

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel in that a certain substance, to wit, 58.8 per cent of sugar product, had been mixed and packed with the article so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in that it was offered for sale under the distinctive name of saccharin, when, in truth and in fact, it was not saccharin, but was another article, to wit, a mixture of saccharin and a sugar product.

On April 18, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

8018. Adulteration and misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. * * * v. Central Cotton Oil Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 9478. I. S. No. 15401-p.)

On May 7, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, 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 Central Cotton Oil Co., a corporation, Jackson, Miss., alleging shipment by said defendant company, on or about October 16, 1917, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, from the State of Mississippi into the State of Michigan, of a quantity of cottonseed meal which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part, "Wawco-Brand' Cotton Seed Meal 100 Lbs. Gross Weight Protein 36 to 39 per ct. Carbohydrates 20 to 30 per ct. Fat 5 to 8 per ct. Crude fiber 10 to 22 per ct. Manufactured for The Wagner White Co., Inc., Jackson, Mich., U. S. A."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed 32.9 per cent of protein.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that cottonseed hulls had been mixed and packed with the article so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for cottonseed meal, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement "Protein 36 to 39 per ct.," borne on the tags attached to the sacks containing the article, was false and misleading, and the article was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser in that it was represented that said article contained not less than 36 per cent of protein, whereas, in truth and in fact, the article did contain less than 36 per cent of protein.

On November 22, 1919, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

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

8019. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. * * * v. 98 Boxes of Oranges, More or Less. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9886. I. S. No. 7903-r. S. No. C-1092.)

On February 26, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, 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 98 boxes of oranges, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Columbus, Ohio, consigned by the Sutherland Fruit Co., Riverside, Calif., on February 12, 1919, alleging that the article had been transported from the State of California into the State of Ohio, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The boxes were labeled, "Nature Brand Packed by Sutherland Fruit Co. California."