

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) "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 become 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 16, 1927, Joseph Breck & Sons Corp., Boston, Mass., 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 \$4,000, conditioned that it be relabeled under the supervision of this department.

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

15008. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 288 Cases of Red Salmon. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21060. I. S. No. 10827-x. S. No. W-1971.)

On March 6, 1926, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, 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 288 cases of red salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Oakland, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the J. M. McNeice Co., from New York, N. Y., on or about September 19, 1925, and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

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

On January 28, 1927, 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.

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

15009. Adulteration and misbranding of black pepper. U. S. v. 40 Cases of Pepper. Consent decree of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 21244. I. S. No. 3366-x. S. No. C-5208.)

On August 23, 1926, the United States attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin, 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 40 cases of pepper, remaining in the original unbroken packages at La Crosse, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Biston Coffee Co., St. Louis, Mo., on or about March 16, 1926, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Wisconsin, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Retail package) "1½ Oz. Black Pepper Biston's Brand * * * Imported and Packed By Biston Coffee Company, St. Louis, Missouri, U. S. A."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance, ground rice and cayenne pepper, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article, and in that ground rice and cayenne pepper had been mixed therewith in a manner whereby damage and inferiority were concealed.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Black Pepper," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that it was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, black pepper.

On March 31, 1927, the Biston Coffee Co., St. Louis, Mo., having appeared and consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered, ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

15010. Adulteration of canned sardines. U. S. v. 83 Cases of Sardines. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21696. I. S. No. 15279-x. C. No. C-5109.)

On March 1, 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 83 cases of sardines, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Brawn Co., Plymouth, Mass., on or about October 21, 1926, and transported from the State of Massachusetts into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Casco Brand American Sardines In Cottonseed Oil The Brawn Company * * * Plymouth, Mass. U. S. A."

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

On March 30, 1927, 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.

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

15011. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. v. 372 Boxes of Oranges. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21759. I. S. No. 12476-x. S. No. C-5406.)

On March 3, 1927, 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 praying seizure and condemnation of 372 boxes of oranges, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Cincinnati, Ohio, consigned by the American Fruit Growers, Inc., Weirsdale Fla., on or about February 23, 1927, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce from Weirsdale, Fla., into the State of Ohio, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Sungold Brand (AFG) Weirsdale Packing Co., Weirsdale Fla."