condemnation of 76 cases of eggs, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the First National Bank (Reynolds, N. Dak.), from Badger, Minn., July 16, 1926, and transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of Illinois, 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.

On August 2, 1926, Litman & Co., Chicago, Ill., having appeared as claimant for the property, and having filed bond in the sum of $1,000, to indemnify and guarantee payment by said claimant of all costs, judgment was entered, ordering that the product be candled under the supervision of this department and that the adulterated portion be condemned and forfeited.

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

**14667. Adulteration of chocolate flavor, O-Sipp-O. U. S. v. 47 Cases of Chocolate Flavor, O-Sipp-O. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 21284. I. S. No. 14158-x. S. No. C-5234.)

On September 9, 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 47 cases of chocolate flavor, O-Sipp-O, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Jameson Boyce Co., from Binghamton, N. Y., February 1, 1926, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Chocolate Flavor O-Sipp-O * * * O. J. Gutekunst & Sons Gowanda, N. Y."

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 September 29, 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.*

**14668. Adulteration of canned sauerkraut. U. S. v. 796 Cases of Sauerkraut. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 21171. I. S. No. 12280-x. S. No. C-5195.)

On July 16, 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 796 cases of canned sauerkraut, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Brighton Canning Co., from Brighton, Iowa, October 8, 1924, and transported from the State of Iowa into the State of Illinois, 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 October 21, 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.*

**14669. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 50 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 21160. I. S. No. 14006-x. S. No. C-5177.)

On June 19, 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 50 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Rapid River Cooperative Creamery Co., from Gladstone, Mich., June 14, 1926, and transported from the State of Michigan into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance, to wit, excessive water, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, for the further reason that a substance deficient in milk fat and high in moisture had

been substituted wholly or in part for the said article, for the further reason that a valuable constituent of the article, to wit, butterfat, had been in part abstracted, and for the further reason that it contained less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

On August 2, 1926, the Rapid River Cooperative Creamery Co., Gladstone, Mich., 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 $1,000, conditioned in part that it be reprocessed to raise the percentage of butterfat to not less than 80 per cent.

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

**14670. Adulteration and misbranding of black pepper. U. S. v. 17 Cases of Ground Black Pepper. Decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 21188. I. S. No. 8507-x. S. No. C-5185.)

On July 20, 1926, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, 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 ground black pepper, at Louisville, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Biston Coffee Co., from East St. Louis, Ill., on or about May 14, 1926, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Kentucky, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Black Pepper."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance, to wit, starch, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

It was further alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded, in that it was an imitation and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, in that it was labeled so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser, and in that the package containing the said article bore a statement regarding the ingredients or substances contained therein which was false and misleading.

On October 25, 1926, the claimant, Johnston Bros. Co., Louisville, Ky., having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation 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.*

**14671. Misbranding of olive oil. U. S. v. 14 Cans of Olive Oil. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 20123. I. S. No. 24550-v. S. No. E-5338.

On June 18, 1925, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, 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 14 cans of olive oil, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Hartford, Conn., alleging that on or about June 1, 1925, the article had been delivered for shipment into the State of Connecticut, by the Reliable Importing Co., New York, N. Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "0.98 Of One Gallon Or 7½ Lbs. Net Olio D'Oliva Puro Importato."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statements borne on the can label, to wit, "0.98 Of One Gallon Or 7½ Lbs. Net," were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that it 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 statement made was not correct.

On September 28, 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.*

**14672. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 575 Cases of Salmon. Consent decree, finding product adulterated and ordering its release under bond.** (F. & D. No. 18259. I. S. No. 7426-v. S. No. C-4260.)

On January 2, 1924, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the