14738. Misbranding of cottonseed cake. U. S. v. 450 Sacks of Cottonseed Cake. Product ordered released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21385. I. S. No. 1766-x. S. No. W-1670.)

On November 22, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Wyoming, 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 450 sacks of cottonseed cake, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Casper, Wyo., alleging that the article had been shipped from the Southland Cotton Oil Co., Waxahachie, Tex., on or about November 8, 1926, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of Wyoming, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Climax Brand Cotton Seed Cake And Meal * * * Analysis Crude Protein not less than 43%. Southland Cotton Oil Company, Paris, Texas."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the label bore a statement that the contents of each of said sacks contained 43 per cent of protein, which said statement was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, since the contents of the said sacks did not contain 43 per cent of protein but did contain a smaller percentage of protein.

On November 26, 1926, the Southland Cotton Oil Co., Paris, Tex., having appeared as claimant for the property, an order was entered by the court providing for the release of the product to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of $1,500, conditioned in part that it not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

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

14739. Adulteration of ginger root. U. S. v. 40 Sacks of Ginger Root. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21379. I. S. No. 14867-x. S. No. E-5905.)

On November 16, 1926, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, 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 40 sacks of ginger root, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the articles had been shipped by D. Serra & Co., from Ponce, P. R., October 31, 1925, and transported from the Territory of Porto Rico into the State of New York, 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 vegetable substance. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, or purity as determined by the test laid down in said pharmacopœia.

On December 3, 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.*

14740. Adulteration of blanched split almonds. U. S. v. 2 Cases of Blanched Split Almonds. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21377. I. S. No. 14532-x. S. No. E-5901.)

On November 15, 1926, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, 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 2 cases of blanched split almonds, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by John F. Renshaw, from Mitcham, Surrey, England, October 15, 1925, and transported from a foreign country into the State of New York, 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 vegetable substance.

On December 2, 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.*