

and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The dairy feed was labeled: (On sacks) "100 Lbs. Neozark Dairy Feed. Ozark Feed Co., Neosho, Mo." (On tags) "Neozark Dairy Feed; Guaranteed Analysis: Crude Fat 3 per cent, Crude Protein 12 per cent, Crude Fibre 10 per cent, Carbohydrates 53 per cent; contains corn meal, wheat bran, alfalfa, and molasses; Ozark Feed Co., Neosho, Mo." The sweet feed was labeled: (On sacks) "100 lbs. Neozark Sweet Feed. Corn, oats, alfalfa, molasses, salt. A strictly high grade feed; Ozark Feed Co., Neosho, Mo." (On tags) "Neozark Sweet Feed; average guaranteed analysis, Crude Fat 3 per cent, Crude Protein 11 per cent, Crude Fibre 12 per cent, Carbohydrates 55 per cent; contains corn, oats, alfalfa, molasses;—Ozark Feed Co., Neosho, Mo." The molasses feed was labeled: (On sacks) "100 lbs. Neozark Molasses Feed.—Corn, oats, alfalfa, corn bran, re-cleaned screenings, salt, and molasses; a well balanced ration; Ozark Feed Co., Neosho, Mo." (On tags) "Neozark Molasses Feed—average guaranteed analysis—Crude Fat 3 per cent, Crude Protein 11 per cent, Crude Fibre 13 per cent, Carbohydrates 52 per cent; made from alfalfa, molasses, corn, oats, corn bran, salt. Ozark Feed Co., Neosho, Mo."

Adulteration of the dairy feed was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was mixed with weed seed, whole, broken, and smutty wheat grains, oats in the form of screenings, so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect the quality and strength of said feed. Adulteration of the sweet feed was alleged for the reason that it was mixed with weed seeds and broken and shriveled wheat in the form of screenings which had been added to and mixed with said feed so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength. Misbranding of the dairy feed was alleged for the reason that it was branded to contain 3 per cent of fat and 12 per cent of protein, when, in truth and in fact, it contained a less amount of said products, and because such labels purported to announce the constituents of said feed when there were present cracked corn, weed seed, wheat, and oats not declared upon said labels. Misbranding of the sweet feed was alleged for the reason that it was labeled to contain 3 per cent of fat, when, in truth and in fact, it contained a less amount of said product, and because said labels purported to announce the constituents of said feed, when in fact said feed contained weed seed and broken and shriveled wheat not declared upon the said labels. Misbranding of the molasses feed was alleged because same was labeled to contain 3 per cent of fat and 11 per cent of protein, when, in truth and in fact, it contained a smaller amount of each of said products.

On February 12, 1914, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 20, 1914.*

3319. Adulteration of tomato pulp. U. S. v. 25 Cases, More or Less, of Tomato Pulp. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 5228. S. No. 1815.)

On May 19, 1913, the United States attorney for the Eastern 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 for the seizure and condemnation of 25 cases, more or less, each containing 4 dozen cans of tomato pulp, remaining unsold in original unbroken packages, in possession of V. A. Savarese, Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about May 6, 1913, by William P. Andrews, Wingate's Point, Md., and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of New York, and charging

adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Wind Mill Brand tomato pulp made from tomatoes and fresh tomato trimmings with great care Packed by Wm. P. Andrews, Crapo, Md."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, putrid, and decomposed vegetable substance.

On August 19, 1913, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 20, 1914.*

3320. Adulteration of ferro-china bitters. U. S. v. 20 Bottles of Ferro-China Bitters. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 5278, I. S. No. 3622-h. S. No. 1867.)

On July 17, 1913, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 24 bottles, each containing about 32 fluid ounces of a product purporting to be Bisleri's ferro-china bitters, 20 of which remained unsold and in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Matteo D'Agostino, Atlantic City, N. J., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about June 26, 1913, by Henry Polinsky & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New Jersey, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it contained an added poisonous and added deleterious ingredient, to wit, methyl alcohol, which might render such article injurious to health.

On February 10, 1914, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 8, 1914.*

3321. Adulteration of sugar wafers. U. S. v. 32 Cans, More or Less, of Sugar Wafers. Consent decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 5328. I. S. No. 915-h. S. No. 1914.)

On September 6, 1913, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 32 cans, more or less, each containing approximately 13 pounds of sugar wafers, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the F. W. Woolworth Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the product had been transported in interstate commerce from the State of New York into the State of Ohio, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product bore no label of any character except the letters and figures "W H 20," marked on the outside of the packages.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, mineral oil, an inert substance having no food value, had been mixed and packed with said article of food and food product so as to injuriously affect the quality and strength thereof.

On January 5, 1914, the said F. W. Woolworth Co. having filed its answer to the libel, setting up that the product had been received by it from the Excel-