

ment and cure for gonorrhœa, to destroy the germs of gonorrhœa, and for the prevention of gleet, stricture, prostatitis, and seminal vesiculitis, whereas, in fact and in truth, it was not.

On March 23, 1920, 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.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8080. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. * * * v. Leander A. Goodwin and Robert F. Jean (Goodwin & Jean). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$20. (F. & D. No. 9490. I. S. No. 8510-p.)

On March 3, 1919, 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 Leander A. Goodwin and Robert F. Jean, trading as Goodwin & Jean, Batesville, Ark., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 27, 1917, from the State of Arkansas into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of an article which was adulterated.

Examination of 1,620 eggs by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed 309 inedible eggs, or 19.07 per cent.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information in that the article consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On April 12, 1920, the defendants entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$20.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8081. Adulteration and misbranding of acetanilid co. tablets. U. S. * * * v. 20 Boxes of Acetanilid Co. Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9559. I. S. No. 16038-r. S. No. E-1194.)

On December 31, 1918, the United States attorney for the Northern 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 a certain quantity of a certain article, labeled in part "Acetanilid Co. Tablets," remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 15, 1918, by Chas. Huisking Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Georgia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled "Acetanilid Co. Tablets 2,500 (5 gr.) Verandah Chemical Co. Brooklyn, N. Y."

Analysis of a sample by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article contained an average of 0.263 grain of acetanilid per tablet.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel in that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States National Formulary, to wit, "Acetanilid Tablets," and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in the United States National Formulary, in that the article did not contain the quantity of acetanilid prescribed by the said National Formulary but contained a less quantity, only 0.263 grain of acetanilid. Further adulteration was alleged in that the strength and purity of the article fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, in that it contained only 0.263 grain of acetanilid.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in that the statements on the label on the package containing the article, regarding the article, to wit, "Acetanilid Co. Tablets (5 gr.)," was false and misleading in that it represented to the purchaser

that each tablet contained the quantity of acetanilid prescribed by the United States National Formulary, whereas, in truth and in fact, each tablet did not contain the quantity of acetanilid prescribed by the Formulary, but contained a less amount, to wit, 0.263 grain of acetanilid per tablet. Further misbranding was alleged in that the article was sold as an imitation of and was offered for sale under the name of "Acetanilid Tablets (5 gr.)," whereas, in truth, the article did not contain 5 grains of acetanilid per tablet, but contained only 0.263 grain of acetanilid per tablet. Further misbranding was alleged in that the package containing acetanilid failed to bear a statement on the label thereof of the quantity or proportion of acetanilid contained in the tablets.

On June 24, 1920, 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.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8082. Misbranding of tomato paste. U. S. * * * v. Rosario Raspanti. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 9815. I. S. No. 5962-r.)

On May 24, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Rosario Raspanti, Crystal Springs, Miss., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on June 24, 1918, from the State of Mississippi into the State of Louisiana, of a quantity of an article labeled in part "Turkey Brand Tomato Paste," which was adulterated.

Examination of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the contents of the cans were short weight.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information in that the statement on the labels on the cans containing the article, regarding the article, to wit, "Net Weight 5 Ounces," was false and misleading in that it represented the net weight to be 5 ounces, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was less. Misbranding was further alleged in that the article was food in package form, and the contents were not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count.

On November 5, 1919, Rosario Raspanti pleaded guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8083. Misbranding of extract ginger. U. S. * * * v. Noah Products Corporation, a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 9850. I. S. No. 16113-r.)

On July 24, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Noah Products Corporation, a corporation, Richmond, Va., alleging shipment by said defendant company, on or about September 4, 1918, from the State of Virginia into the State of South Carolina, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, of a quantity of extract ginger which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part, "2½ Ozs. Noah's Extract Ginger. Noah Products Corporation, Richmond, Va."

Examination of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was short volume.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement "2½ Ozs," borne on the labels attached to the bottles containing