

Noodles," used in connection with, and as a part of, a picture or design representing or purporting to represent a home kitchen, whereas, in truth and in fact, the article was not home made, but was manufactured in a factory.

On March 12, 1921, the S. R. Smith Co. having entered its appearance as claimant for the property, but having filed no answer to the libel, a decree of condemnation was entered adjudging the product to be adulterated and misbranded as charged in said libel, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

**9241. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. \* \* \* v. Union Seed & Fertilizer Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 8976. I. S. No. 19933-m.)**

On November 19, 1918, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas, 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 Union Seed & Fertilizer Co., a corporation, having a place of business at England, Ark., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about January 4, 1917, from the State of Arkansas into the State of Minnesota, of a quantity of cottonseed meal which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part, "Beauty Brand Cottonseed Meal and Cracked Screened Cake \* \* \*"

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained more crude fiber and less ammonia and protein than declared on the label.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Analysis: Ammonia 7 Per Cent, Protein 36 Per Cent \* \* \* Crude Fibre 12 Per Cent," borne on the tags attached to the sacks containing the article, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that said article contained not less than 7 per cent of ammonia and 36 per cent of protein and not more than 12 per cent of crude fiber, 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 not less than 7 per cent of ammonia and 36 per cent of protein and not more than 12 per cent of crude fiber, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained less ammonia and protein and more crude fiber than declared, to wit, approximately 6.54 per cent of ammonia, 33.6 per cent of protein, and 16.6 per cent of crude fiber.

On March 21, 1919, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

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

**9242. Adulteration and misbranding of glycerin. U. S. \* \* \* v. 4 Drums of \* \* \* Glycerin. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered sold. (F. & D. No. 9296. I. S. No. 13662-r. S. No. E-1110.)**

On September 9, 1918, 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 of information, and on November 27, 1918, an amendment thereto, against 4 drums of glycerin, consigned on or about July 15, 1918, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Lynn, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by H. A. Forbes & Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the