

offense set forth therein was a second offense under the terms of the act of June 30, 1906.

On September 18, 1913, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 14, 1914.*

**3055. Adulteration of oysters. U. S. v. 32 Barrels of Oysters. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 5106. S. No. 1739.)**

On March 24, 1913, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of said District, holding a district court, a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 32 barrels, more or less, of oysters remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Charles H. Weser, Washington, D. C., alleging that the product had been shipped from the State of Virginia into the District of Columbia, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product bore no label except the shipping tag showing the names of the consignor and consignee. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal and vegetable substance, for which reasons the said oysters were absolutely unfit for human consumption.

On May 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 destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 14, 1914.*

**3056. Adulteration and misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. 600 Bags of Cottonseed Meal. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released on bond. (F. & D. Nos. 5109, 5110. S. No. 1740.)**

On March 24, 1913, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, 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 600 bags of cottonseed meal remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Williamstown and Bradstreet, Mass., alleging that the product had been shipped by the Humphreys Godwin Co., Memphis, Tenn., and transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Dixie Brand Cottonseed Meal—Guaranteed analysis:

100 lbs. Gross.....	99 Net
Protein.....	38.62 to 43 %
Fat.....	6 to 8 %
Crude Fibre.....	8 to 12 %
Carbohydrates.....	24 to 28 %
Made from Pressed Cotton Seed.	

Manfgd. for Humphreys, Godwin Co., Memphis, Tenn. We give and ask 'A Square Deal'."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substitute, to wit, cottonseed hulls, had been substituted in part for said food, and said substance had been mixed and packed with the food so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, cottonseed meal.

On May 12 and 20, 1913, P. W. Eaton & Co., Williamstown, Mass., and Gilbert E. Morton, Bradstreet, Mass., having filed their claims for the property, admitting the allegations in the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be delivered to said claimants, upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bond in conformity with section 10 of the act.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 14, 1914.*

**3057. Adulteration of apple waste and chop. U. S. v. 580 Sacks of Apple Waste and Chop. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 5115. S. No. 1730.)**

On March 25, 1913, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, 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 580 sacks, more or less, of apple waste and chop remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of I. S. Dawes & Son, Imlaystown, N. J., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about February 26, 1913, by the H. R. Gragg Packing Co., Rochester, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was not labeled. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance, to wit, moldy apple fragments.

On April 11, 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 destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 14, 1914.*

**3058. Adulteration of desiccated eggs. U. S. v. 4 Boxes of Desiccated Eggs. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 5121. S. No. 1746.)**

On March 31, 1913, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, 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 boxes, each containing 50 pounds of dried-egg product, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Griggs, Cooper & Co., St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about February 26, 1913, by the Perfection Egg Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "50 Lbs net—3—Minneapolis—29074—Griggs Cooper Cracker Co. Transfer—Minneapolis."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance and was unfit for food.

On September 15, 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 destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 14, 1914.*

**3059. Adulteration of catsup. U. S. v. 115 Barrels of Catsup. Decree of condemnation by default. Product ordered destroyed. (F. & D. No. 5122. S. No. 1742.)**

On April 2, 1913, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, 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 115 barrels of catsup,