

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  $\text{As}_2\text{O}_3$ . 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  $\text{As}_2\text{O}_3$ . 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 $\text{As}_2\text{O}_3$ (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: