

toward overcoming the hyperacidity invariably found in our refined diets. Unfortunately, modern civilized diet does not include enough of the raw fruits and vegetables to make a balanced meal. As a result, we suffer from the so-called malnutritional diseases—and many diseases come from malnutrition. * * * One of the main attributes of Vegetrate is its ability to foster and quicken elimination, to get rid of the toxic poisons and waste matter that so clog the system and sap the vitality. Practically all food scientists agree that more of the fruits and vegetables ought to be included in the individual's dietary to prevent disease, to insure a greater freedom from infection. Nevertheless, the fact remains that we do not take these fruits and vegetables in sufficient quantity. National figures show that every man, woman and child in this country is consuming one hundred thirty-five pounds of white, refined sugar in a multitude of forms. Sugar is an acid producing food. Every pound of meat—and we are consuming approximately one hundred and fifty pounds per capita annually—contributes its proportion of acids which must be neutralized. To overcome the effects of acid producing foods, to counter-balance the painful results of the malnutritional diseases, it is essential that we consume liberal quantities of mineral salts and vitamins. Often by the time a disease has developed to the point where it shows itself in the form of symptoms, the patient has already suffered from years of malnutrition. Consequently, it was necessary to devise some means of furnishing the minerals and vitamins as contained in fruits and vegetables and, at the same time, giving it in such a form that the body could readily take it and assimilate it. Vegetrate is the result of such a quest. * * * When the cell is broken as it is in Vegetrate, all of the minerals and vitamins are released for quick assimilation. Nothing is wasted. Neutralization is carried on quickly and effectively. Acid condition is relieved. Consequently, in answer to the question, "What is Vegetrate?" we can truthfully say that Vegetrate is the concentrated essence of healthful raw fruits and vegetables, containing most of the minerals and vitamins necessary for the alkaline balance of the blood in an easily assimilable form. Is it any wonder, therefore, that we think so highly of our product, that we take it ourselves for our own ailments and indiscretions, and that we have secured such splendid results in the treatment of those diseases caused by faulty diet?"

On October 11, 1935, and January 23, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25617. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. v. 146 Cartons of Tomato Catsup. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 36358. Sample no. 37686-B.)

This case involved a shipment of tomato catsup, samples of which were found to contain excessive mold.

On September 17, 1935, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 146 cartons of tomato catsup at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 4, 1934, by Crosse & Blackwell, from Baltimore, Md., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Crosse and Blackwell Fancy Tomato Catsup, New York, London, Made in USA."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On October 9, 1935, Crosse & Blackwell Co., Inc., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond conditioned that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25618. Adulteration of huckleberries. U. S. v. 6 Crates of Huckleberries. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 36402. Sample no. 44281-B.)

This case involved a shipment of huckleberries that contained maggots.

On August 15, 1935, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of six crates of huckleberries at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate

commerce on or about August 13, 1935, by Walter W. Bliss, from Peckville, Pa., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On November 14, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25619. Adulteration of huckleberries. U. S. v. 25 Crates of Huckleberries. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 36403. Sample no. 44282-B.)

This case involved huckleberries that were found to contain maggots.

On August 15, 1935, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 25 crates of huckleberries at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 13, 1935, by Grossinger Bros., from Eynon, Pa., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Fresh-Pak Sun ripened Blue Ridge Mountain Huckleberries * * * A. Grossinger, Eynon, Penna."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On or about October 1, 1935, Grossinger Bros. having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25620. Misbranding of canned dry peas. U. S. v. 79 Cases of Canned Dry Peas. Decrees of condemnation. Product released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. no. 36423. Sample no. 32506-B.)

This case involved canned dry peas that were labeled to convey the impression that they were canned green peas.

On October 3, 1935, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 79 cases of canned dry peas at Memphis, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 19, 1935, by the Blytheville Canning Co., Inc., from Blytheville, Ark., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Miss-Co Brand Prepared From Dry Peas * * * Packed by Blytheville Canning Co., Inc. Blytheville, Ark. [vignette showing two dishes of green peas]."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the prominent designation "Peas" was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser when applied to a different generic product, viz, "dry peas" and was not corrected by the relatively inconspicuous word "Dry." The article was alleged to be further misbranded in that the vignette showing dishes of green peas was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser since it suggested that the product was canned peas; whereas it consisted of dried peas, a different generic product. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, namely "Peas."

On November 21, 1935, the United States attorney for the Western District admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond conditioned that it be relabeled under the supervision of this Department.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25621. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. Borden's Produce Co., Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. no. 36051. Sample no. 31052-B.)

The article in this case was labeled "butter" but it contained less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat.

On November 21, 1935, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Borden's Produce Co., Inc., Kansas City, Mo., alleging shipment in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about July 3, 1935, from Kansas City, Mo., to Scranton, Pa., of quantities