

Orleans, La., alleging that the product had been shipped by M. J. O'Reilly, San Francisco, Cal., and transported from the State of California into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product bore no label.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that 10 per cent thereof contained live broad-bean weevils, and that in addition 7 per cent of the remainder was bug eaten, and the said horse beans contained a total of approximately 18 per cent of weevil-infected and bug-eaten beans, and therefore the said beans consisted of filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable and animal substances, particularly the excreta of said weevils.

On March 29, 1913, the answer and other pleadings that had been filed by said M. J. O'Reilly, claimant, having been withdrawn, the default decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal, and that the claimant, M. J. O'Reilly, should pay the costs of the proceedings.

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

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

2935. Adulteration of cream tartar. U. S. v. Pan Chemical Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50.
(F. & D. No. 4620. I. S. No. 2160-d.)

On April 22, 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 Pan Chemical Co., a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on May 18, 1911, from the State of New York into the State of Washington, of a quantity of cream tartar which was adulterated. The product was labeled: "400# Pulverized Cream Tartar. Pan Chemical Co., New York."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the presence of 62 milligrams of lead per kilogram. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it contained a certain added poisonous and deleterious ingredient—to wit, lead—which might render it injurious to health.

On May 5, 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.*

2936. Adulteration and misbranding of peach brandy compound; adulteration and misbranding of banana cordial; adulteration and misbranding of apple brandy. U. S. v. Sam Rosenbaum. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs. (F. & D. No. 4622. I. S. Nos. 16174-d, 16175-d, 16176-d.)

At the November, 1912, term of the District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana the grand jurors of the United States within and for said district, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, returned an indictment against Sam Rosenbaum, Terre Haute, Ind., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on March 20, 1912, from the State of Indiana into the State of Illinois:

(1) Of a quantity of peach brandy compound which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Peach Brandy Compound." Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Specific gravity at 15.56° C.....	0.94486
Proof (degrees).....	89.34
Solids (per cent).....	0.044
Sucrose (per cent).....	None.
Ash (per cent).....	0.0027