

respectively, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, respectively: "100 Lbs. Net Ground Coriander Seed"; and "100 Lbs. Net Pure Ground Coriander Seed from David G. Evans Coffee Co., St. Louis, Mo."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that sand had been mixed and packed with and substituted in part for the said article.

On April 27, 1922, 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.*

**10484. Adulteration of prunes and loganberries. U. S. \* \* \* v. 64 Cases \* \* \* of Prunes and 9 Cases \* \* \* of Loganberries. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 15947, 15948. Inv. No. 34409. S. No. C-3417.)

On January 27, 1922, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, 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 64 cases of canned prunes and 9 cases of canned loganberries, remaining unsold in the original unbroken cases at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the Graves Canning Co., Sheridan, Oreg., on or about September 19, 1920, and transported from the State of Oregon into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The articles were labeled in part, respectively: "\* \* \* Solid Pack Water \* \* \* Prunes \* \* \*"; "\* \* \* Solid Pack Water Loganberries."

Adulteration of the articles was alleged in the libel for the reason that they consisted wholly or in large part of filthy, putrid, and decomposed vegetable substances.

On April 17, 1922, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

**10485. Adulteration of cumin seed. U. S. \* \* \* v. 2 Drums \* \* \* of Cumin Seed. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 15928. Inv. No. 34408. S. No. C-3401.)

On January 18, 1922, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, 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 drums of cumin seed, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., in the possession of the Hanley & Kinsella Coffee & Spice Co., alleging that the article had been shipped from Indianapolis, Ind., on or about December 22, 1921, and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in large part of added sand and grit.

On April 27, 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.*

**10486. Adulteration and misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. \* \* \* v. 112 Sacks of Cottonseed Meal. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and sale.** (F. & D. No. 15735. I. S. No. 9190-t. S. No. E-3688.)

On or about January 6, 1922, the United States attorney for the Western District of South Carolina, 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 112 sacks of cottonseed meal, at Spartanburg, S. C., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Central Oil Co., Macon, Ga., on or about October 7, 1921, and transported from the State of Georgia into the State of South Carolina, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled

in part: "100 Lbs. Net Good Cotton Seed Meal Manufactured by Central Oil Company, Cotton Seed Products, Macon, Ga. \* \* \*"

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance deficient in protein and containing excessive fiber had been mixed and packed with, and substituted wholly or in part for, the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article was mixed in a manner whereby its damage or inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding was alleged in substance for the reason that certain statements appearing on the tag of each of the sacks containing the said article, to wit, "Guaranteed Analysis: \* \* \* Protein (Minimum) 36.00 per cent \* \* \* Crude Fibre (Maximum) 14.00 per cent \* \* \*" were false and misleading and deceived and misled purchasers. 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 June 22, 1922, no claimant having appeared for the property, final judgment was entered for the condemnation and forfeiture of the product, and it was ordered by the court that the tags be removed from the said sacks and the product sold by the United States marshal for fertilizer.

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

**10487. Misbranding of Euca-Mul. U. S. \* \* \* v. 12 Dozen Bottles of Euca-Mul. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 14250. Inv. No. 26872. S. No. C-2729.)**

On January 24, 1921, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, 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 12 dozen bottles of Euca-Mul, remaining unsold in the original unbroken bottles at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Edward G. Binz Co., Los Angeles, Calif., on or about December 4, 1920, and transported from the State of California into the State of Missouri, 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 an emulsion of eucalyptus oil, reducing sugar, glycerin, gum, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the following statements appearing in the label on the bottle containing the said article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, were false and fraudulent: "Indicated In Croup \* \* \* Bronchial Asthma, Tuberculosis, Whooping Cough And Other Throat And Lung Affections \* \* \* relieves \* \* \* bronchial asthma. Especially effective in cough of phthisis and Whooping Cough \* \* \*"

On May 8, 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.*

**10488. Misbranding and alleged adulteration of lemon flavor pie filling compound. U. S. \* \* \* v. 912 Packages of Lemon Flavor Pie Filling Compound. Decree declaring product misbranded and ordering its release under bond. (F. & D. No. 14188. I. S. No. 2092-t. S. No. C-2665.)**

On January 28, 1921, the United States attorney for the Western District of Louisiana, 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 912 packages of lemon flavor pie filling compound, at Shreveport, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Jewel Tea Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill., October 2, 1920, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Jewel Brand Lemon Flavor Pie Filling Compound \* \* \* Jewel Tea Co., Inc., Headquarters New York, New Orleans, Chicago, San Francisco \* \* \*"

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that an artificially colored product consisting essentially of starch, sugar, and gelatin had been mixed and packed with and substituted wholly or in part for the article, and for the further reason that it was mixed and colored in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed.