

false and misleading, in that the said statements represented that the article was malt vinegar and that the Kitchen King brand vinegar and a portion of the Blue Pine brand vinegar had an acidity of 4 per cent or 4½ per cent, as the case might be, and for the further reason that the article was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was malt vinegar and that the Kitchen King brand vinegar and a portion of the Blue Pine brand vinegar had an acidity of 4 per cent or 4½ per cent, as the case might be, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not malt vinegar but was distilled vinegar, certain portions of which were artificially colored and certain portions of which had acidity less than declared on the labels. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On October 24, 1924, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

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

12885. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. Willow Springs Creamery Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100. (F. & D. No. 18101. I. S. No. 6886-v.)

On April 2, 1924, 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 an information against the Willow Springs Creamery Co., a corporation, Willow Springs, Mo., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about June 25, 1923, from the State of Missouri into the State of Louisiana, of a quantity of butter which was adulterated.

Analyses of 12 samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the said samples averaged 16.37 per cent moisture and 79.08 per cent milk fat.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a product deficient in milk fat and containing an excessive amount of moisture had been substituted for butter, which the article purported to be.

On October 7, 1924, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

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

12886. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. v. 6 Cases, et al., of Shell Eggs. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 18954, 18955, 18957, 19030, 19032. S. Nos. W-1561, W-1562, W-1563, W-1577, W-1578.)

On or about August 23 and September 9, 1924, respectively, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying the seizure and condemnation of 192 cases of shell eggs, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., consigned by George Kliren, alleging that the article had been shipped between the dates of August 9 and 26, 1924, 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 libels for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, of decomposed and rotten eggs, which were unfit for food.

On or about September 25, 1924, the cases having been consolidated into one action and George Kliren, Trenton, Nebr., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels 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 \$3,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that it be examined under the supervision of this department, and the bad eggs destroyed.

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

12887. Misbranding of vanilla extract. U. S. v. 34 Dozen Bottles of Vanilla Extract. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 18722. I. S. No. 20208-v. S. No. W-1513.)

On June 7, 1924, the United States attorney for the District of Montana, 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 condemna-