United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1367.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF CLYMER'S TABLE SEEROP TEMTORS.

On September 9, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report of the Secretary of Agriculture, filed information in the District Court of the United States for said district against the St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co., a corporation, alleging shipment by it, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about October 29, 1910, from the State of Missouri into the State of Wisconsin, of a quantity of table syrup which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "2 pound Clymer's Table Seerop Temtors Registered 24594 St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co. St. Louis, Mo. Clymer's Table Secrop Temtors is a condiment, which is delicious when spread on pancakes, corncakes, bread, etc. Clymer's Table Secrop Temtors conforms to all Pure Food Laws and is absolutely Pure. The contents of this package is a compound of 45% Cane Syrup 25% Granulated Sugar and 30% corn syrup, to give it that desired flavor for Pancakes, Bread and Corn Cakes."

Analysis of a sample of said product, made by the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture, showed the following results:

Solids by refraction (per cent) Nonsugar solids (per cent)	
Sucrose by Clerget's formula (per cent) Reducing sugars as invert before inversion (per cent)	19. 2
Commercial glucose (factor 163) (per cent)	50. 5
Polarization direct at 25° C°V Polarization invert at 25° C°V	+79.7
Polarization invert at 87° C°V Ash (per cent)	
Weight (ounces)	

Misbranding was alleged in the first count of the information for the reason that the label and statements on the product were false and misleading in that they described the product as "absolutely pure," and would lead the purchaser to believe said product was absolutely pure and was composed solely of 45 per cent of cane syrup, 25 per cent of granulated sugar, and 30 per cent of corn syrup, when in fact said product was not composed solely of 45 per cent cane syrup, 25 per cent granulated sugar, and 30 per cent corn syrup, but on the contrary, contained 50 per cent of commercial glucose, or corn syrup. The second count of the information, which was subsequently dismissed, alleged adulteration of the product because a substance, to wit, an additional quantity of commercial glucose, being 20 per cent greater than the amount of glucose or corn syrup declared on the label, had been mixed and packed with the product so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect the quality and strength of said article, and because 20 per cent of commercial glucose had been in fact substituted for 45 per cent of cane syrup and 25 per cent of granulated sugar so declared and stated on the label.

On December 9, 1911, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the first count of the information and was fined \$50 and costs, and the second count of the information was dismissed.

> James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture.

Washington, D. C., February 9, 1912.

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