

ing misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Alfalfa Meal 100 Pounds When Packed Made By The Lamar Alfalfa Milling Company, Lamar Colorado."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was short weight, and was misbranded in that the statement "100 Pounds," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged 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 statement made was not correct.

On April 4, 1929, the Lamar Alfalfa Milling Co., Lamar, Colo., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,300, conditioned in part that the said sacks of alfalfa meal be relabeled with their correct weights.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**16438. Misbranding of poultry greens. U. S. v. 450 Sacks of Poultry Greens. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 23775. I. S. No. 04280. S. No. 1977.)**

On May 20, 1929, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, 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 poultry greens, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Richmond, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped by the California Mealfalfa Co., Dixon, Calif., on or about February 11, and March 12, 1929, and transported from the State of California into the State of Virginia, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Mealfalfa Poultry Greers Guaranteed Aanlysis Protein 19% Min. Fibre 20% Max. Manufactured by California Mealfalfa Co., Dixon, Cal."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statements on the labels, "Guaranteed Analysis Protein 19% Min. Fibre 20% Max.," were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged 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 packages.

On June 3, 1929, the Carter Venable Co., Richmond, Va., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, 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 costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it be relabeled under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**16439. Misbranding of fine ground alfalfa meal. U. S. v. 270 Sacks of Fine Ground Alfalfa Meal. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 23638. I. S. No. 06080. S. No. 1877.)**

On or about April 19, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, 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 270 sacks of fine ground alfalfa meal, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the California Hawaiian Milling Co., from San Francisco, Calif., March 29, 1929, and transported from the State of California into the State of Maryland, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "Fine Ground Alfalfa Meal \* \* \* Crude Protein, not less than 16.00 \* \* \* Manufactured by California Hawaiian Milling Co., \* \* \* San Francisco, Cal."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement "Crude Protein, not less than 16.00," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On May 6, 1929, the California Hawaiian Milling Co., San Francisco, Calif., having appeared as claimant for the property, 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 costs and the execution of a

bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or disposed of until relabeled to conform to the requirements of the Federal food and drugs act and inspected and approved by a representative of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**16440. Misbranding of cooking compound. U. S. v. 26 Cases of Cooking Compound. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 23329. I. S. No. 07410. S. No. 1447.)

On January 14, 1929, 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 26 cases of cooking compound, remaining unsold in the original packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Gold Coin Creamery Co., Denver, Colo., January 8, 1929, and transported from the State of Colorado into the State of Illinois, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the cartons containing the said article were labeled as follows: "1 Pound Net Weight Penobscot Nut Product For Best Cooking and Baking Danish Packing Co. Ltd. Providence, R. I. U. S. A. Artificially Colored," which said statements were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser in that the statement "1 Pound Net Weight" represented that each of said cartons contained 1 pound net of the product, whereas each of said cartons contained less than 1 pound net of the said product. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article, being in package form, did not have a statement of the contents plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the carton in terms of weight and measure.

During the March term, 1929, the Danish Packing Co. (Ltd.), 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 costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, the terms of said bond requiring that the product be reconditioned under the supervision of the department so that each carton contain 1 pound net weight of the article.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**16441. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. 180 Sacks of Cottonseed Meal. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 23268. I. S. No. 04735. S. No. 1381.)

On December 21, 1928, 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 praying seizure and condemnation of 180 sacks of cottonseed meal, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., consigned by the Stamford Cotton Oil Mill, Stamford, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped from Stamford, Tex., on or about November 23, 1928, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Cottonseed Cake or Meal Prime Quality Crude Protein 43 Per Cent, Rule-Jayton Cotton Oil Co., Manufacturers of Cottonseed Products, General Office, Stamford, Texas."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Protein 43 Per Cent," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser when applied to a product deficient in protein and not containing 43 per cent of protein.

On March 11, 1929, the Rule-Jayton Cotton Oil Co., Stamford, Tex., 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 to be relabeled, under the supervision of this department to show the true protein content, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the provisions of the Federal food and drugs act or the laws of the State of Colorado.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*