containing the product failed to bear a statement on the label thereof of the quantity and proportion of alcohol contained therein, whereas it contained alcohol to the extent of 32.97 per cent.

On June 2, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 30, 1914.*

2933. Misbranding of stock feed. U. S. v. Rayne Rice Milling Co. (Ltd.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 4614. I. S. No. 12421-d.)

On August 29, 1913, the United States attorney for the Western District of Louisiana, 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 Rayne Rice Milling Co. (Ltd.), a corporation, Rayne, La., alleging the shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 22, 1911, from the State of Louisiana into the State of Texas, of a quantity of so-called Pelican Feed, which was misbranded. The product was labeled: (On cases) "90 pounds steam cooked Pelican Feed (picture of pelican); made for horses, mules, and cattle by Rayne Rice Milling Company, Limited, Rayne, La. Bemis N. O. 3385." (On tag) "Good for a hundred pounds. H. H. Herrington, Director. The inspection tax has been paid on this feed. J. W. Carson, State Feed Inspector, College Station, Texas. Steam cooked Pelican Feed, made of rice, rice bran, rice polish, corn chops, cottonseed meal and blackstrap molasses, made by Rayne Rice Milling Co. (Ltd.) Rayne, Louisiana, Analysis: Crude fat, 4%; Crude Protein, 10.50%; Carbohydrates, 50%; fiber, 12.90%."

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

Moisture (per cent).....	7. 80
Ether extract (per cent).....	4. 79
Protein (per cent).....	9. 08
Crude fiber (per cent).....	12. 87

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that, as a matter of truth and fact, the article of food did not contain 10.50 per cent of protein as shown on the label, and that same was false and misleading, and that the product did not contain exceeding 9.09 per cent of protein, and was intended to deceive and mislead the purchaser and consumer of same in the manner aforesaid.

On December 15, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 30, 1914.*

2934. Adulteration of horse beans. U. S. v. 380 Sacks of Horse Beans. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 4616. S. No. 1538.)

On October 7, 1912, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, 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 380 sacks of horse beans remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at the St. Ann Street warehouse of Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad & Steamship Co., New