

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY.

C. L. ALSBERG, CHIEF OF BUREAU.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.
SUPPLEMENT.

N. J. 3951-4000.

NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.]

3951. Misbranding of vinegar. U. S. v. 65 Barrels of Vinegar. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 5722. I. S. No. 4091-h. S. No. C-35.)

On May 14, 1914, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, 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 65 barrels, purporting and representing to contain pure cider vinegar, remaining unsold in the original, unbroken packages, at Dubuque, Iowa, alleging that the product had been shipped on or about April 10, 1914, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Iowa, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Jno. T. Hancock Co., Distributors Faultless Brand Apple Cider Vinegar, reduced with water to legal strength Dubuque, Iowa."

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that the barrels did not contain pure cider vinegar as they purported to contain and [as] the branding and labeling of the barrels, [as] representing that the said barrels contained pure cider vinegar, was misleading and false so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, and each of the barrels bore a statement regarding the ingredients or substances contained therein, which statement was false and misleading, and the barrels did not contain pure cider vinegar but [the article] consisted, wholly or in part, of distilled vinegar or dilute acetic acid which had been mixed and prepared in imitation of cider vinegar, and each of the barrels contained an article of food that contained deleterious ingredients.

On January 19, 1915, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1915.*