

Elderberry and Apple," and "Tart Brand Pure Jelly Raspberry and Apple," which were adulterated and misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the articles made by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that they consisted essentially of pectin sirup, with little or no fruit juice.

Adulteration of the article in each shipment was alleged in the information for the reason that certain substances, to wit, pectin sirup and water, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower, reduce, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for pure apple jelly, or pure grape and apple jelly, or pure elderberry and apple jelly, or pure raspberry and apple jelly, as the case might be, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of each article was alleged for the reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, pure apple jelly, or pure grape and apple jelly, or pure elderberry and apple jelly, or raspberry and apple jelly, as the case might be. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that the label appearing on each article as aforesaid, to wit, "Pure Jelly Apple," or "Pure Jelly Grape and Apple," or "Pure Jelly Elderberry and Apple," or "Pure Jelly Raspberry and Apple," was false and misleading in that it represented to purchasers of the article that it was pure apple jelly, or pure grape and apple jelly, or pure elderberry and apple jelly, or pure raspberry and apple jelly, as the case might be, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchasers into the belief that it was pure apple jelly, or pure grape and apple jelly, or pure elderberry and apple jelly, or pure raspberry and apple jelly, as the case might be, whereas, in fact and in truth, it was not pure apple jelly, or pure grape and apple jelly, or pure elderberry and apple jelly, or pure raspberry and apple jelly, but was a compound of pectin sirup containing little or no juice of the apple, or of the grape or apple, or of the elderberry or apple, or of the raspberry or apple.

On September 15, 1919, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

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

**7466. Misbranding of cottonseed cake and cottonseed meal. U. S. \* \* \*  
v. Robert Lee Batte (Cameron Cotton Oil Co.). Plea of guilty.  
Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 10768. I. S. Nos. 10832-r, 10846-r.)**

On October 14, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Robert Lee Batte, trading as the Cameron Cotton Oil Co., Cameron, Tex., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about August 12, 1918, and September 5, 1918, from the State of Texas into the State of Kansas, of quantities of articles, labeled in part "Prime Cottonseed Cake" and "Ordinary Cottonseed Meal," which were misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

	Cottonseed Meal.	Cottonseed Cake.
Crude fiber (per cent)-----	12.31	11.45
Protein (per cent)-----	39.25	41.81

Misbranding of the cottonseed cake was alleged in the information for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Protein not less than 45.00 per cent" and "Crude Fiber not more than 10.00 per cent," borne on the tags attached to the sacks containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and sub-

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.