

Regulates Bladder Trouble in Children. * * *," (circular headed "Read Carefully") "* * * In cases of Gravel and Rheumatic troubles it should be taken every night in 25-drop doses until relieved," were false and fraudulent for the reason that the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On November 17, 1920, 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.

C. W. PUGSLEY,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

9495. Adulteration and misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. * * * v. Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 13089. I. S. No. 18345-r.)

On March 19, 1921, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, 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 Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., a corporation, trading at Memphis, Tenn., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about December 16, 1918, from the State of Tennessee into the State of Maine, of a quantity of Puritan cottonseed meal which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed protein 32.63 per cent, ammonia 6.35 per cent, nitrogen 5.22 per cent, and crude fiber 16.65 per cent, and showed that it contained at least 39.5 per cent of cottonseed hulls.

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

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Cotton Seed Meal Guaranteed Analysis Protein, Not less than 36% * * * Ammonia, Not less than 7% Nitrogen, Not less than 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ % * * * Fibre, Not more than 15%," borne on the tags attached to the sacks containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and misleading in that they represented that the said article consisted wholly of cottonseed meal, and that it contained not less than 36 per cent of protein, not less than 7 per cent of ammonia, not less than 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of nitrogen, and not more than 15 per cent of fiber, and for the further reason that the article was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it consisted wholly of cottonseed meal, and that it contained not less than 36 per cent of protein, not less than 7 per cent of ammonia, not less than 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of nitrogen, and not more than 15 per cent of fiber, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not consist wholly of cottonseed meal, but did consist in part of an excessive amount of cottonseed hulls, and did contain less than 36 per cent of protein, less than 7 per cent of ammonia, less than 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of nitrogen, and more than 15 per cent of fiber, to wit, 32.63 per cent of protein, 6.35 per cent of ammonia, 5.22 per cent of nitrogen, and 16.65 per cent of fiber.

On June 27, 1921, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

C. W. PUGSLEY,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

9496. Misbranding of tankage. U. S. * * * v. 200 Sacks of Tankage. Decree entered ordering case dismissed and the product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 13219. I. S. No. 3406-t. S. No. C-2080.)

On August 13, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of South Dakota, 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 200 sacks of tankage, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Brookings, S. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped by Jacob E. Decker & Sons, Mason City, Iowa, on or about April 8, 1920, and transported from the State of Iowa into the State of South Dakota, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained 57.41 per cent of protein.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements appearing on the sacks containing the article and on the tags attached to said sacks, regarding the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and misleading in that the statement on the sacks, "Guaranteed Analysis Protein 60%," and the statement on each tag, "Decker's Protodol Seal Guaranteed 60% protein," were false and untrue, since the amount of protein contained in the said article was less than 60 per cent.

On September 3, 1920, Jacob E. Decker & Sons, Mason City, Iowa, claimant, having paid the cost of the proceedings and executed a good and sufficient bond, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product be not sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant and that the proceedings be dismissed.

C. W. PUGSLEY,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

9497. Adulteration and misbranding of vinegar. U. S. * * * v. 29 Barrels and 407 Cases * * * of Alleged Cider Vinegar. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 14289. I. S. Nos. 5426-t, 5250-t. S. No. E-3124.)

On February 14, 1921, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel against 29 barrels and 407 cases of alleged cider vinegar, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Naas Cider & Vinegar Co., Cohocton, N. Y., on or about September 24 and August 26, 1920, respectively, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance, to wit, distilled vinegar, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower and reduce and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in whole or in part for pure cider vinegar, which the said article purported to be. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that distilled vinegar had been mixed with the said article in a manner whereby damage and inferiority were concealed.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements, appearing on the barrels and bottles containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients contained therein, to wit, (barrels) "Pure Cider Vinegar * * * Made From Apples," (bottles) "Steuben Brand * * * Reduced Cider Vinegar Fermented Naas Cider & Vinegar Co., Inc. * * * Net Contents One Pint" (pictorial representation of a red apple), were false and misleading in that they represented to the purchaser thereof that the article was pure cider vinegar, and for the further reason that the article was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof into the belief that it was pure cider vinegar, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was a product composed in part of distilled vinegar. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was a product composed in part of distilled