

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

Iodin number----- 96.6  
 Test for cottonseed oil: Strongly positive.  
 Product consists almost wholly of cottonseed oil.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, cottonseed oil, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower and reduce and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for olive oil, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Olio Puro D'Oliva Lucca Italy Olio Puro D'Oliva Guantito Produzione Propria," borne on the cans containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that the article was pure olive oil and that it was a foreign product, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was a pure olive oil and was a foreign product, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not pure olive oil and was not a foreign product, but was a mixture composed in part of cottonseed oil of domestic origin.

On November 27, 1918, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

J. R. RIGGS, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6721. Adulteration of cheese. U. S. \* \* \* v. 283 Cheeses. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 9074. I. S. No. 4069-p. S. No. E-1048.)

On June 3, 1918, 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 a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 283 cheeses, consigned on or about April 26, 1918, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped and transported from the State of North Carolina into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, and in that the cheeses were partially rotten, all soft, heavily coated with mold and none free from maggots or skippers.

On August 13, 1918, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

J. R. RIGGS, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6722. Adulteration and misbranding of evaporated milk. U. S. \* \* \* v. \* \* \* 45 Cases \* \* \* of Evaporated Milk. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond.** (F. & D. No. 9075. I. S. No. 12142-p. S. No. C-906.)

On or about June 6, 1918, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, 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 45 cases of evaporated milk, consigned on or about February 8, 1918, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at

Quincy, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Kahoka Evaporated Milk Co., Kahoka, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Kahoka Brand Evaporated Milk. Is prepared from pure milk and evaporated to the consistency of cream milk."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that partially evaporated milk had been substituted for evaporated milk.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance for the reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, evaporated milk, and in that the statement, to wit, "Evaporated Milk," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, in that examination showed a shortage of solids and of fat and from the declared net weight.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count.

On December 11, 1918, J. Trump & Sons Mercantile Co., a corporation, Kahoka, Mo., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be delivered to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings, and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product should be relabeled so as to show that it was partially evaporated milk, and also designating the true net weight of the same.

*J. R. Riggs, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6723. Adulteration and misbranding of beet meal. U. S. \* \* \* v. 470 Sacks of Beet Meal. Consent decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9078. I. S. No. 8244-p. S. No. C-907.)**

On June 10, 1918, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, 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 470 sacks of beet meal, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Milwaukee, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 12, 1918, and transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of Wisconsin, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Sugar Beet Meal The Garden City Milling Co. Garden City, Kansas."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that excessive sand had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality, and for the further reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance for the reason that the labels on the sacks containing the article bore the statement that the same was "Sugar Beet Meal," which statement was false and misleading in that the product was not sugar beet meal, but was, in truth and in fact, a mixture of sugar beet tops, crowns, and tails, and sand product; and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid in such form and display as to give the impression that the article was pure sugar beet meal, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was a mixture in which a sand product had been mixed and packed with sugar beet tops, crowns, and tails; and for the further