

**S628. Adulteration and misbranding of extract of ginger. U. S. \* \* \* v. 60 Dozen Bottles of Extract of Ginger. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11522. I. S. No. 16371-r. S. No. E-1862.)**

On December 13, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern 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 60 dozen bottles of extract of ginger, remaining unsold in the original packages at Savannah, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped by the George H. Nowland Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, August 20, 1919, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Georgia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Landford Brand Pure Extract Ginger, packed and guaranteed by the George H. Nowland Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, to comply with all Pure Food Laws."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was a product deficient in ginger extractives and had been packed and labeled and shipped as aforesaid, mixed with substances other than pure extract of ginger, which other substances had been mixed with, and substituted in whole or in part for, ginger extract in the bottles labeled and shipped as aforesaid.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the bottle containing the article, to wit, "Pure Extract Ginger," was false and misleading, and deceived and misled and was intended to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, and for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the true quantity of the contents of each package was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the packages.

On January 8, 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.*

**S629. Adulteration of black guava jam. U. S. \* \* \* v. 324 Cases of Black Guava Jam. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11585. I. S. No. 2775-r. S. No. W-534.)**

On November 8, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, 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 324 cases of black guava jam, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by Matsu Uefugi, Honolulu, Hawaii, on or about October 18, 1919, and transported from the Territory of Hawaii into the State of California, 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 part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On January 6, 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.*