

## United States Department of Agriculture.

### SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY.

#### SUPPLEMENT.

N. J. 11751-11800.

[Approved by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., January 24, 1924.]

#### NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.]

**11751. Adulteration and misbranding of alimentary paste. U. S. v. 200 Boxes of Alimentary Paste. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 14598. I. S. Nos. 10343-t, 10344-t. S. No. W-887.)

On March 8, 1921, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, 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 200 boxes of alimentary paste at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been delivered by the Columbus Mercantile Co., San Francisco, Calif., for shipment into the Territory of Hawaii, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. A portion of the article was labeled in part: "Flour Macaroni 6 Lbs. Net." The remainder of the said article was labeled in part: "Flour Spaghetti 6 Lbs. Net Quality Columbus Macaroni."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that excessive moisture had been mixed and packed with and substituted wholly or in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article was mixed in a manner whereby damage or inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, "Flour Macaroni," "Flour Spaghetti," and "6 Lbs. Net," borne on the labels, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name 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 May 24, 1923, 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.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**11752. Adulteration of coal-tar color. U. S. v. 1 Pound of Yellow Coal-Tar Color, et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 14705, 14706, 14785, 14798, 14813. I. S. Nos. 1695-t, 1699-t, 1700-t, 2555-t, 2560-t, 2564-t. S. Nos. C-2957, C-2959, C-2964, C-2969, C-2978.)

On April 13, 14, and 26, 1921, respectively, the United States attorney for the Western District of Louisiana, 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 4 cans of yellow coal-tar