

On August 1, 1919, P. Pagni and G. Cinelli, copartners, trading as G. Cinelli Co., claimants, Tacoma, Wash., 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 said claimants upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$250, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

S413. Adulteration of raisins. U. S. * * * v. 2,400 Boxes of Raisins Labeled "25 Pounds Net Two Crown Loose Muscat Raisins." Judgment of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released on bond. (F. & D. No. 11150. I. S. No. 2042-r. S. No. W-475.)

On or about August 29, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, 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 a certain quantity of raisins, at Seattle, Wash., consigned by Rosenberg Bros. & Co., at Fresno, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 17, 1919, and transported from the State of California into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Two Crown Loose Muscat Raisins."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel in that sand had been mixed and packed with the article so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On January 12, 1920, Rosenberg Bros. & Co., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and the product was ordered released to the claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the filing of a bond in the sum of \$2,500, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

S414. Misbranding of Stearns Santaloids. U. S. * * * v. 2 Dozen Packages of Stearns Santaloids. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11486. I. S. No. 3046-r. S. No. W-520.)

On or about October 25, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, 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 2 dozen packages of Stearns Santaloids, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by Frederick Stearns & Co., San Francisco, Calif., and transported from the State of California into the State of Washington, arriving on or about September 16, 1919, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of gelatin capsules containing santal oil.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements appearing in the labeling of the bottle and carton containing it, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective in the treatment of gonorrhoea and inflammation of the mucous membranes, whereas said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On January 16, 1920, 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.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8415. Adulteration and misbranding of canned tomatoes. U. S. * * * v. 1,000 Cases, More or Less, of Canned Tomatoes. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released on bond. (F. & D. No. 11896. I. S. Nos. 8760-r, 8761-r. S. No. C-1694.)

On February 2, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, 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 1,000 cases of canned tomatoes, at Wichita, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 8, 1920, by the Chino Canning Co., Chino, Calif., and transported from the State of California into the State of Kansas, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "La Norma Brand Standard Tomatoes" and "McCann's Standard Tomatoes."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that approximately $\frac{1}{3}$ of its contents consisted of added tomato pulp.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel in that tomato pulp had been mixed and packed with pure tomatoes so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect the quality and strength of the article, and had been substituted in part for pure tomatoes.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in that the brands, labeling, and design of ripe tomatoes, appearing on the label on the cans, were false and misleading and calculated to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that the product contained in the cans was pure tomato, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On April 7, 1920, the Winfield Wholesale Grocery Co., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the filing of a bond, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8416. Adulteration and misbranding of tuna fish. U. S. * * * v. 48 Cases of Canned Tuna Fish. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. Nos. 12135, 12136. I. S. Nos. 41-r, 42-r. S. No. E-1943.)

On February 6, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, 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 48 cases of canned tuna fish, 23 of which were at Hoboken, N. J., and 25 of which were at Jersey City, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 27, 1919, by the Curtis Corporation, Long Beach, Calif., and transported from the State of California into the State of New Jersey, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Curtis Quality Tuna Supreme Olive Oil * * * Pure Olive Oil * * *."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that oil other than olive oil had been mixed and packed with, and substituted wholly or in part for, the article.