

United States Department of Agriculture.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY.

SUPPLEMENT.

N. J. 10801-10850.

[Approved by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., December 8, 1922.]

NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.]

10801. Misbranding of Pratt's conditioner. U. S. v. 6 Packages of Pratt's Conditioner. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction or sale. (F. & D. No. 14833. S. No. E-3304.)

On April 27, 1921, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, 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 packages of Pratt's conditioner, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Sandy Hook, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 25, 1920, by the Pratt Food Co., Philadelphia, Pa., and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Connecticut, 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 ground plant material, including oats, wheat, weed seeds, traces of ginger, caraway, fenugreek, and nux vomica, and inorganic material, including salt, Epsom salt, Glauber's salt, and copperas.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the labels upon the packages of the same bore certain statements, designs, words, and devices regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of said article, as follows, "* * * * aids in the prevention of Hog Cholera * * * Assists in preventing sinking of Calves * * * insure healthy foal in mares, and make stallions' service sure * * * make the bulls' service sure * * * For Hog Cholera.—In cases of hog cholera or any other sickness * * *," which statements, designs, devices, and words were intended to be of such a character as to induce the purchaser to believe that the article was a conditioner, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On September 30, 1921, 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, with the proviso, however, that in case said marshal was able to effect a speedy sale at private sale he should do so.

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

10802. Adulteration and misbranding of vinegar. U. S. v. 67 Cases, 20 Cases, and 106 Cases of Vinegar. Default decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered destroyed or sold. (F. & D. Nos. 14959, 14960, 14961. I. S. Nos. 5071-t, 5068-t, 5069-t. S. Nos. E-3326, E-3369.)

On May 28, 1921, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, 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