materially reduced by using the article for one-half of the eggs required by the recipe, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not an egg substitute, that is to say, one ten-cent package of the article would not do the work of one dozen eggs, the said article could not be used instead of eggs in baking and cooking, and one teaspoonful of the article could not be used in place of each egg called for in the recipe, and could not be used to entirely replace eggs in muffins and quick breads, and the number of eggs required in recipes requiring a large number of eggs could not be materially reduced by using the article for one-half the eggs required by the recipe.

On August 12, 1919, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of $50.

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

7199. Adulteration of dried peaches. U. S. * * * v. 1,150 Cases of Dried Peaches. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 9875. I. S. No. 6700-r. S. No. C-1105.)

On March 18, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, 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 1,150 cases of dried peaches, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 3, 1918, by Russell Brokerage Co., under the name of the California Peach Growers Association, Inc., Wichita, Kans., and transported from the State of Kansas into the State of Missouri, charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Harvest Home Brand Practically Peeled Peaches" and "Bar B Q Choice Recleaned Peaches."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed vegetable product and was of a deleterious character and unfit for use as food.

On March 31, 1919, Niehoff-Schulze Groc. Co., Inc., St. Louis, Mo., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be released to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a good and sufficient bond, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

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

7200. Adulteration and misbranding of condensed milk. U. S. * * * v. 8 Barrels of Condensed Milk. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 9876. I. S. No. 6911-r. S. No. C-1083.)

On March 13, 1919, 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 8 barrels of condensed milk, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 24, 1918, by the Litchfield Creamery Co., Litchfield, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Sweetened Condensed Milk."