

Piemonte Grape Brandy—a compound—Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 26497.”

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

Solids (parts per 100,000 100° proof).....	8.11
Acidity as acetic (parts per 100,000 100° proof).....	7.6
Esters as ethyl acetate (parts per 100,000, 100° proof).....	85.7
Color.....	Colorless.
Proof (degrees).....	98.6
Higher alcohols as amyl alcohol (parts per 100,000, 100° proof).....	33.0

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was labeled as set forth above so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, in that the label would indicate that the article was a grape brandy, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not a grape brandy, but was a compound of grape brandy and grain spirits, and the label would also indicate that the article was a product of a foreign country, to wit, Italy, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was a product of the United States; and it was further misbranded in that it purported to be a foreign product, to wit, a product of Italy, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was a product of the United States.

On November 10, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 18, 1914.*

2912. Misbranding of bitters. U. S. v. The Nectar Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 4516. I. S. No. 15333-d.)

On March 7, 1913, 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 on the United States for said district an information against The Nectar Co., a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on January 26, 1912, from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut, of a quantity of bitters which was misbranded. The product was labeled in Italian, and a translation of said label into the English language is as follows: “Specialty NC of the firm. Felsina Bitters The Nectar Co. C. C. C. Casagallo. Felsina Bitters of the firm of Gallo. Digestive-Reconstructive-Tonic.”

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the presence of 25.2 per cent of alcohol by volume. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it failed to bear a statement on the package thereof of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein, whereas, in truth and in fact, alcohol was one of the ingredients of said drug. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the aforesaid label regarding the drug and the ingredients and substances contained therein was false and misleading, in that said label would indicate that the product was imported from a foreign country, to wit, Italy, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was prepared and manufactured in the United States.

On November 10, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 18, 1914.*

2913. Misbranding of vodka. U. S. v. Four Cases of Vodka. Decree of condemnation by default. Product ordered sold. (F. & D. No. 4518. S. No. 1506.)

On September 13, 1912, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, 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 four cases containing 240 bottles of vodka remaining unsold in the original, un-

broken packages, and in the possession of the John Barth Co., Milwaukee, Wis., alleging that the product had been shipped by W. Cohn and the Russian Monople Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., on August 31, 1912, and transported in interstate commerce from the State of New York into the State of Wisconsin, and charging misbranding and violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Monople Vodka. Made and Bottled in the Russian Monople." There was also on the product a label in Russian which, being translated, was of the following purport: "Belonging to the Crown—Rectified Spirits."

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it bore certain representations and statements regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein which were false and misleading; that among these false and misleading statements was the following, to wit, the statement "Monople Vodka. Made and Bottled in Russian Monople" appearing on the label, which was calculated to convey the impression and deceive the public into the belief and cause and lead buyers and consumers thereof to believe that said product was a whisky or vodka of Russian origin, made, manufactured, and prepared in Russia, whereas, in truth and in fact, said whisky or vodka constituting and composing the product was not of Russian origin or made, manufactured, or prepared in Russia, but was made, manufactured, and prepared in the United States of America.

On June 12, 1913, 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 sold by the United States marshal.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 18, 1914.*

2914. Alleged misbranding of gins. U. S. v. Alexander M. Finlayson et al. (London Wine & Spirit Co.). Counts 1 and 2 of information nolle prosequi. Tried to a jury on count 3. Verdict, not guilty. (F. & D. No. 4522. I. S. Nos. 13191-d, 13193-d.)

On April 22, 1913, 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 in three counts against Alexander M. Finlayson, George H. Armstrong, and Etta E. Parish, doing business under the name and style of London Wine & Spirit Co., New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on June 30, 1911, from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, of a quantity of two brands of gin which was misbranded. The first brand of gin was labeled: "London Superior Sloe Colored Club Gin. None genuine unless bearing signature on each label. All shipments of this gin are made in bottles only packed in straw envelopes and all capsules have our signature diagonally upon them. London Wine & Spirit Co. New York, Distillers Sloe Gin, a very delicious liquor distilled from the pure fruit."

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

Artificial color: Amaranth S. & J. No. 107.

Free mineral acids.....	Negative.
Extract (grams per 100 cc).....	14.76
Lead precipitate.....	Heavy.
Ash (grams per 100 cc).....	0.0834
Alkalinity of ash (cc N/10 acid per 100 cc).....	1.2
Polarizations:	
Direct at 20° C. (°V.).....	2.7
Invert at 20° C. (°V.).....	3.8
Sucrose (Clerget) (per cent).....	0.83
Invert sugar (calculated) (per cent).....	11.50

It was also ascertained in connection with the examination of this product that it was manufactured in the United States. Misbranding of the product was alleged in