

the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 188 cases of tomato paste, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the La Sierra Heights Canning Co., from Arlington, Calif., on or about August 8, 1925, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Liberta Tomato Paste * * * Packed By La Sierra Heights Canning Co. Arlington Cal."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that a substance, an artificially colored tomato paste, 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.

On December 8, 1925, the Kansas City Macaroni & Importing Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented that judgment of condemnation and forfeiture be entered, a decree was entered, adjudging the product misbranded and ordering that it be released to the claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it be salvaged under the supervision of this department.

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

14625. Misbranding of cottonseed cake. U. S. v. 500 Sacks of Cottonseed Cake. Consent decree, adjudging product misbranded and ordering its release under bond. (F. & D. No. 20761. I. S. No. 3803-x. S. No. C-4924.)

On January 13, 1926, the United States attorney for the Western 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 seizure and condemnation of 500 sacks of cottonseed cake, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Westbridge, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Planters Cottonseed Products Co., from Dallas, Tex., on or about December 21, 1925, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of Missouri, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "43% Protein Cottonseed Cake Prime Quality Manufactured by Planters Cottonseed Products Company Dallas, Texas Guaranteed Analysis: Crude Protein not less than 43.00 Per Cent."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statements, "43% Protein" and "Guaranteed Analysis: Crude Protein not less than 43.00 Per Cent," borne on the labels, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On May 24, 1926, the Southern Cotton Oil Co., Kansas City, Mo., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented that judgment of condemnation and forfeiture be entered, a decree was entered, adjudging the product misbranded and ordering that it be released to the claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it be salvaged and relabeled under the supervision of this department.

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

14626. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 23 Cases of Canned Salmon. Decree of condemnation, forfeiture and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21052. I. S. No. 3284-x. S. No. C-5089.)

On or about May 3, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of South Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 23 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Sioux Falls, S. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped by P. E. Harris & Co., Seattle, Wash., on or about November 3, 1925, and transported from the State of Washington into the State of South Dakota, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Double 'Q' Select Pink Salmon Distributed By P. E. Harris & Co. Seattle, Wash., 8 Oz. Net."

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 animal substance.

On July 29, 1926, P. E. Harris & Co., Seattle, Wash., having appeared and consented to the condemnation and destruction of the product, judgment was entered, finding the product adulterated and ordering that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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