On August 27, 1926, the Mesh-Shaff Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., 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 the good portion be separated from the bad portion, and the latter destroyed or denatured.

W. M. JARDINE, Secretary of Agriculture.

14655. Adulteration of ice-cream cones. U. S. v. 586,000 Ice-Cream Cones. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21149. I. S. Nos. 2088-x, 2089-x, 2090-x. S. No. C-5176.)

On June 23, 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 586,000 ice cream cones, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Louisville, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped from Roberts Cone [Mfg.] Co., St. Joseph, Mo., on or about May 26, 1926, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Kentucky, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. A portion of the article was labeled in part: "Roberts Selfast Cake Cones * * * Manufactured by Roberts Cone Company, St. Louis, Missouri." The remainder of the said article was labeled in part: "Roberts Goodie Cones * * Packed By Roberts Cone Mfg. Co. St. Joseph, Mo."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance, saccharin, 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, and for the further reason that it contained an added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient, to wit, saccharin which might have rendered it injurious to health

charin, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On or about September 22, 1926, the Roberts Cone Mfg. Co., St. Joseph, Mo., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon the execution of a bond in the sum of \$2,000, conditioned in part that it be prepared for use as hog feed under the supervision of this department.

W. M. JARDINE, Secretary of Agriculture.

14656. Misbranding of Tex Bailey's Nu-Life. U. S. v. 3 Dozen Bottles of Tex Bailey's Nu-Life. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21157. I. S. No. 5297-x. S. No. E-5748.)

On July 2, 1926, 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 3 dozen bottles of Tex Bailey's Nu-Life, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Hartford, Conn., alleging that the article had been delivered for shipment by the Tex Bailey Corp., Troy, N. Y., on or about March 16, 1926, to the State of Connecticut, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of water, Epsom salt, iron chloride, salicylic acid, saccharin, extracts of plant drugs, including capsicum and senna,

and was flavored with volatile oil including sassafras oil.