

labeled in part: "Oil Wintergreen Leaf F. P. Dowe, Spring Glen, Ulster Co., N. Y." The tags on the containers were labeled in part: "From Frank P. Dowe, Distiller of Pure Oil Wintergreen from the Leaf Extract of Witch Hazel, Spring Glen, Ulster Co., N. Y."

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that the package and label which contained said drug bore statements, designs, and devices regarding said drug, that is to say, the words "Oil Wintergreen Leaf" and "From Frank P. Dowe, Distiller of Pure Oil Wintergreen From the Leaf Extract of Witch Hazel," which said statements, designs, and devices were false and misleading, in that said words would lead the purchaser to believe that said drug consisted wholly of oil of wintergreen, whereas, in truth and in fact, said drug contained less than 25 per cent of said oil of wintergreen. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was an imitation of and offered for sale under the name of "Oil of Wintergreen," whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not oil of wintergreen.

On February 18, 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.

3324. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. v. 5 Barrels of Tomato Catsup. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 5562. I. S. No. 1364-h. S. No. 2098.)

On January 29, 1914, 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 for the seizure and condemnation of 5 barrels of tomato catsup, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the product had been shipped by the Crine Packing and Seed Co., Morganville, N. J., and transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled in part: " $\frac{1}{5}$ of one per cent benzoate of soda. Bonny Best Tomato Catsup. Packed by the R. N. Crine Seed Co., Morganville, N. J."

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

On February 18, 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.

3325. Adulteration of milk. U. S. v. Robert N. Rust. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10. (F. & D. No. 221-c.)

On February 27, 1914, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Health Officer of said District, authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of the District aforesaid an information against Robert N. Rust, Alexandria, Va., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on February 12 and 13, 1914, from the State of Virginia into the District of Columbia, of quantities of milk which was adulterated.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, water, had been packed and mixed with it, which reduced and lowered its quality and strength.

On February 27, 1914, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 14, 1914.*

3326. Adulteration of cheese. U. S. v. 115 Boxes of Cheese. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 222-c.)

On February 16, 1914, the United States attorney for the district of Porto Rico filed in the District Court of the United States for said District a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 115 boxes of American cheese remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Juan, Porto Rico, alleging that the product had been transported from the State of New York into the Island of Porto Rico, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Stow away from boilers. Condado brand cheese. V. M. y C. R. San Juan."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that the cheese consisted in whole or in part of filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal and vegetable substance, rendering said cheese unfit for human consumption.

On March 6, 1914, no claimant having appeared for the property, and testimony having been introduced by the United States to sustain the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was rendered, 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 14, 1914.*

3327. Adulteration and misbranding of peanut oil. U. S. v. 4,400 Cans, 5,500 Cans, and 4,652 Cans of Peanut Oil. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 223-c, 224-c, 225-c.)

On February 16, 1914, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 4,400 cans, 5,500 cans, and 4,652 cans of peanut oil, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Mayaguez and San Juan, Porto Rico, alleging that the product had been transported from Genoa, Italy, into Porto Rico, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The 4,400 cans were labeled: "Peanut Oil Manufactured by Pio Moro fu Tomaso, Genoa, Italy. Imported by M. Grau e Hijos, Mayaguez, P. R." The 5,500 cans were labeled: "Peanut Oil Manufactured by Pio Moro fu Tomaso, Genoa, Italy. Imported by F. Carrera & Ho. Mayaguez, P. R." The 4,652 cans were labeled: "Aceite Mani."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libels for the reason that a substance known as nitrobenzine had been mixed and packed with said peanut oil so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, in this respect, among others, namely, in that by the treatment aforesaid the said peanut oil had been caused to contain added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredients, to wit, nitrobenzine, which might render said peanut oil injurious to health; and further in that by the treatment aforesaid nitrobenzine had been substituted wholly or in part for said peanut oil; and further in that by the treatment aforesaid a substance had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength; and further for the reason that the peanut oil treated by the process as aforesaid was of a grade inferior to pure peanut oil and thereby adulterated in that