

of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**8507. Adulteration and misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. \* \* \* v. De Soto Oil Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs. (F. & D. No. 11946. I. S. No. 10905-r.)**

On April 29, 1920, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, 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 De Soto Oil Co., a corporation, Memphis, Tenn., alleging shipment by said company, in the name of L. B. Lovitt & Co., in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about December 10, 1918, from the State of Tennessee into the State of Kentucky, of a quantity of an article, described in a contract and shipped as cottonseed meal, "Prime—Seven & one-half (7½%) per cent ammonia," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained 5.93 per cent of nitrogen, or an equivalent of 7.21 per cent of ammonia.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that cottonseed meal containing less than an equivalent of 7½ per cent of ammonia had been substituted in whole or in part for cottonseed meal containing an equivalent of 7½ per cent of ammonia.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "7½% ammonia," borne on the contract of sale, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that the article contained an equivalent of 7½ per cent of ammonia, and for the further reason that the article was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it contained an equivalent of 7½ per cent of ammonia, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not contain an equivalent of 7½ per cent of ammonia, but contained a less amount. Misbranding 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 28, 1920, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**8508. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. \* \* \* v. George P. Papadopoulos. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 11950. I. S. Nos. 13736-r, 14781-r, 14782-r.)**

On April 12, 1920, 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 George P. Papadopoulos, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on November 14, 1918, from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut, and on October 8, 1918, from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, of quantities of olive oil which was adulterated and misbranded.

Examinations of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained cottonseed and corn oils, and that it was short in volume.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that cottonseed oil and corn 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.