

in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On April 21, 1926, John H. Leslie & Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, and the court having found all the material allegations of the libel to be true, a decree was entered, adjudging the product to be misbranded and ordering its condemnation and forfeiture, and it was further ordered by the court that the said product 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 relabeled to show the correct net weight.

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

14273. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 65 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20782. I. S. No. 1349-x. S. No. C-4934.)

On January 21, 1926, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, 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 65 cases of tomato puree, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Frankton Ideal Canning Co., from Frankton, Ind., October 17, 1925, and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Scout Brand Tomato Puree."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On March 19, 1926, 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.*

14274. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. 286 Sacks of Cottonseed Meal. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 20810. I. S. No. 373-x. S. No. W-1861.)

On February 8, 1926, 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 praying seizure and condemnation of 286 sacks of cottonseed meal, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., consigned by the Munday Cotton Oil Co., alleging that the article had been shipped from Munday, Tex., on or about January 18, 1926, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "43% Protein Cottonseed Meal Prime Quality Manufactured by Munday Cotton Oil Company Munday, 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 statement "Protein not less than 43.00 Per Cent," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, since the product did not contain 43 per cent of protein.

On March 9, 1926, the Munday Cotton Oil Co., Munday, Tex., 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 \$200, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

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

14275. Misbranding of Mecca compound. U. S. v. 9 Dozen Packages, et al., of Mecca Compound. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20867. I. S. Nos. 796-x, 797-x. S. No. W-1662.)

On February 26, 1926, 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 seizure and condemnation of 9 dozen 2-ounce packages and 9 13-ounce packages of Mecca compound, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Foster-Dack