

11196. Adulteration of coriander seed. U. S. v. 6 Sacks of Coriander Seed. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction (F. & D. No. 16645. S. No. C-3714.)

On July 21, 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 6 sacks of coriander seed, remaining unsold in the original unbroken sacks in the possession of the David G. Evans Coffee Co., St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped from East St. Louis, Ill., on or about June 29, 1922, 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: "From David G. Evans Coffee Co., St. Louis, Mo."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that worm-eaten seeds, weed seeds, dirt, and mouse excreta had been mixed and packed with and substituted wholly or in part for the said article, and for the further reason that it consisted wholly or in large part of filthy vegetable substances.

On January 5, 1923, 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.*

11197. Misbranding of Orange Blossom female suppositories. U. S. v. 193 Boxes of Orange Blossom Female Suppositories. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 16652. S. No. C-3712.)

On July 21, 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 193 boxes of Orange Blossom female suppositories, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by Dr. J. A. McGill & Co., Chicago, Ill., in part on or about May 24 and in part on or about June 29, 1922, and transported from the State of Illinois 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 the suppositories consisted essentially of cocoa butter, petrolatum, boric acid, sodium sulphate, and a little flour.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the following statements appearing in the circular accompanying the said article, to wit, "* * * for Diseases Peculiar To Women * * * Female Weakness * * * In cases of Pregnancy, the Suppositories may be safely used up to the fourth month * * * consequently relieving the patient of much suffering at child-birth. In cases of Change of Life, the Suppositories will relieve the organ of the morbid conditions * * * Nervous sick headache, backache, irritation of the stomach, spinal irritation, pain between the shoulders, distressing sensation in the back of the head, nape of the neck, and numbness and coldness of the extremities. In these cases the Suppositories will give relief by their action on the womb * * * For * * * Inflammation, Congestion and Falling of the Womb, eversion [anteversion], Retroversion and Prolapsus, Ulceration, Leucorrhoea, Profuse and Difficult Menstruation," were false and fraudulent since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed.

On January 5, 1923, 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.*

11198. Misbranding of Eckman's alterative. U. S. v. 71 Bottles, et al., of Eckman's Alterative. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 16722, 16723, 16724, 16725, 16726, 16727. S. Nos. E-4092, E-4093, E-4097, E-4098, E-4118, E-4119.)

On August 11, 1922, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, 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 363 bottles, large size, and 530 bottles, small size, of Eckman's

alterative at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Burrows-Little-White Co., Philadelphia, Pa., between the dates of December 28, 1921, and July 1, 1922, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New York, 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 essentially of 3.3 per cent of calcium chlorid, 2.3 per cent of plant extracts, and 94.4 per cent of water, flavored with clove oil.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, appearing on the cartons and bottles containing the said article, "Eckman's Alterative For use in the following Throat and Lung Affections Bronchial Asthma, Catarrhal Bronchitis and Pulmonary Troubles, Stubborn Coughs and Colds," were false and fraudulent since the said article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On November 23, 1922, the cases having been consolidated into one action and the Burrows-Little-White Co., Philadelphia, Pa., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels and 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 said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that it be relabeled under the supervision and to the satisfaction of this department.

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

11199. Misbranding of sweet potatoes. U. S. v. George R. Martin, Wade High, John Clarence Wish, William Henry Stephens, Fred P. Ford, Galin O. Pace, Sam P. Smith, and William G. Garlington (Cabot Truck Growers). Pleas of guilty. Fine, \$40. (F. & D. No. 16845. I. S. No. 13907-t.)

On December 15, 1922, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against George R. Martin, Wade High, John Clarence Wish, William Henry Stephens, Fred P. Ford, Galin O. Pace, Sam P. Smith, and William G. Garlington, trading as Cabot Truck Growers, Cabot, Ark., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about March 15, 1922, from the State of Arkansas into the State of Colorado, of a quantity of sweet potatoes in crates which were misbranded.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On December 22, 1922, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed fines in the aggregate amount of \$40.

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

11200. Adulteration and misbranding of meat scraps. U. S. v. Darling & Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 9441. I. S. Nos. 15135-p, 15137-p, 15158-p.)

On March 20, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Darling & Co., a corporation, Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, in various consignments, namely, on or about July 21, August 30, and December 20, 1917, respectively, from the State of Illinois into the State of Indiana, of quantities of meat scraps which were adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Darling's High Protein Meat Scraps for Poultry Guaranteed Analysis Protein Min. 55.0% * * * Meat Product Manufactured by Darling & Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill."

Analyses, by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department, of samples of the article taken from each of the consignments showed the presence of 50.6, 48.9, and 52.6 per cent, respectively, of protein and 32.0, 30.6, and 28.2 per cent, respectively, of total ash.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that extraneous materials high in ash had been mixed and packed therewith so as