

the article had been shipped by the Hollander-Koshland Co., Baltimore, Md., on or about August 27, 1919, and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of New Jersey, 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 the capsules contained turpentine, santal oil, cassia oil, and copaiba.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements borne on the labels of the bottles containing the article and in the circular accompanying the same were false and fraudulent in that they misled and deceived the purchaser into the belief that the said article could be successfully used in the treatment and cure of gonorrhoea, gleet, and disorders of a similar nature and origin, whereas, in truth and in fact, the said article would not produce the curative and therapeutic effects as claimed on the said labels and circulars.

On January 19, 1922, 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.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

10196. Adulteration and misbranding of canned kidney beans. U. S. * * * v. 76 Cases * * * of Red Kidney Beans, et al. Decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 12089, 12090, 12264. I. S. Nos. 8563-r, 8569-r, 8584-r. S. Nos. C-1735, C-1736, C-1826.)

On or about February 26 and 27 and March 6, 1920, respectively, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 130 cases of red kidney beans and 29 cases of kidney beans, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Quincy, Decatur, and Peoria, Ill., respectively, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Morgan Packing Co., Austin, Ind., on or about August 16 and 23 and October 27, 1919, and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, respectively: "American Beauty Red Red Kidney Beans"; "Scott Co. Brand Red Kidney Beans * * * Austin Canning Co. Austin, Ind."; and "Good Hope Brand Kidney Beans * * *."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that long cranberry beans or navy beans, as the case might be, had been mixed and packed with, and substituted wholly or in part for, the said article.

Misbranding was alleged in substance for the reason that the above-quoted statements appearing in the labels were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser when applied to a product containing long cranberry beans or navy beans. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article.

On February 17, 1922, the Morgan Packing Co., Austin, Ind., claimant, having confessed the allegations of the libels to be true and the court having determined that the proper label for the said product should be "Red Beans" in lieu of the words "Red Kidney Beans" or "Kidney Beans," as the case might be, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bonds in the aggregate sum of \$1,500, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the said product be labeled as aforesaid.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

10197. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. * * * v. 153 Cases of Canned Salmon. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 12894. I. S. No. 6548-r. S. No. C-2059.)

On July 27, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 153 cases of canned salmon, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Southern Alaska Canning Co., Tacoma, Wash., on or

about February 21, 1920, and transported from the State of Washington into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Alaska Pink Salmon. Packed by Southern Alaska Canning Co., Seattle, U. S. A."

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

On December 7, 1921, 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.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

10198. Misbranding of Dr. Burkhardt's vegetable compound. U. S. * * * v. 204 Bottles of Dr. Burkhardt's Vegetable Compound * * *, et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 13061, 13062. I. S. Nos. 3401-t, 3402-t, 3403-t, 3452-t, 3453-t, 3454-t. S. Nos. C-2044, C-2045.)

On July 22 and 26, 1920, respectively, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, 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 24 bottles, dollar size, 72 bottles, 50-cent size, and 216 bottles, 25-cent size, of Dr. Burkhardt's vegetable compound, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., respectively, alleging that the article had been shipped by Dr. W. S. Burkhardt, Cincinnati, Ohio, on or about April 30 and May 17, 1920, respectively, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Minnesota, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the pills consisted essentially of aloes, capsicum, and podophyllum.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effect of the said article, (carton, 25- and 50-cent sizes) "* * * Recommended for Kidney and Liver Disease, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, Sick and Nervous Headache, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Female Complaints, Catarrh, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Nervous Affection, Dyspepsia, * * * and all Syphilitic Diseases," (carton, dollar size) "* * * Recommended for Blood Diseases, such as Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Diseases, Fever and Ague, Sick and Nervous Headache, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Female Complaints, Catarrh, * * * Indigestion, Neuralgia, Nervous Affection, Dyspepsia * * *," were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On June 20 and December 15, 1921, respectively, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

10199. Adulteration and misbranding of Wood's special concentrated sweetener. U. S. * * * v. 24 Ounces of Wood's Special Concentrated Sweetener. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 13224, 13225. I. S. Nos. 9130-t, 9131-t. S. Nos. E-2482, E-2483.)

On August 17, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, 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 24 ounces of Wood's special concentrated sweetener, remaining unsold in the original packages at Bainbridge, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped by the W. B. Wood Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., on or about July 1, 1920, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Georgia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Wood's Special Concentrated Sweetener * * * W. B. Wood Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that starch and a product having no food value and being deleterious to health, namely, saccharin, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect the quality and strength of the sugar, and had been substituted wholly or in part for sugar. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, saccharin, which might render it injurious to health.