

alcoholic, when, in fact, it was an intoxicating alcoholic beverage, containing nearly 7 per cent by volume of alcohol; and for the further reason that none of the labels on the barrels aforesaid contained any statement of the presence or quantity of alcohol in said product.

On November 13, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25, with costs of \$15.85.

When this case was reported for prosecution, no claim was made that the product was misbranded in that the labels on the barrels did not contain a statement of the presence or quantity of alcohol in said product.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1914.

**3284. Adulteration of oysters. U. S. v. E. H. Hammond. Plea of guilty.**  
**Fine, \$5.** (F. & D. No. 2722. I. S. Nos. 17207-c, 17217-c.)

On January 22, 1914, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of said District an information against E. H. Hammond, trading under the firm name and style of E. H. Hammond & Co., Washington, D. C., alleging the sale by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on March 1 and March 3, 1911, at the District aforesaid, of a quantity of oysters which were adulterated.

Analysis of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results: Sample No. 1 contained 5,000,000 bacteria per cc, of which number 1,000 were of the *B. coli* group; sample No. 2 contained 170,000 organisms per cc, with 10,000 *B. coli* per cc. Adulteration of the oysters was alleged in the information for the reason that they consisted in whole and in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal and vegetable substance.

On January 22, 1914, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$5.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1914.

**3285. Adulteration of oysters. U. S. v. Rollie H. White. Plea of guilty.**  
**Fine, \$5.** (F. & D. No. 2798. I. S. Nos. 17202-c, 17214-c.)

On January 14, 1914, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of said District an information against Rollie H. White, Washington, D. C., alleging the sale by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on March 1 and 2, 1911, at the District aforesaid, of quantities of oysters which were adulterated. Examinations of samples of the products by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that sample No. 1 contained 600,000 organisms per cc on plain agar, 1,000 being gas-producing organisms of the *B. coli* type; and that sample No. 2 contained 2,000,000 organisms per cc, 1,000 being gas-producing organisms of the *B. coli* type. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in whole and in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal and vegetable substance.

On January 14, 1914, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$5.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1914.