

On December 11, 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. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

11903. Misbranding of Knoxit globules. U. S. v. 2½ Dozen Bottles of Knoxit Globules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 16767. I. S. No. 4384-v. S. No. C-3747.)

On August 24, 1922, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, 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 seizure and condemnation of 2½ dozen bottles of Knoxit globules, remaining unsold in the original containers at Memphis, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped by W. L. DeWoody & Co., Pine Bluff, Ark., on or about July 5, 1922, and transported from the State of Arkansas into the State of Tennessee, 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 product consisted essentially of copaiba, santal and cassia oils, and a small quantity of a sulphonated oil.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded in that certain statements appearing on the labels of the bottles and cartons containing the said article and in the accompanying circular, regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be a remedy for gonorrhoea and gleet, that it was especially prepared with a view of not only being used for gonorrhoea but to act gently and effectively upon the kidneys and bladder, that it would reach the disease through the kidneys and bladder, that it would heal the mucous membranes, and that if in good condition satisfactory results would be obtained within reasonable time, whereas, in truth and in fact, the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On July 28, 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. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

11904. Adulteration and misbranding of minced clams. U. S. v. 272 Cases of Canned Clams and 263 Cases of Minced Clams. Decree ordering release of product under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 17199, 17323. I. S. Nos. 8322-v, 8348-v. S. Nos. W-1295, W-1338.)

On February 1 and March 6, 1923, respectively, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, 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 535 cases of canned clams, at Tacoma, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Polar Fisheries Co., from Snug Harbor, Alaska, in various consignments, namely, June 25, August 16, and September 11, 1922, respectively, and transported from the Territory of Alaska into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "10 Oz. Net Contents Far-North Ocean Clams (Minced) * * * Packed By Polar Fisheries Co. Alaska."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that excessive brine or liquor had been mixed and packed with and substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, "Clams (Minced)," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On May 29 and June 11, 1923, the Polar Fisheries Co., Seattle, Wash., and the Younglove Grocery Co., Tacoma, Wash., having theretofore appeared as claimants for respective portions of the property and having taken it down under bond to be relabeled, decrees of the court were entered discharging the bonds and ordering the delivery of the property to the respective claimants.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

11905. Adulteration and misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. 300 Sacks of Cottonseed Meal. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 17276. I. S. No. 3406-v. S. No. E-4305.)

On or about February 12, 1923, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, 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

seizure and condemnation of 300 sacks of cottonseed meal, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Tampa, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., from Macon, Ga., on or about January 17, 1923, and transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Florida, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "100 Lbs. Net Buckeye Good Cottonseed Meal Manufactured By The Buckeye Cotton Oil Co. * * * Macon, Ga. * * * Guarantee Protein 36.00% * * * Ammonia 7.00%."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance low in protein (ammonia) had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in whole or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was labeled, "Good Cottonseed Meal * * * Guarantee Protein 36.00% * * * Ammonia 7.00%," which statements were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, since the article was deficient in protein (ammonia). 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 26, 1923, the Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Macon, Ga., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel 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.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

11906. Adulteration and misbranding of canned salmon. U. S. v. 472 Cases and 315 Cases of Salmon. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 17291. I. S. Nos. 6103-v, 6108-v. S. Nos. C-3895, C-3897.)

On February 16, 1923, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, 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 seizure and condemnation of 472 cases of Inventor brand salmon and 315 cases of Blanchard brand salmon, remaining unsold in the original containers at Memphis, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Hidden Inlet Canning Co., from Seattle, Wash., on or about December 6, 1922, and transported from the State of Washington into the State of Tennessee, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. A portion of the article was labeled in part: (Can) "Inventor Brand * * * Alaska Chum Salmon Packed By Hidden Inlet Canning Co. Main Office: Seattle * * * Contents 1 Lb. Fresh Salmon Cooked In Can After Sealing." The remainder of the said article was labeled in part: (Can) "Blanchard Brand Alaska Pink Salmon Packed By Beauclaire Packing Co. Port Beauclerc, Alaska."

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.

Misbranding was alleged with respect to the Inventor brand salmon for the reason that the statement appearing in the labeling, "Fresh Salmon," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser thereof in that the said product was composed in whole or in part of a decomposed, filthy, and putrid animal substance.

On July 28, 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. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

11907. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 12 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond to be reprocessed. (F. & D. No. 17714. I. S. No. 532-v. S. No. E-4468.)

On August 17, 1923, 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 a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 12 tubs of butter, remaining unsold in the original un-