

on or about October 26, 1925, and that it had been transported from the State of Colorado into the State of Arizona and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that the statement "One Pound Net Weight," borne on the cartons, was 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, since the quantity stated was not correct, the true weight of the contents of each of the said cartons being less than 1 pound.

On November 28, 1925, the San Juan Creamery Co., Durango, Colo., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the material allegations of the libels, decrees of the court were entered, ordering that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the deposit of cash bond in the amount of \$200, conditioned that the butter not be sold or disposed of contrary to law.

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

**14616. Adulteration and misbranding of tomato sauce. U. S. v. 17 Cases of Tomato Sauce. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 19475. I. S. No. 3738-v. S. No. E-5101.)**

On or about January 15, 1925, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, 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 17 cases of tomato sauce, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Tampa, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Greco Canning Co., Inc., from San Francisco, Calif., on or about October 11, 1924, and transported from the State of California into the State of Florida, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "De-Luxe Brand Concentrated Tomato Sauce Packed By Greco Canning Co., San Jose \* \* \* Cal."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance, an artificially colored tomato paste or sauce, had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Tomato Sauce," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser when applied to a tomato sauce containing artificial color not declared on the label.

On March 13, 1925, Harmon & Hulsey, Tampa, Fla., claimants, 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 claimants upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

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

**14617. Misbranding of Mecca compound. U. S. v. 12 Dozen Packages, et al., of Mecca Compound. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 20871, 20873, 20874, 20875. I. S. Nos. 1682-x to 1690-x, incl. S. Nos. C-4962, C-4963, C-4964, C-4975.)**

On February 18 and 20, 1926, respectively, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels and thereafter amended libels praying seizure and condemnation of 2 dozen 13-ounce packages, 4½ dozen 6-ounce packages and 22½ dozen 2-ounce packages, of Mecca compound, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Foster-Dack Co., Chicago, Ill., between the dates of November 3, 1925, and February 8, 1926, and that it had been transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Box label) "Healing \* \* \* for all kinds of Sores and inflammation giving quick relief and aiding nature to make speedy cures \* \* \* For \* \* \* Barber's itch, Eczema, Erysipelas, Hives, Salt Rheum, \* \* \* Blood Poison, Boils, Diphtheritic Sore Throat, Pneumonia and all kinds of inflammation," (carton) "Healing," (circular) "Directions for Using Mecca Compound. \* \* \* For Burned and Scalded surfaces, apply the Mecca \* \* \* the immediate result will be