

The articles referred to in this paragraph, together with the Gotu Kola tablets, alleged also to be misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to drugs, as reported in notices of judgment on drugs and devices, No. 2581.

DISPOSITION: April 6, 1944, and August 11 and September 7, 1945. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction.

**14295. Adulteration of Nestle's Food. U. S. v. 3 Cases \* \* \*. (F. D. C. No. 25929. Sample No. 23839-K.)**

LIBEL FILED: November 15, 1948, Eastern District of Louisiana.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about September 9, 1948, by the Nestle Co., Inc., from Marysville, Ohio.

PRODUCT: 3 cases, each containing 12 3-pound cans, of Nestle's Food at Baton Rouge, La.

LABEL, IN PART: "Nestle's Food A Sustaining Nutriment For Infants, Children and Convalescents Net Weight Three Pounds."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the product consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance by reason of the presence of insect parts.

DISPOSITION: January 8, 1949. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

### MISCELLANEOUS FOODS

**14296. Adulteration and misbranding of chop suey. U. S. v. 68 Cases \* \* \*. (F. D. C. No. 22189. Sample No. 57673-H.)**

LIBEL FILED: January 16, 1947, District of Maine.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about October 17 and November 5, 1946, by the Som Won Co., from Danvers, Mass.

PRODUCT: 68 cases, each containing 24 1-pound jars, of chop suey at Portland, Maine.

LABEL, IN PART: (Jars) "My Favorite Brand Chicken Chop Suey De Luxe."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (1), a valuable constituent, chicken, had been in part omitted from the product.

Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the label "Chicken Chop Suey" was false and misleading as applied to the product which contained only about 1 percent of chicken.

DISPOSITION: December 31, 1948. Default decree of condemnation. The product was ordered delivered to a public institution.

**14297. Adulteration of meringue powder. U. S. v. 1 Drum \* \* \*. (F. D. C. No. 26074. Sample No. 40304-K.)**

LIBEL FILED: November 17, 1948, District of Maryland.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about September 1, 1948, by Brokay Products, from Philadelphia, Pa.

PRODUCT: 1 130-pound drum of meringue powder at Baltimore, Md.

LABEL, IN PART: "Milk-White Meringue For Pies, Tarts, and Lady-Locks."

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the product consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance by reason of the presence of insects, insect fragments, and rodent hair fragments; and, Section 402 (a) (4), it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth.

**DISPOSITION:** December 21, 1948. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

**14298. Adulteration and misbranding of Colgin skipper compound. U. S. v. 35 Cases \* \* \*. (F. D. C. No. 25553. Sample No. 40141-K.)**

**LABEL FILED:** September 14, 1948, Eastern District of North Carolina.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about August 9, 1946, by the Richard Colgin Co., from Dallas, Tex.

**PRODUCT:** 35 cases, each containing 24 12-ounce cans, of Colgin skipper compound at Rocky Mount, N. C.

**LABEL, IN PART:** "Colgin Skipper Compound Protects Home-Cured Meats from Skippers, Beetles and other Insects."

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (1), the product contained an added poisonous and deleterious substance, borax, which may have rendered it injurious to health.

Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the label statements "Skipper Compound Protects Home-Cured Meats from Skippers, Beetles and other Insects \* \* \* Contents of can will treat 600 Lbs. of cured meat \* \* \* Sprinkle Colgin Skipper Compound to cover all surfaces of meat" were misleading since they represented and suggested that the article might safely be used, whereas it would be potentially dangerous to the health of the consumer.

**DISPOSITION:** December 30, 1948. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

**14299. Adulteration and misbranding of coal-tar color. U. S. v. 7 Pounds \* \* \* (and 2 other seizure actions). (F. D. C. Nos. 24867 to 24869, incl. Sample Nos. 9167-K, 9170-K, 9173-K, 9178-K.)**

**LABELS FILED:** June 2 and 14, 1948, Eastern and Southern Districts of New York and District of New Jersey.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about January 21 and 29 and February 4 and 27, 1948, by Bates Chemical Co., Inc., from Lansdowne, Pa.

**PRODUCT:** Coal-tar color. 7 pounds in a can and 4 25-pound cans at New York, N. Y., and 4 5-pound cans at Newark, N. J.

**LABEL, IN PART:** "FD&C Yellow #5 Tartrazine 25 lb. Lot #D-2213," "Net 25 lb. Contents FD&C Yellow #5 (Tartrazine) Lot No. D-3062 [or "D-2750"]," and "Net Weight Five Pounds FD&C Yellow #5 Certified Lot No. D-2213."

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Adulteration, Section 402 (c), the product contained a coal-tar color other than one from a batch that had been certified.

Misbranding. Section 403 (a), the statements "For use in coloring foods \* \* \* Certified Color \* \* \* Certified Lot #D-2213," "Lot No. D-3062 \* \* \* Certified Dye \* \* \* Certified Food Colors," "Lot No. D-2750 \* \* \* Certified Dye \* \* \* Certified Food Color," and "Lot No.