

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the above-quoted labels bore statements which were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and in that the article was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On May 3, 1928, the St. Louis Vinegar & Cider Co., St. Louis, Mo., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant, to be relabeled under the supervision of this department, upon the execution of a bond in the sum of \$250, and that the claimant pay the costs of the proceedings.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

15882. Adulteration and misbranding of vinegar. U. S. v. 9 Barrels of Cider Vinegar. Consent decree of condemnation entered. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 22622. I. S. No. 19940-x. S. No. 656.)

On or about March 23, 1928, the United States attorney for the Eastern 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 praying seizure and condemnation of 9 barrels of vinegar, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Cairo, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the St. Louis Vinegar & Cider Co., St. Louis, Mo., on or about January 16, 1928, and had been 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: "Fermented Apple Cider Reduced to 4% Vinegar."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance, evaporated apple products vinegar, had been mixed and packed with and substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the designation "Apple Cider Vinegar" was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and in that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article 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 measure.

On May 3, 1928, the St. Louis Vinegar & Cider Co., St. Louis, Mo., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant to be relabeled under the supervision of this department, upon the execution of a bond in the sum of \$200, and that the claimant pay the costs of the proceedings.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

15883. Adulteration and misbranding of vinegar. U. S. v. 40 Cases of Vinegar. Consent decree of condemnation entered. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 22508. I. S. No. 19943-x. S. No. 628.)

On March 3, 1928, the United States attorney for the Eastern 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 praying seizure and condemnation of 40 cases of vinegar, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Cairo, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the St. Louis Vinegar & Cider Co., St. Louis, Mo., on or about June 8, 1927, 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. The article was labeled in part: "Fox Brand Highest Quality Evaporated Apple Vinegar 40 Grain Strength."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that an imitation product other than evaporated vinegar had been mixed and packed with and substituted in part for the said article, and in that it had been mixed and colored in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label above quoted bore statements which were false and misleading and deceived and misled purchasers, and in that the article was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On May, 3, 1928, the St. Louis Vinegar & Cider Co., St. Louis, Mo., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a

decree, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant to be relabeled under the supervision of this department, upon the execution of a bond in the sum of \$300, and it was further ordered by the court that the claimant pay the costs of the proceedings.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

15884. Adulteration and misbranding of vinegar. U. S. v. 25 Barrels of Vinegar. Consent decree of condemnation entered. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 22507. I. S. No. 19941-x. S. No. 627.)

On March 3, 1928, the United States attorney for the Eastern 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 praying seizure and condemnation of 25 barrels of vinegar, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Cairo, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the St. Louis Vinegar and Cider Co., from St. Louis, Mo., on or about January 16, 1928, 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. The article was labeled in part: "Evaporated Apple Reduced to 4 per cent Vinegar."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that colored distilled vinegar had been mixed and packed with and substituted in part for the said article, and in that it had been mixed and colored in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the above-quoted label bore statements which were false and misleading and deceived and misled purchasers, and in that the article was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On May 3, 1928, the St. Louis Vinegar & Cider Co., St. Louis, Mo., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant to be relabeled under the supervision of this department, upon the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, and it was further ordered by the court that the claimant pay the costs of the proceedings.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

15885. Adulteration and misbranding of vinegar. U. S. v. 10 Cases of Apple Vinegar, et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 22492, 22607. I. S. Nos. 19944-x, 19988-x, 19989-x. S. Nos. 578, 636.)

On March 1 and March 6, 1928, respectively, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 76 cases of vinegar, remaining in the original unbroken packages in part at Centralia, Ill., and in part at Cairo, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce into the State of Illinois by the Southern Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., in part on or about April 2, 1927, and in part on or about January 18, 1928, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part, variously: "Lady Ann Brand Evaporated Reduced Apple Vinegar * * * 40 Grain Strength," "Lady Ann Brand Corn Sugar Vinegar, * * * 40 Grain Strength," "Fox Brand Highest Quality Evaporated Reduced Apple Vinegar 40 Grain Strength."

It was alleged in substance in the libels that the article was adulterated in that an imitation product had been mixed and packed with and substituted in part for the said article, and in that the article had been mixed in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the above-quoted labels bore statements which were false and misleading and deceived and misled purchasers, and in that the article was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On May 3, 1928, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*