

said company, under the name of F. W. Brode & Co., in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about October 24, 1916, from the State of Tennessee into the State of Maine, of a quantity of an article, which was delivered for shipment pursuant to a contract as "Prime 7½% Ammonia Cotton Seed Meal," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the product to contain 6.63 per cent ammonia.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a product containing less than 7½ per cent of ammonia had been substituted wholly or in part for 7½ per cent of ammonia [cottonseed meal] which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On June 28, 1919, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7012. Adulteration and misbranding of gelatin. U. S. * * * v. American Glue Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$20. (F. & D. No. 9301. I. S. No. 8238-p.)

On December 13, 1918, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, 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 American Glue Co., a corporation, doing business at New York, N. Y., alleging the sale by said company, on August 18, 1917, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, under a guaranty that the article was not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the said act, of a quantity of gelatin, which was an adulterated and misbranded article within the meaning of said act, as amended, and which said article, in the identical condition in which it was received, was shipped by the purchaser thereof on or about August 18, 1917, from the State of New York into the State of Illinois, in further violation of the said act, as amended. The article was invoiced by the defendant company as ground gelatin.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the percentage of ash was 7.08, consisting largely of calcium sulphate.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, calcium sulphate, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for gelatin, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On January 8, 1919, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$20.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7013. Misbranding of tomato pulp. U. S. * * * v. Leroy Marvin Langrall (Baltimore Canning Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs. (F. & D. No. 9302. I. S. No. 1479-p.)

On February 18, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District

Court of the United States for said district an information against Leroy Marvin Langrall, trading as the Baltimore Canning Co., Baltimore, Md., alleging shipment by said defendant, under the name of the Southern Packing Co., in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about November 15, 1917, from the State of Maryland into the State of Florida, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Old Scout Brand Tomato Pulp," which was misbranded.

Examination of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the weights of 18 cans to be as follows:

Cans.	Ounces.
1-----	8.9
1-----	9.0
2-----	9.1
3-----	9.2
2-----	9.3
2-----	9.4
3-----	9.5
2-----	9.6
1-----	9.7
1-----	10.3

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Contents 10 oz.," borne on the labels attached to the cans containing the article, regarding it, was false and misleading in that it represented that the contents of each of said cans weighed 10 ounces, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that the contents of each of said cans weighed 10 ounces, whereas, in truth and in fact, they did not weigh 10 ounces, but weighed a less amount. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On February 18, 1919, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7014. Misbranding of mineral spring water. U. S. * * * v. Deerfield Mineral Springs Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$20 and costs. (F. & D. No. 9304. I. S. No. 8832-p.)

On November 15, 1918, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, 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 Deerfield Mineral Springs Co., a corporation, Deerfield, O., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about July 27, 1917, from the State of Ohio into the State of Kentucky, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Sparkling Deerfield Mineral Spring Water Lithiated," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

IONS.	Milligrams per liter.
Silica (SiO ₂)-----	9.5
Sulphuric acid (SO ₄)-----	125.0
Carbonic acid (CO ₂)-----	0.0
Bicarbonic acid (HCO ₃)-----	528.0