

115. **United States v. International Harvester Company, Equity 624:** Petition under the Sherman Act filed April 30, 1912, in the District Court (Minn.) against the International Harvester Company and others, alleging that five competing corporations, producing between 80 and 85 per cent of the HARVESTING and AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY and implements used in the United States, had, by consolidation and purchases of stock, formed a combination in restraint of trade. On August 12, 1914, the combination was declared illegal and a decree of dissolution was entered on August 15, 1914 (214 Fed. 987, 5 F. A. D. 637) (1 D. & J. 337). The decree was modified slightly upon the defendants' motion October 3, 1914 (1 D. & J. 339). The defendants dismissed their appeal to the Supreme Court (248 U. S. 587), and a final decree was entered on November 2, 1918, dissolving the combination.

A supplemental petition was filed July 17, 1923, against the International Harvester Company and others, alleging that although the declared purpose of the original decree was to restore competitive con-

ditions in the harvesting and agricultural machinery industry, it had not achieved its purpose, and seeking a further dissolution of the harvester company into three units, as recommended in *Report of Federal Trade Commission on the Causes of High Prices of Farm Implements*, 1920, c. 10. The District Court refused to grant this additional relief (10 F. (2d) 827, 10 F. A. D. 989), and this decision was affirmed by the Supreme Court on June 6, 1927 (274 U. S. 693, 10 F. A. D. 1053).