

Jam Made From 50% Corn Syrup 25% Apple Juice 25% Fruit Artificially Colored Austin, Nichols, & Company, Distributors, New York. Prepared from 25% Raspberry Artificially Colored." Part was labeled as above, with the exception that the words "25% Strawberry" appeared on the label, instead of the words, "Prepared from 25% Raspberry Artificially Colored."

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

Determination.	Sample No. 1.	Sample No. 2.
Solids (per cent).....	71.88	69.09
Nonsugar solids (per cent).....	31.44	31.14
Sucrose, Clerget (per cent).....	1.36	2.11
Reducing sugars as invert before inversion (per cent).....	39.08	35.844
Commercial glucose (factor 163) (per cent).....	69.70	70.18
Polarization, direct, 20° C. (°V.).....	+116.0	+ 118.8
Polarization, invert, 20° C. (°V.).....	+114.2	+ 116.0
Polarization, invert, 87° C. (°V.).....	+113.6	+ 114.4
Ash (per cent).....	0.536	0.542
Phosphoric acid (per cent).....	0.270	0.247
P ₂ O ₅ in ash (per cent).....	50.38	45.58
Tests for salicylic and benzoic acids, and saccharin: Negative.		
Arsenic: None found.		
Test for coal-tar color: Positive.		

The color on wool reacts like Amaranth.

Misbranding of the products was alleged in the information for the reason that the statements on the labels of the products were false and misleading, because they represented to the purchaser that said products contained no other ingredient than those enumerated in the statements whereas, in truth and in fact, they were composed in part of another article, to wit, phosphoric acid.

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

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

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

3003. Adulteration and misbranding of acetanilid compound tablets. U. S. v. Burrough Bros. Mfg. Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$20. (F. & D. No. 4908. I. S. No. 817-d.)

On July 18, 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 Burrough Bros. Manufacturing Co., a corporation, Baltimore, Md., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on May 6, 1911, from the State of Maryland into the State of Nebraska, of a quantity of compressed tablets, acetanilid compound No. 5, which were adulterated and misbranded. This product was labeled: "Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act, June 30th, 1906. Serial No. 2085. 500 91024 Compressed Tablets. Acetanilid Comp. No. 5. Acetanilid, 2 1-2 grs. Camph. Monobrom., 1-2 gr. Sodium Salicylate, 1 gr. Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-8 gr. Tinct. Gelsemium, 2 min. Burrough Bros. Mfg. Co., Chemists, Baltimore, Md."

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

Acetanilid (grains per average tablet).....	1.849
Sodium salicylate (grains per average tablet).....	0.903
Shortage of acetanilid (per cent).....	26
Shortage of sodium salicylate (per cent).....	10

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that its strength fell below the professed standard of strength under which it was sold in that

it was stated in substance and effect on the label of the bottle containing the tablets that the acetanilid content of each tablet was $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains of acetanilid, whereas in truth and in fact the acetanilid content of each tablet was not $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains, but was, on the contrary, only 1.847 grains. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the strength of the product fell below the professed standard of strength under which it was sold in that it was stated in substance and effect on the label of the bottle containing the tablets that the sodium salicylate content of each tablet was 1 grain, whereas in truth and in fact the sodium salicylate content of each tablet was not 1 grain, but was, on the contrary, only 0.903 grain. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that it was stated on the label of the bottle containing the tablets, in substance and effect, that the acetanilid content of each tablet was $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains and the sodium salicylate content of each tablet 1 grain, which said statements were false and misleading in that the acetanilid content of each tablet was but 1.847 grains and the sodium salicylate content of each tablet but 0.903 grain. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser in that it was stated upon the label of the bottle containing the tablets, in substance and effect, that the acetanilid content of each tablet was $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains and the sodium salicylate content of each tablet 1 grain, whereas in truth and in fact the acetanilid content of each tablet was but 1.847 grains and the sodium salicylate content of each tablet but 0.903 grain.

On October 10, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$20.

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

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

3004. Misbranding of Radam's Microbe Killer. U. S. v. 539 Wooden Boxes and 322 Pasteboard Cartons of Wm. Radam's Microbe Killer. Tried to the court and a jury. Verdict for the United States. Decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 4910. S. No. 1628.)

On December 23, 1912, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel, and thereafter an amended libel, for the seizure and condemnation of 539 wooden boxes and 322 pasteboard cartons of Wm. Radam's Microbe Killer, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages, and in possession of D. W. Ham, Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the product had been shipped prior to October 29, 1912, and subsequent to August 23, 1912, by the Wm. Radam Microbe Killer Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Minnesota, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended by the act of August 23, 1912. Nine of the wooden boxes were labeled: " $\frac{1}{2}$ Doz. Bottles No. 1. Drink Wm. Radam's Microbe Killer It Cures & Prevents Disease. Office 121 Prince St. New York, N. Y. Guaranteed Food & Drugs Act—No. 793." Three hundred and forty-one of the wooden boxes bore a label and brand similar to the brand set forth above except that the figure "2" was substituted where the figure "1" appeared on the foregoing label and brand; 21 of the wooden boxes bore a label and brand similar to that set forth above except that the figure "3" was substituted where the figure "1" appeared on the foregoing label. Thirty-eight of the wooden boxes were labeled: "Six Bottles No. 1. Wm. Radam's Microbe Killer Blood Purifier—Digestive Antiseptic—Tonic. (Shield—Registered Trade Mark) Guaranteed Food and Drugs Act. No. 793. 121 Prince St., New York, N. Y." Thirteen wooden boxes of the product bore a label and brand similar to the label and brand last set forth above except that the figure "2" was substituted where the figure "1" appeared on the label and brand last set forth above; 23 wooden boxes of the product bore a label and brand similar to the label and brand last above set