

fornia, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of potassium nitrate, iron sulphate, sodium chloride, magnesium sulphate, charcoal, starch, sulphur, and crude drugs, including fennel, gentian, fenugreek, licorice, and nux vomica.

The article was labeled in part: (Can label) "Cow Tonic should be given for the following ailments: Loss of Appetite, Suppression of Milk, Bloody Milk, Indigestion, Cow Pox, Caked Udder, Diarrhoea, Dropsy, Contagious Mammitis * * * is excellent for fitting cattle for show purposes * * *. For Loss of Appetite. * * * to Increase Flow of Milk."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that certain statements, borne on the label, were false and fraudulent, since the said statements on the label imputed to the article certain curative and therapeutic effects, whereas the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On February 14, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments were entered finding the product misbranded and ordering that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

16166. Adulteration of string figs. U. S. v. 50 Cases of String Figs. Default decree of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 23294. I. S. No. 0687. S. No. 1421.)

On December 31, 1928, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, 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 50 cases of string figs, remaining in the original packages at Los Angeles, Calif., consigned by the V. C. Arguimbau Co., New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from New York, N. Y., on or about November 13, 1928, and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Case) Extra String Figs, Grown in Greece 50 Lbs. net, crop 1928;" (paper insert in cases) "Acropolis Brand Produce of Greece Selected Figs Barki Freres."

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

On February 21, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered finding the product adulterated and ordering that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

16167. Adulteration of chestnuts. U. S. v. 5 Barrels, et al., of Chestnuts. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 23221, 23222. I. S. No. 02547. S. No. 1320.)

On December 3, 1928, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 6 barrels of chestnuts, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., consigned about November 13, 1928, alleging that the article had been shipped by J. Lorelli, New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

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

On January 17, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

16168. Adulteration of canned sardines. U. S. v. 24½ Cases of Sardines. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 22974. I. S. No. 02462. S. No. 1058.)

On August 13, 1928, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, 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 24½ cases of sardines, remaining in the original unbroken

packages at Lynn, Mass., consigned about June 27, 1928, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Seacoast Canning Co., Eastport, Me., and transported from the State of Maine into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Neptune Brand Maine Sardines Packed in Salad Oil Seacoast Canning Co., Eastport, Maine."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On January 17, 1929, 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.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

16169. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 40 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23254. I. S. No. 03175. S. No. 1342.)

On December 17, 1928, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, 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 cases of tomato puree, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chester, Pa., consigned by Wm. Laning & Son Co., Bridgeton, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped from Bridgeton, N. J., on or about October 6, 1928, and transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Silver Lake Whole Tomato Puree * * * Packed by Wm. Laning & Son Co."

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

On January 8, 1929, 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.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

16170. Misbranding of tuna fish. U. S. v. 100 Cases of Tuna Fish. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 22815. I. S. No. 24512-x. S. No. 853.)

On June 13, 1928, 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 100 cases of tuna fish, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the San Diego Packing Co., from San Diego, Calif., on or about March 6, 1928, and transported from the State of California into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Sapphire Brand, All Light Meat Tuna * * * Net Weight 7 Oz. Packed by Neptune Sea Food Company, San Diego, Calif."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement on the label "Net Weight 7 Oz." was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and 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 "Net Weight 7 Oz." was incorrect and was neither plain nor conspicuous.

On January 8, 1929, the San Diego Packing Co., San Diego, Calif., 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 \$1,200, conditioned in part that it be relabeled under the supervision of this department.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

16171. Misbranding of cottonseed cake. U. S. v. 140 Sacks of Cottonseed Cake. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 23271. I. S. No. 04794. S. No. 1385.)

On December 21, 1928, the United States attorney for the Southern 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 140 sacks of cottonseed cake at Springfield, Ill., alleging that