

also showed in the product corn, oats, alfalfa, and an appreciable amount of cottonseed hulls and finely ground peanut shells.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that substances, to wit, cottonseed hulls and peanut shells, had been substituted in part for a feed made from corn, oats, alfalfa, cane molasses, and salt, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged in substance in the information for the reason that the statement "Fibre 12.00 per cent," borne on the label of the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that the article contained not more than 12 per cent of fiber, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it contained not more than 12 per cent of fiber, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did contain more than 12 per cent of fiber, to wit, approximately 19.13 per cent of fiber; for the further reason that the statement, "Made from corn, oats, alfalfa, cane molasses, and salt," borne on the label thereof, regarding the said article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that said article consisted entirely of corn, oats, alfalfa, cane molasses, and salt; and for the further reason that it was labeled and branded as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it consisted entirely of corn, oats, alfalfa, cane molasses, and salt, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not so consist, but consisted in part of other substances, to wit, cottonseed hulls and peanut shells.

On June 9, 1920, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7912. Adulteration and misbranding of vinegar. U. S. * * * v. Ozark Cider & Vinegar Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$30. (F. & D. No. 9145. I. S. No. 8702-p.)

On October 21, 1918, the United States attorney for the Western District of Arkansas, 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 Ozark Cider & Vinegar Co., a corporation, Siloam Springs, Ark., alleging shipment by said company, under the name of O. L. Gregory Co., in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about April 24, 1917, from the State of Arkansas into the State of Louisiana, of a quantity of vinegar which was adulterated and misbranded. The bottles containing the article were labeled in part, "Forty Grains * * * Family & Table White Distilled Vinegar * * * The O. L. Gregory Vinegar Co. Inc. of Fort Worth, Tex. Bottled at our Mills Siloam Springs, Ark."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed acidity, as acetic, on three different subdivisions, 3.54, 3.51, and 3.48 grams per 100 cc.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, water, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower and reduce and injuriously affect its quality, and for the further reason that a substance, to wit, added water, had been substituted in part for 40 grains vinegar, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Forty Grains * * * Vinegar," borne on the labels attached to the bottles containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that the article was 40 grains vinegar, to wit, a vinegar of 40 grains acid strength, 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 40 grains vinegar, to wit, a vinegar of 40 grains acid strength, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was a vinegar reduced by water to less than 40 grains acid strength.

On October 24, 1918, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$30.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7913. Alleged adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. * * * v. 205 Cases of Tomato Catsup. Tried to the court. Judgment for the Frazier Packing Co., claimant. Product surrendered to the claimant. (F. & D. No. 8845. I. S. Nos. 10595-p, 10596-p. S. No. C-832.)

On March 6, 1918, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, 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 305 cases of tomato catsup, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 5, 1917, by the Frazier Packing Co., Elwood, Ind., and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel in that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On February 21, 1919, a demurrer filed by the Frazier Packing Co., as claimant, was overruled, and on the same day the same company joined issue by filing an answer. On February 22, 1919, the case having been tried before and submitted to the court, and the claimant, the Frazier Packing Co., having presented a motion for judgment in its favor, the court sustained the motion and ordered that the product be released by the United States marshal to the Frazier Packing Co.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7914. Misbranding of "G Zit" Complete-Stearns'. U. S. * * * v. 60 Packages \$3 Size, 2 Packages \$6 Size, and 36 Packages \$11 Size of a Drug Labeled in Part "G Zit" Complete-Stearns'. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10664. I. S. No. 2930-r. S. No. W-431.)

On June 23, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, 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 60 packages \$3 size, 2 packages \$6 size, and 36 packages \$11 size of a drug, labeled in part "'G Zit' Complete-Stearns,'" remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on September 6, 1916, and on October 26, 1917, by Stearns-Hollinshead Co. (Inc.), Portland, Oreg., and transported from the State of Oregon into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the bougies consisted of silver nucleinate in a cacao butter base, and that the antiseptics consisted of capsules containing copaiba balsam, oleoresin of cubebs, sulphurated oil, and a small amount of unidentified plant extractives.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel, in that the statements on the cartons inclosing and in the circulars and in the booklets accompanying the article, regarding the therapeutic and curative effects of the