

label) "Builds Health and Vitality by aiding digestion. * * * remedy for either mild or severe worm infestation of poultry (including tape, round and pin worms) * * * effective builder of health and vitality in all poultry * * * Baby chicks receiving it from the very start will seldom be affected with the usual bowel ailments which so often cause heavy mortality losses. * * * Its health and vitality building qualities * * * birds are enabled to properly digest and assimilate All of the nutriment in their feed—also intestinal parasites. * * * Fowls that are badly infested with worms, or that have paralysis, or that are in a badly run-down condition, should be separated from the rest if possible, and treated as noted under 'Severe Infection.' * * * For worm control and to build better health, vitality, and growth in normal flocks * * * For Pullets In Poor Condition * * * in severe cases * * * If bird is so weak it cannot swallow * * * To control any possible surplus of worms, lessen the chance of diarrhea infection and increase growth, health and vitality * * * Treatment For Severe Infection: When the fowls are heavily infested with worms, Worm Emulsion will control the surplus worms * * * to remedy the evil as quickly as possible we suggest the following method of using Emulsion * * * until there is a great improvement noted in the fowls * * * it enables the birds to digest and assimilate all of the nutrition in their feed * * * Worm Emulsion," (label on portion of can) "The Worm Evil In Poultry * * * Worms In Poultry Cause Many ailments And Losses * * * worms in the intestinal tract * * * Worms * * * tend in several ways to destroy the fowl's digestive juices and lubricants, causing poisoning by undigested food, irritation of the intestinal tract and a general sapping of the bird's vitality until it hasn't the strength to resist colds, cholera and like diseases. Where the Worms Come From Many folks wonder how their fowls can be infested with a surplus of worms * * * all animals have worms. Rats, mice and all creeping things, as well as birds, carry these worms. * * * worm larvae is also found on weeds and grass and in the soil, especially on premises where the expelling method of ridding worms from poultry and domestic animals has been used. The expelled worms may be destroyed by the expelling process, but the expelled worm eggs or larvae remain alive * * * at some time nearly all feeds becomes contaminated, not with live worms, but with ovum or eggs, * * * as these worm eggs are ever being hatched within the intestinal tract of the birds, we must constantly control the young worms and keep down the devitalizing Surplus. A regular use of Barnes Worm Emulsion does this effectively and at the same time enables the fowls to keep in a high state of health and vitality. * * * Its function is always to build vitality * * * The Barnes Way Of Worm Control And What It Means If the old method of expelling worms accomplished good results it would be correct. But although the expelled worms may quickly die, if the worm eggs remain fertile * * * re-infestation begins again; so what good is done by merely expelling the worm? The Barnes way of worm control is to increase and strengthen the digestive juices of the fowl so that these digestive juices may digest and assimilate the worms and worm eggs the same as they would any meaty substance, and in doing this the fowl retains the nutrition that the worm has taken to itself from the food in the intestinal tract of the bird * * * the Surplus of worms is under control * * * continued systematic control with the regular small dosage of one ounce of Barnes Worm Emulsion in each gallon of drinking water * * * in so doing the fowl benefits from All the nutrition in its food for eggs, growth and health. This means less food with greater production and vitality."

On March 18, 1927, the Vines Feed Co. (Inc.), Norfolk, Va., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, 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 execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it be relabeled under the supervision of this department.

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

14943. Adulteration of grapefruit. U. S. v. 112 Crates of Grapefruit. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21787. I. S. No. 9976-v. S. No. W-2096.)

On February 18, 1927, the United States attorney for the District of Wyoming, 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 112 crates of grapefruit, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Cheyenne, Wyo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Florida Mixed Car Co., Plant City, Fla., on or about January 29, 1927, and transported from the State of Florida into the State of Wyoming, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Highlands Brand Florida Mixed Car Co. Plant City, Fla."

Examination of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted in whole or in part of frost-damaged fruit.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On February 22, 1927, the Stacy-Vorwerk Co., Cheyenne, Wyo., claimant, having petitioned for release of the product, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the said product be released to the claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$700, conditioned that it be disposed of under the supervision of this department. On March 14, 1927, the attempt to salvage the product having failed, an order of destruction was entered.

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

14944. Adulteration of oranges and tangerines. U. S. v. 198 Cases of Oranges and 118 Cases of Tangerines. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21749. I. S. Nos. 13723-x, 13724-x. S. No. E-5996.)

On February 24, 1927, 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 198 cases of oranges and 118 cases of tangerines, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by Chauncy Butler, Interlachen, Fla., alleging that the articles had been shipped from Interlachen, Fla., on or about February 11, 1927, and transported from the State of Florida into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The articles were labeled in part: (Case) "Genista Grove Chauncy Butler Prop. Interlachen, Fla."

Examination of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that they consisted in whole or in part of frost-damaged fruit.

It was alleged in the libel that the articles were adulterated, in that they consisted in whole or in part of decomposed vegetable substances.

On March 14, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the articles be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

14945. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 511 Cases of Canned Salmon. Decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction entered. Decree modified to permit release of portion of product under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 21512, 21514. I. S. Nos. 12047-x, 12050-x. S. No. C-5305.)

On January 2, 1927, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, 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 511 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Pacific American Fisheries, Bellingham, Wash., on or about October 11, 1926, and transported from the State of Washington into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "King Bird Brand Salmon Packed For Pacific American Fisheries Bellingham, Wash."

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

On January 25, 1927, the Pacific American Fisheries, Bellingham, Wash., having appeared as claimant for the property, an order was entered, allowing said claimant 30 days to effect reconditioning of the product. Upon failure of the claimant to comply with the terms of the said order decree pro confesso was entered, ordering condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction of the property. On March 15, 1927, 148 cases of the product having been destroyed, and the Pacific American Fisheries having appeared and prayed release of the remain-