

of the District of Columbia, holding a district court, a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 50 cases of tomato pulp, consigned on or about January 22, 1918, by Roberts Brothers, Baltimore, Md., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped and transported from the State of Maryland into the District of Columbia, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Calhoun Brand Tomato Pulp. * * * Packed by Hartlove Packing Co., Baltimore, Md."

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

On February 6, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

J. R. RIGGS, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

6727. Misbranding of hog powder. U. S. * * * v. 1 Dozen 15-Pound and 1 Dozen 30-Pound Pails of B. A. Thomas' Improved Hog Powder. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9083. I. S. No. 4871-p. S. No. E-1052.)

On June 20, 1918, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 1 dozen 15-pound pails and 1 dozen 30-pound pails of B. A. Thomas' Improved Hog Powder, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Tallahassee, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped on April 23, 1918, by the Old Kentucky Mfg. Co., of Paducah, Ky., and transported from the State of Kentucky into the State of Florida, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "B. A. Thomas' Improved Hog Powder * * * For hogs that will eat or to use this remedy as a preventive for cholera; * * * remedy for such diseases as Cholera, Swine Plague."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the above-quoted statements, borne on the pails, were false, untrue, and misleading in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it, but was composed entirely of lime, magnesium sulphate, ferric sulphate, salt, and a trace of sulphur, none of which said substances, nor the combination of all of them, was capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On April 24, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

J. R. RIGGS, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

6728. Adulteration of salmon. U. S. * * * v. 60 Cases * * * of Fancy Pink Alaska Salmon. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9084. I. S. No. 8892-p. S. No. C-912.)

On June 20, 1918, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 60 cases, each containing 48 cans of fancy pink Alaska salmon, consigned on or about November 15, 1917, by the F. C. Barnes Co., Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been transported from the State of Washington into the State of Kentucky, and charging adulteration in violation of