was a product consisting in part of distilled water or a solution of dilute acetic acid and added water. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents thereof was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the bottles in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count.

On January 2, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and on February 24, 1920, it was ordered by the court that the product be relabeled "Distilled Vinegar and Excessive Added Water" and sold by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7652. Adulteration and misbranding of sauerkraut. U. S. * * * v. 979 Cases of Sauerkraut. (F. & D. Nos. 8748, 8749, 8750. I. S. Nos. 9240-p, 9241-p, 9242-p. S. No. C-787.)

On January 26, 1918, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, 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 979 cases of sauerkraut, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 30, 1917, by the Thomas Canning Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., and transported from the State of Michigan into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Topmost Extra Sauer Kraut Highest Excellence Achieved," "Reputation Brand Sauer Kraut," and "Park Brand Sauer Kraut," and each brand was also labeled "Contains 1 lb. 3 ozs."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that an excessive amount of brine had been mixed and packed with the article so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for sauerkraut, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Sauer Kraut," borne upon each of the labels, deceived and misled the purchaser into the belief that the article consisted of sauerkraut containing a normal quantity of brine, whereas the article contained an excessive quantity of brine.

On May 15, 1918, the Sheppard-Strassheim Co., Inc., a claimant for a portion of the consignment, having consented to a decree, and on July 19, 1918, W. M. Hoyt Co., a corporation, also having consented to a decree, separate judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution in each case of a bond in the sum of $1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that a sticker label bearing the statement "13½ ozs. Sauer Kraut; 5½ ozs. Added Brine," in prominent letters, be placed over the words "Sauer Kraut," appearing on the cans and cases.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7653. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. * * * v. 400 Bags of a Product Purporting to be Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and sale. (F. & D. No. 9081. I. S. No. 9177-p. S. No. C-911.)

On June 15, 1918, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, 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