

District Court of the United States for said district a libel of information praying the seizure and condemnation of 20 barrels of chestnuts, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by Kurtz Bros., from Buffalo, N. Y., October 29, 1924, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On December 9, 1924, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**12922. Adulteration and misbranding of vanilla extract. U. S. v. 25 Dozen Bottles of Vanilla Extract. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 19086. I. S. No. 16933-v. S. No. E-4995.)**

On October 27, 1924, 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 praying the seizure and condemnation of 25 dozen bottles of vanilla extract, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Worcester, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by Morrow & Co., from New York, N. Y., September 12, 1924, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance, an imitation vanilla extract, mixed and colored in a manner whereby damage or inferiority was concealed, had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article, and for the further reason that an imitation vanilla extract had been mixed and packed with the said article so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements (bottle carton) "Pure Vanilla Extract For Flavoring" and (carton) "Vanilla These goods Are Guaranteed To Comply With All State And Federal Pure Food Laws United Wholesale Grocery Co. Worcester, Mass." were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article and for the further reason that it was falsely branded as to the State in which it was manufactured or produced.

On December 9, 1924, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**12923. Adulteration and misbranding of vanilla extract. U. S. v. 35 Dozen Bottles of Vanilla Extract. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 19125. I. S. No. 16880-v. S. No. E-5002.)**

On November 7, 1924, 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 against 35 dozen bottles of vanilla extract, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by Morrow & Co., from New York, N. Y., August 30, 1924, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle and carton) "Cloverdale Brand Pure Vanilla Extract For Flavoring \* \* \* 2 Fluid Ounces."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance, an imitation vanilla extract, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article, and for the further reason that it had been mixed and colored in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements appearing in the labeling, "Pure Vanilla Extract For Flavoring \* \* \* 2 Fluid Ounces," "These goods are guaranteed to comply with all state and federal pure food

laws," were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On December 9, 1924, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**12924. Adulteration and misbranding of vanilla extract. U. S. v. 4½ Gross Bottles, et al., of Vanilla Extract. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 19177. I. S. Nos. 16931-v, 16932-v. S. No. E-4994.)**

On November 20, 1924, 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 praying the seizure and condemnation of 4½ gross ounce bottles, 23 quart bottles, and 24 pint bottles of vanilla extract, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by Morrow & Co., from New York, N. Y., October 6, 1924, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Strictly Pure Extracts Vanilla Guaranteed To Conform To The Pure Food Laws \* \* \* One Fluid Oz" (or "16 ounces Net").

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance, an imitation vanilla extract, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article had been colored in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements "Strictly Pure Extracts Vanilla Guaranteed To Conform To The Pure Food Laws," borne on the bottles and cartons containing the article, and the statement "16 Ounces Net," borne on the 16-ounce bottles and cartons, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was an imitation of another article, and for the further reason that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On December 12, 1924, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**12925. Adulteration and misbranding of frozen mixed eggs, frozen egg yolks, and frozen egg whites. U. S. v. 167 20-Pound Tins of Frozen Mixed Eggs, et al. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 18499, 18500, 18501. I. S. Nos. 13142-v, 13143-v, 13144-v. S. No. E-4783.)**

On March 21, 1924, 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 a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 167 20-pound tins of frozen mixed eggs, 24 20-pound tins of frozen egg yolks, and 37 20-pound tins of frozen egg whites, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by C. Holmberg, from Seattle, Wash., on or about February 18, 1924, and transported from the State of Washington into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On December 1, 1924, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*