

been recommended and used for many years. Helpless, unhappy persons who had given up all hope of relief, have found in this Blood Purifier a means of relief. Men, women and even children, whose energy has been sapped and their life almost wrecked, who were troubled with festering sores or tortured with rheumatic pains, have been relieved from the grip of these diseases, after the continued use of or treatment with Prescription C-2223. * * * for any trouble due to poisoned or tainted blood, get you a bottle of Prescription C-2223. * * * 'In * * * conditions due to tainted blood, it acts as a specific.' * * * 'the most valuable remedy known in the treatment of rheumatism; it eases the pain, diminishes the fever—results are almost certain in acute * * * cases.' * * * Prescription C-2223 has relieved * * * many thousands, suffering from Rheumatism * * * Lumbago, Sciatica, diseases due to tainted or impure blood, evidenced by chronic Sores, Scrofula, Eczema and other similar conditions of the skin."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of potassium iodid, colchicum extract, a trace of salicylic acid, alcohol, and water, flavored with anise.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On June 4, 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.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

11547. Adulteration and misbranding of minced clams. U. S. v. 100 Cases, et al., of Minced Clams. Consent decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 17450, 17451, 17453. I. S. Nos. 8295-v, 8296-v, 8298-v. S. Nos. W-1368, W-1370, W-1371.)

On or about April 9, 1923, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying the seizure and condemnation of 210 cases of minced clams, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Pioneer Packing Co., in part from Bay City, Wash., and in part from Cosmopolis, Wash., on March 23, 1923, and transported from the State of Washington into the State of Oregon, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Case) "48 No. 1/2 Sanitary Pioneer Brand Minced Sea Clams Packed by Pioneer Packing Co., Aberdeen, Washington, U. S. A.;" (can) "Pioneer Brand Minced Sea Clams * * * Contents 7 Oz."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that excessive brine or liquor had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted wholly or in part for normal clams of good commercial quality.

Misbranding was alleged in substance for the reason that the statement, "Minced * * * Clams," appearing on the labels of the cases and cans containing the article, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was [food] in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On May 9, 1923, the Pioneer Packing Co., a corporation, Aberdeen, Wash., having entered an appearance as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of decrees, 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 good and sufficient bonds, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

11548. Adulteration and misbranding of canned oysters. U. S. v. 75 Cases of Canned Oysters. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 17470. I. S. No. 2656-v. S. No. E-4365.)

On April 24, 1923, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the