

13778. Misbranding of corn meal. U. S. v. 100 Sacks, et al., of Corn Meal. Consent decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 20076, 20077, 20078. I. S. Nos. 23808-v, 23809-v, 23810-v. S. Nos. C-4733, C-4734.)

On May 22, 1925, the United States attorney for the Western District of Louisiana, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying the seizure and condemnation of 215 sacks of corn meal, remaining in the original unbroken packages in various lots at Alexandria and Natchitoches, La., respectively, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Taylor Mill & Elevator Co., from Marshall, Tex., in various consignments, namely, on or about April 9, 21, and 29, 1925, respectively, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of Louisiana, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Ta - Co Pearl Meal Manufactured By Taylor Mill & Elevator Co. Marshall, Texas, 24 Lbs. Net."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the packages containing the said article were short in weight, and the statement thereon "24 Lbs. Net," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged 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.

On July 31 and August 17, 1925, respectively, the Taylor Mill & Elevator Co., Inc., Marshall, Tex., and the Avoyelles Wholesale Grocery Co., Ltd., Alexandria, La., having appeared as claimants for respective portions of the product, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimants upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bonds in the aggregate sum of \$300, in conformity with section 10 of the act, said decrees further providing that the product be properly labeled and resacked in accordance with law.

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

13779. Adulteration of tomato ketchup. U. S. v. 45 Cases of Tomato Ketchup. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20130. I. S. No. 24437-v. S. No. E-5343.)

On June 22, 1925, 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 the seizure and condemnation of 45 cases of tomato ketchup, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Springfield, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the W. N. Clark Co., from Rochester, N. Y., December 6, 1924, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "W. N. Clark Co. Tomato Ketchup * * * Contents 7 Lbs."

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

On September 23, 1925, 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.

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

13780. Misbranding of Dr. Lippi blood purifier tonic. U. S. v. 47 Bottles of Dr. Lippi Blood Purifier Tonic. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20087. S. No. E-5309.)

On May 28, 1925, 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 the seizure and condemnation of 47 bottles of Dr. Lippi blood purifier tonic, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by A. F. Lippi Laboratories, from Philadelphia, Pa., on or about April 22, 1925, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Massachusetts, 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 compounds of iron, arsenic, strychnine, potassium, and iodine, extracts from plant drugs including a laxative, alcohol, sugar, flavoring, and water.