It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance, to wit, tainted and stale fish.

On March 13, 1931, the Weis Pure Food Stores, Sunbury, Pa., entered an appearance and filed its claim and answer. On May 5, 1931, a decree was entered ordering that the product be released to the claimant under bond, conditioned that it should not be disposed of contrary to the Federal food and drugs act, and that claimant pay costs; that the portion of the product identified by certain codes be condemned; that after the claimant had segregated the good salmon from the bad salmon, this department reexamine the portion segregated as good; that all portions determined by this department to be good be released unconditionally; and that, subject to the right of the claimant to have a detailed inspection made of each can and to salvage the same subject to the approval of this department, all of the salmon determined by this department to be bad should be disposed of in a manner in accordance with the provisions of the Federal food and drugs act.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18601. Adulteration of ice cream cones. U. S. v. 325 Cases of Ice Cream Cones. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26336. I. S. Nos. 24997, 24998. S. No. 4660.)

Samples of ice cream cones from the shipment herein described having been found to contain saccharin, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin.

On May 6, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 325 cases of ice cream cones at Eau Claire, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Northwest Cone Co., from Chicago, Ill., on or about March 3, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Wisconsin, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Rosebud Cones Rosebud Cup Cake Cones Northwest Cone Company, Chicago."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance, to wit, saccharin, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted partly for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article contained an added poisonous and deleterious ingredient, to wit, saccharin, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On June 6, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18602. Misbranding of Buffalo corn gluten feed. U. S. v. 300 Bags of Heavy Sweetened Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released to be labeled. (F. & D. No. 26756. I. S. No. 23804. S. No. 4793.)

Examination of the so-called heavy sweetened Buffalo corn gluten feed from the shipment herein described having shown that the bags bore no statement of the quantity of the contents, the matter was reported to the United States attorney for the District of Kansas by authority of the Secretary of Agriculture.

On or about May 8, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 300 bags of so-called heavy sweetened Buffalo corn gluten feed, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Atchison, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Corn Products Refining Co., New York, N. Y., from Kansas City, Mo., on or about January 30, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Kansas, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the bags bore no mark, brand, or label showing the net weight of the contents.

On May 26, 1931, the Blair Elevator Corporation, Atchison, Kans., claimant having agreed to label the product to show the net weight, as required by law, and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered by the court that the said product be released to be properly labeled, and that claimant pay costs.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*