

and condemnation of 240 sacks of potatoes, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by J. R. Beggs & Co., from Dallas, Wis., January 15, 1925, and transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Illinois, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "U. S. Grade No. 1."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statement "United States Grade No. 1," appearing in the labeling, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, since the product did not meet the requirements of United States Grade No. 1 potatoes.

On January 24, 1925, Bacon Bros., Chicago, Ill., claimants, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the words "U. S. Grade No. 1" be eliminated from the labels under the supervision of this department.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

13058. Adulteration and misbranding of tomato paste. U. S. v. 125 Cases, et al., of Tomato Paste. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 19452, 19453, 19455. I. S. Nos. 13855-v, 13856-v. S. Nos. E-5082, E-5083.)

On December 30, 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 libels praying the seizure and condemnation of 214 cases of tomato paste, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Hershel California Fruit Products Co., from San Francisco, Calif., October 30, 1924, and transported from the State of California into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Stella del Pacifico Pacific Star Brand Salsina Concentrated Tomato Sauce * * * Packed & Guaranteed By Hershel Cal. Fruit Products Company San Jose, Calif."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that a substance, an artificially-colored tomato paste, or sauce, had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Tomato Sauce," borne on the said cans, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser when applied to a tomato sauce containing color not declared upon the label.

On January 23, 1925, the cases having been consolidated into one cause of action, and C. L. Jones & Co., Boston, Mass., having entered an appearance as claimant for the property and having filed a satisfactory bond, in conformity with section 10 of the act, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product might be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

13059. Misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 11 Cases of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 19122. I. S. No. 18756-v. S. No. C-4511.)

On or about October 20, 1924, 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 a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 11 cases, each containing 30 cartons, of butter, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Beatrice Creamery Co., St. Louis, Mo., on or about October 14, 1924, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Arkansas, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "One Pound Full Weight."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the cartons were short of the weight branded and labeled on the said cartons.

On January 5, 1925, R. H. Coffman, Little Rock, Ark., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judg-

ment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$100, in conformity with section 10 of the act, and upon the addition of sufficient butter to each pound so that its weight should comply with the statements on the label.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

13060. Adulteration of frozen egg yolk. U. S. v. 784 Tins of Frozen Egg Yolk. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 18536. I. S. No. 13133-v. S. No. E-4774.)

On April 7, 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 784 tins of frozen egg yolk, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Fairmont Creamery Co., from Spokane, Wash., December 26, 1923, and transported from the State of Washington into the State of New York, 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 part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On February 3, 1925, the Fairmont Creamery Co., Spokane, Wash., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$7,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the bad portion be separated from the good portion under the supervision of this department, and the bad portion destroyed or denatured.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

13061. Adulteration of cut stringless beans. U. S. v. 520 Cases of Cut Stringless Beans. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond to be reconditioned. (F. & D. Nos. 19361, 19362, 19363, 19364, 19365, 19366. I. S. Nos. 22792-v, 22793-v, 22794-v, 22795-v. S. No. C-4559.)

On December 5, 1924, 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 praying the seizure and condemnation of 520 cases of cut stringless beans, remaining unsold in the original packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Litteral Canning Co., Fayetteville, Ark., on or about October 16, 1924, and transported from the State of Arkansas into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. A portion of the article was labeled in part: (Can) "Licano Cut Stringless Beans Packed By Litteral Canning Co. Fayetteville, Ark." The remainder of the said article was labeled in part: "Stringless Beans."

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

On January 29, 1925, the Litteral Canning Co., Fayetteville, Ark., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of the court was entered, finding the product liable to condemnation and forfeiture, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$2,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that it be reconditioned under the supervision of this department.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

13062. Adulteration and misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. Empire Cotton Oil Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$450. (F. & D. No. 18092. I. S. Nos. 3168-v, 3173-v, 3196-v.)

On April 17, 1924, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, 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 Empire Cotton Oil Co., a corporation, trading at Cordele, Ga., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, in various consignments, namely, on or about October 27, November 20, and November