

ment 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.*

**15286. Adulteration of canned sardines. U. S. v. 98 Cases of Sardines. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 18134. I. S. No. 2274-v. S. No. E-4533.)**

On December 3, 1923, the United States attorney for the Western 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 seizure and condemnation of 98 cases of sardines, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Rochester, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by L. D. Clark & Son, at Eastport, Me., on or about September 25, 1923, and transported from the State of Maine into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Banquet Brand American Sardines \* \* \* Packed at Eastport, \* \* \* Me., by L. D. Clark & Son."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On June 30, 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.*

**15287. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. 172 Bags of Cottonseed Meal. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 21621, 21622. I. S. No. 5848-x. S. No. E-5945.)**

On February 4, 1927, the United States attorney for the Western 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 seizure and condemnation of 172 bags of cottonseed meal, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Attica, N. Y., consigned by the Humphreys-Godwin Co., Memphis, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped from Memphis, Tenn., December 27, 1926, and transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Choice-Prime Dixie Brand Cotton-Seed Meal 100 Pounds Net Guaranteed Analysis Min. Protein 41.12%, \* \* \* Min. Crude Fiber 10.00% \* \* \* Guaranteed by Humphreys-Godwin Co., Memphis, Tenn."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was short weight and was misbranded, in that the statements, "100 pounds Net Guaranteed Analysis Min. Protein 41.12% \* \* \* Min. Crude Fiber 10.00%," were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further 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 February 9, 1927, the Humphreys-Godwin Co., Memphis, Tenn., having appeared as claimant for the property, and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment 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 \$750, conditioned in part that it be repacked or relabeled under the supervision of this department.

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

**15288. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 24 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21996. I. S. No. 16754-x. S. No. 6.)**

On July 6, 1927, 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 seizure and condemnation of 24 tubs of butter, at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Alberta Creamery & Produce Co., from Alberta, Minn., on or about June 21, 1927, and transported from the State of Minnesota 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 a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On July 8, 1927, the Alberta Creamery & Produce Co., Alberta, Minn., 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 \$720, conditioned in part that it be reworked and reprocessed so as to contain at least 80 per cent of butterfat.

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

**15289. Adulteration and misbranding of canned oysters. U. S. v. Harold F. Atwood (Meridian Canning Co.).** Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 19306. I. S. Nos. 11776-v, 11777-v, 18116-v, 18117-v.)

On March 6, 1925, 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 Harold F. Atwood, trading as the Meridian Canning Co., Meridian, Ga., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the food and drugs act as amended, on or about November 15, 1923, from the State of Georgia into the State of Tennessee, and on or about November 16, 1923, from the State of Georgia into the State of Alabama, of quantities of canned oysters, which were adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Meridian Brand—Net Contents 5 Ounces Oysters—Oysters, Packed By Meridian Canning Co., Meridian Ga."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, excessive liquid, had been substituted in part for 5 ounces of oyster meat which the said article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Net Contents 5 Ounces Oysters," borne on the can label, was false and misleading, in that the said statement represented that the cans each contained 5 ounces of oyster meat, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that the said cans each contained 5 ounces of oyster meat, whereas they did not, but did contain a less amount. Misbranding was alleged for the further 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, since the cans contained less than declared.

On November 1, 1926, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

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

**15290. Adulteration and misbranding of noodles. U. S. v. 162 Boxes of Noodles.** Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21463. I. S. No. 14369-x. S. No. C-5292.)

On December 14, 1926, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, 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 162 boxes of noodles, remaining unsold in the original boxes at Detroit, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Viviano Brothers Co., from Chicago, Ill., November 20, 1926, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Michigan, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Triumph Brand Bologna Style \* \* \* Artificially Colored Chicago Macaroni Company, Chicago, U. S. A.," "Tagliatelle Yellow Nested Noodles."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance containing little or no egg had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, or 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 inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Yellow Nested Noodles," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and