

**7047. Adulteration and misbranding of vinegar. U. S. \* \* \* v. Ernest B. Van Keuren and William S. Van Keuren (Van Keuren Co.). Pleas of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 9584. I. S. No. 19861-p.)**

On August 15, 1919, 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 of the United States for said district an information against Ernest B. Van Keuren and William S. Van Keuren, copartners, trading as the Van Keuren Co., Savona, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about December 3 or 5, 1917, from the State of New York into the State of Ohio, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Pure Cider Vinegar," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results, expressed as grams per 100 cc., unless otherwise stated:

Alcohol (per cent by volume).....	0.38
Glycerin .....	.10
Total solids .....	1.80
Reducing sugars as invert after inversion after evaporation.....	.58
Nonsugar solids .....	1.22
Total ash .....	.23
Total acid as acetic.....	3.59
Color (brewer's scale, 1 inch cell).....	11.00

The analysis shows the article to contain distilled vinegar or dilute acetic acid and to be deficient in acidity.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that certain substances, to wit, water, and either distilled vinegar or dilute acetic acid, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower and reduce and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for pure cider vinegar reduced to legal standard 40 grain, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Pure Cider Vinegar \* \* \* Reduced to Legal Standard 40 grain," borne on the barrels containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that the article was pure cider vinegar reduced to legal standard 40 grain, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was pure cider vinegar reduced to legal standard 40 grain, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not pure cider vinegar reduced to legal standard 40 grain, but was a mixture composed in part of water, and either distilled vinegar or dilute acetic acid.

On September 8, 1919, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

E. D. BALL,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7048. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. \* \* \* v. Christ. Macris (Messina Importing Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 9590. I. S. No. 1358-p.)**

On May 9, 1919, 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 Christ. Macris, trading as the Messina Importing Co., New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on January 15, 1918, from the State of New York into the State of

Connecticut, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Olive Oil," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the product to consist in whole or in part of a substance other than olive oil, probably corn oil, and to have a net volume of 3 quarts, 1 pint, and 10.35 fluid ounces.

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

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Olive Oil," and "1 Gallon Net," borne on the cans containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and misleading in that they represented that the article was olive oil, and that each of said cans contained 1 gallon net of the article, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was olive oil, and that each of said cans contained 1 gallon net of the article, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not olive oil, but was a mixture composed in part of an oil other than olive oil, and each of said cans did not contain 1 gallon net of the article, but contained a less amount, and for the further reason that it was a mixture composed in part of an oil other than olive oil, prepared in imitation of olive oil, and was sold under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, olive oil. 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 May 14, 1919, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

E. D. BALL,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7049. Adulteration and misbranding of egg noodles. U. S. \* \* \* v. United States Macaroni Mfg. Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 9591. I. S. No. 16752-p.)**

On May 3, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Washington, 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 United States Macaroni Mfg. Co., a corporation, Spokane, Wash., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about April 9, 1918, from the State of Washington into the State of Montana, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Superior Quality Macaroni \* \* \* Egg Noodles," which was adulterated and misbranded.

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

	Per cent.
Ether extract -----	0.50
Lecithin as P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> -----	0.022
Color: Tartrazine (S. & J. 94).	

Analysis shows product to contain very little egg solids (less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent), and also to be artificially colored.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, an alimentary paste containing little or no egg, was