

and condemnation of 3 barrels of gelatin, consigned on or about August 15, 1918, by W. B. Wood Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Sioux City, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Iowa, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that analysis of the product showed the presence of arsenic, copper, and zinc in improper proportions, and the solution when warm had a glue odor, the glue containing excessive amounts of copper, and zinc had been mixed and packed therewith and substituted wholly or in part for gelatin, which the article purported to be, and for the further reason that the article was adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, to wit, arsenic, copper, and zinc, which might render the article injurious to health.

On May 29, 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 and the empty containers sold.

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

**7191. Adulteration of rice feed. U. S. \* \* \* v. 700 Sacks of \* \* \* Rice Feed. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 9831. I. S. No. 2016-r. S. No. W-284.)**

On March 3, 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 700 sacks of rice feed, consigned on February 13, 1919, by the Globe Grain & Milling Co., San Francisco, Cal., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages, at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped and transported from the State of California into the State of Washington, charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a product consisting of ground rice hulls had been mixed and packed with, and had been substituted wholly or in part for, rice feed, which the article purported to be.

On March 20, 1919, the said Globe Grain & Milling Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be released to said claimant upon the 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, conditioned in part that the product should be relabeled as rice hulls and bran, 50 per cent hulls.

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

**7192. Adulteration and misbranding of castor oil. U. S. \* \* \* v. 4½ Gross Capsules of Castor Oil. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9832. I. S. Nos. 6183-r, 6184-r. S. No. C-1094.)**

On March 6, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern 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 for the seizure and condemnation of 4½ gross capsules of castor oil at Cleveland, O., alleging that

the article had been shipped on or about December 9, 1918, and December 21, 1918, by the Evans Drug Co., Greensburg, Pa., and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Ohio, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The boxes containing the alleged capsules of castor oil were labeled in part, "12 Elastic Filled Capsules Castor Oil 2½ grams" and "6 Elastic Filled Capsules Castor Oil 2½ grams."

Analysis of samples of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed a shortage in quantity of the contents varying from 15.6 per cent to 22.4 per cent, and from 6.8 per cent to 12.8 per cent for the respective lots, and that the contents consisted of a mixture of castor oil and cottonseed oil.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by tests therein laid down.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statements borne on the labels were false and misleading in that they represented that the capsules contained castor oil, and that each capsule contained 2½ grams thereof, whereas the capsules contained a mixture of castor oil and cottonseed oil, and the contents showed an average shortage of 15.6 to 22.4 per cent and 6.8 to 12.8 per cent, respectively, in net weight of liquid contents. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the name of, another article, to wit, castor oil.

On June 30, 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.

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

**7193. Adulteration and misbranding of evaporated milk. U. S. \* \* \* v. 14 Cases of Evaporated Milk. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and sale. (F. & D. No. 9836. I. S. No. 2355-r. S. No. W-285.)**

On March 7, 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 14 cases, each containing 48 cans of evaporated milk, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Vancouver, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped on January 9, 1919, and January 14, 1919, from Portland, Oreg., and transported from the State of Oregon into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Holly Brand Condensed Milk, Holly Condensed Milk Co., Amity, Oregon."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance, to wit, partially evaporated milk, low in total solids, had been mixed and packed with, and substituted wholly or in part for, evaporated milk products, so as to reduce and injuriously affect the quality and strength of the article.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, condensed milk, and that the statement borne on the labels, to wit, "Condensed Milk," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the pur-