

cured of falling fits of nineteen years standing \* \* \* Wonderful Mineral Tonic \* \* \* has relieved thousands \* \* \* of Indigestion, Catarrh, Eczema, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Piles, Inflamed Sore Eyes, Gout, Blood Poison, Old Sores, Erysipelas, Tetter, Flux, Constipation, Female Complaints and Irregularities, and all Blood Diseases. If you are afflicted with any of these diseases or if your system is all run down \* \* \* this Wonderful Natural Remedy will do wonders for you."

On October 16, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered, finding the product misbranded, and it was ordered by the court that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14713. Adulteration and misbranding of canned tomatoes. U. S. v. 880 Cartons, et al., of Canned Tomatoes. Decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 21325. I. S. Nos. 13691-x, 13692-x, 13693-x, 13694-x. S. No. E-5879.)

On October 13, 1926, 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 libels praying seizure and condemnation of 3,505 cartons of canned tomatoes, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by the Burlington County Canning Co., Vincentown, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped from Vincentown, N. J., in various consignments, on or about August 25 and 31 and September 10 and 16, 1926, respectively, and transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Tomatoes."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated, in that a substance, added puree, pulp or juice from skins and cores had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Tomatoes," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On October 18, 1926, Felix Spatola & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were 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 \$7,800, conditioned in part that it be relabeled under the supervision of this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14714. Adulteration of pears. U. S. v. 246 Boxes, et al., of Pears. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture entered. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 21305. S. No. E-5872.)

On October 1, 1926, 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 364 boxes and 289 half boxes of pears, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Bear Creek Orchards, Medford, Oreg., (on or about September 8, 1926); and transported from the State of Oregon into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled "Stamp Brand" or "Bear Creek Brand."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, in that a substance had been substituted in part for the said article, in that a substance had been mixed therewith in a manner whereby damage and inferiority was concealed, and in that the article contained an added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On October 11, 1926, the Bear Creek Orchards, Inc., Medford, Oreg., having appeared as claimant for the property, 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 deposit of \$3,000, in lieu of a bond, conditioned in part that it be reconditioned