

tial amount of meat, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not contain a substantial amount of meat but contained only a trace of meat, namely, 0.2 per cent.

On October 28, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 18, 1914.*

**2884. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. v. Giovanni Cristani. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25.** (F. & D. No. 4273. I. S. No. 15310-d.)

On August 6, 1912, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Giovanni Cristani, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on December 6, 1911, from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut, of a quantity of so-called olive oil which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Pure Olive Oil. Product of Italy. Cono Brand. Finest olive oil for table use and medicinal purposes. Serial No. 12265. Guaranteed under United States Pure Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Olio D'Oliva Puro. Prodotto Italiano. Cono. Pure olive oil. Product of Italy. Cono."

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

Specific gravity at 15.50° C.....	0.9196
Refractive index at 15.50° C.....	1.4738
Odor and taste: Rancid.	
Cottonseed oil (Halphen test).....	Positive.
Iodin number.....	109.0
Free fatty acids as oleic (per cent).....	0.97
Sesame oil (villavecchia test).....	Negative.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, namely, cottonseed oil, had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, in that a substance, namely, cottonseed oil, had been substituted in part for the article. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the package and label of the article bore a statement, design, and device regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein which was false and misleading for the reason that the article, which purported to be a pure olive oil, in fact consisted essentially of cottonseed oil.

On November 18, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 18, 1914.*

**2885. Alleged misbranding of syrup. U. S. v. Bludwine Co. Tried to the court and a jury. Verdict, not guilty.** (F. & D. No. 4274. I. S. No. 598-d.)

On November 4, 1912, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, 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 Bludwine Co., a corporation, Athens, Ga., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on September 27, 1911, from the State of Georgia into the State of Tennessee, of a quantity of so-called Bludwine syrup which was alleged to have been misbranded. The product was labeled: "Bludwine Syrup. For your health's sake. Guaranteed by Bludwine Co., under Pure Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 8869. Directions. For carbonating—Use 1½ ozs. Bludwine Syrup to 7 oz. Bottle. As a table wine—Use 1 part Bludwine Syrup to four parts pure cold water. Bludwine Co., Athens, Ga."