It was alleged in the information that the article was misbranded in that the statement "U. S. Grade No. 1", borne on the tags, was false and misleading, and for the further reason that it was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser since the potatoes were of a grade inferior to U. S. No. 1.

On June 6, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of $50.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22570. Adulteration of dried grapes. U. S. v. 1,050 Cases and 1,050 Cases of Dried Grapes. Decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. One hundred cases released; remainder destroyed. (F. & D. nos. 31297, 31571. Sample nos. 37378–A, 54976–A.)

These cases involved shipments of dried grapes which were insect-infested and moldy.

On November 1 and 10, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels against 1,050 cases of dried grapes at Tacoma, Wash., and 1,050 cases at Seattle, Wash., consigned by the Federal Fruit Distributors, Fresno, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 2 and October 25, 1933, from Oakland, Calif., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. One shipment of the article was labeled in part: "Cinelli No. 1 Grade Fancy Alicante Grapes." The other shipment was labeled in part: "Buon Gusto Brand Fancy Dried Black Alicantes, Metropolitan Grocery Co., Seattle, U. S. A."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed vegetable substance.

On January 9, 1934, the Federal Fruit Distributors, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel filed at Seattle, Wash., as to the 100 cases of the product, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the said 100 cases be released to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of $250, conditioned that the decomposed portions thereof be destroyed. On May 21, 1934, default was entered in the case instituted at Tacoma and the court ordered the product condemned and destroyed. On June 4, 1934, the remainder of the lot seized at Seattle was ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22571. Adulteration of dried grapes. U. S. v. 1,600 Cases of Dried Grapes. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31298. Sample nos. 37377–A, 45318–A.)

This case involved a shipment of dried grapes which were insect-infested and moldy.

On October 31, 1933, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1,600 boxes of dried grapes at Tacoma, Wash., consigned by Memorie Fruits, Ltd., Oakland, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 19, 1933, from Oakland, Calif., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "25 Lbs. Net Cinellis No. 1 Fancy Grade Alicante Grapes."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed vegetable substance.

On May 21, 1934, default having been entered against the claimant, the Federal Fruit Distributors, Fresno, Calif., and the court having heard the testimony, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal and that the Federal Fruit Distributors pay the cost of the proceedings.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22572. Adulteration and misbranding of bone meal. U. S. v. Riverdale Products Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, $25. (F. & D. no. 31355. Sample no. 19176–A.)

This case was based on a shipment of bone meal that contained less bone phosphate of lime, less protein, less fat, and more fiber than declared on the label, and also contained undeclared calcium carbonate.

On January 3, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Riverdale Products Co., a corporation,