

stances contained therein, were false and misleading in that they represented that the article contained not less than 45 per cent of protein, and contained not more than 10 per cent of crude fiber, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it contained not less than 45 per cent of protein and not more than 10 per cent of crude fiber, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained less than 45 per cent of protein and more than 10 per cent of crude fiber. Misbranding of the cottonseed meal was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Protein not less than 43.00 per cent," borne on the tags attached to the sacks containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that the article contained not less than 43 per cent of protein, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it contained not less than 43 per cent of protein, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained less than 43 per cent of protein.

On November 22, 1919, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

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

**7467. Adulteration of eggs. U. S. \* \* \* v. 4 Cases of Eggs. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 11162, I. S. No. 2094-r. S. No. W-468.)

On or about August 14, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 4 cases, each containing 30 dozen eggs, consigned by H. C. Marquand, Wakeeney, Kans., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 7, 1919, and transported from the State of Kansas into the State of Colorado, 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, to wit, decomposed and rotten eggs unfit for food.

On November 4, 1919, 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.

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

**7468. Adulteration of eggs. U. S. \* \* \* v. 6 Cases of Eggs. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 11060, I. S. No. 2093-r. S. No. W-452.)

On or about July 25, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 6 cases of eggs, consigned by J. A. Walford, Dalton, Nebr., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 3, 1919, and transported from the State of Nebraska into the State of Colorado, 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, to wit, decomposed and rotten eggs unfit for food.