

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1757.

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

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VINEGAR.

On April 12, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Frank Hansell, trading under the firm name of the Philadelphia Vinegar Co., Philadelphia, Pa., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 29, 1911, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Maryland, of a quantity of vinegar which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Guaranteed to comply with the Pure Food Laws." It bore no other label, but was sold as cider vinegar.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Alcohol, by volume, 0.08 per cent; glycerol (grams per 100 cc), 0.13; solids (grams per 100 cc), 1.85; nonsugar solids (grams per 100 cc), 1.28; reducing sugars direct (grams per 100 cc), 0.69; reducing sugar invert (grams per 100 cc), 0.57; sugar in solids, 30.8 per cent; polarization direct temperature 20° C., —1.6°; ash (grams per 100 cc), 0.30; alkalinity of soluble ash (cc N/10 acid 100 cc), 29.4; total phosphoric acid (mg per 100 cc), 30.7; soluble phosphoric acid (mg per 100 cc), 22.5; insoluble phosphoric acid (mg per 100 cc), 8.2; acid as acetic (grams per 100 cc), 4.19; volatile acid, as acetic (grams per 100 cc), 4.16; fixed acid as malic (grams per 100 cc), 0.03; lead precipitate, heavy; color, degrees, brewer's scale 0.5 in., 10.5; ash in nonsugars, 21.8 per cent; pentosans (grams per 100 cc), 0.11; organoleptic: A dilute apple product. Clear; slight residue on bottom. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product contained substances, to wit, a dilute solution of acetic acid or dis-

tilled vinegar and added ash material, which had been substituted wholly or in part for the product. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the product was artificially colored in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed, in that each of the barrels of the product purported to contain pure apple cider vinegar, whereas in truth and in fact it did not contain pure apple cider vinegar, but an inferior article, to wit, a mixture of cider vinegar, a dilute solution of acetic acid or distilled vinegar, and added ash material, colored in imitation of genuine cider vinegar. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product bore the label above set forth, which was false and misleading, thereby indicating that the product was pure apple cider vinegar, whereas in truth and in fact it was not pure apple cider vinegar but was a mixture of cider vinegar and a dilute solution of acetic acid or distilled vinegar and added ash material.

On May 13, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 17, 1912.*

