wholly or in part for imitation lemon flavoring, and for the further reason that it was colored in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Special Imitation Flavor Of Lemon For Flavoring Ice Cream, Jellies, Pastry, Custards, Etc.," appearing on the labels, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that it was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On February 25, 1925, 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.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

13213. Misbranding of potatoes. U. S. v. 260 Sacks of Potatoes. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 19069. I. S. No. 13768-v. S. No. E-4992.)

On October 17, 1924, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of the district aforesaid, holding a district court, a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 260 sacks of potatoes, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article was being sold and offered for sale by N. J. Ward & Co., in the District of Columbia, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Michigan Potato Growers Exchange Net Weight When Packed 150 Lbs. U. S. Grade No. 1."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statement "U. S. Grade No. 1" was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On October 20, 1924, N. J. Ward, Washington, D. C., having appeared as claimant for the property 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 $300, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

13214. Adulteration of chestnuts. U. S. v. 5 Barrels and 5 Barrels of Chestnuts. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 19148, 19187. I. S. Nos. 19705-v, 22110-v. S. Nos. C-4530, C-4537.)

On or about November 12 and 21, 1924, respectively, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, 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 10 barrels of chestnuts, at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Feller, Kronman Co., New York, N. Y., on or about October 17, 1924, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Ohio, 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 whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On January 30, 1925, 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.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

13215. Adulteration of tomato paste. U. S. v. 351 Cases of Tomato Paste and 2 Boxes of Labels for Same. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 19407. I. S. No. 22683-v. S. No. C-4585.)

On December 20, 1924, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, 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 351 cases of tomato paste and 2 boxes of labels for the same, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by the New Central Canning Co., Inc., from Los Angeles, Calif., on or about November 12, 1924, and transported from the State of California into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. A portion of the cases were