

Swift & Co., a corporation, Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about June 2, 1920, from the State of Illinois into the State of Indiana, of a quantity of meat scraps which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Swift's Meat Scraps Manufactured By Swift & Company Chicago, Ill."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained 44.40 per cent of protein, and consisted in part of bone scrap.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Meat Scraps" and "Guaranteed Analysis Protein 50.00%," borne on the sacks containing the said article, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and misleading in that the said statements represented that the article consisted wholly of meat scraps and contained not less than 50 per cent of protein, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it consisted wholly of meat scraps and contained not less than 50 per cent of protein, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not consist wholly of meat scraps, but did consist in part of bone scrap, and did contain less than 50 per cent of protein, to wit, approximately 44.40 per cent of protein.

On January 24, 1923, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

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

11292. Adulteration of gelatin. U. S. v. 114 Bags, 7 Barrels, and 77 Bags of Gelatin. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 16307. S. No. E-3813.)

On May 12, 1922, 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 for the seizure and condemnation of 114 bags, 7 barrels, and 77 bags of gelatin, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., consigned by the Sullivan Glue Co., Marblehead, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped from Marblehead, Mass., on or about March 10, 1922, and transported from the State of Massachusetts into the State of New York, 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 whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On December 9, 1922, Geo. B. Ritchie & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., 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 said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$5,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that it be disposed of for technical or other similar or manufacturing purposes.

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

11293. Misbranding of Ferraline. U. S. v. 336 Bottles of Ferraline. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 16335. S. No. C-3639.)

On May 19, 1922, the United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, 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 336 bottles of Ferraline, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Oklahoma City, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Ferraline Medicine Co., Demopolis, Ala., on or about September 28, 1920, and transported from the State of Alabama into the State of Oklahoma, 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 about 3 per cent of iron sulphate and other iron compounds and about 97 per cent of water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the following statements appearing on the wrappers, circulars, labels, and packages accompanying the said article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof to wit, (bottle label) "For indigestion, Rheuma-

tism, Stomach Trouble, Kidney Trouble, Dysentery System Builder and Blood Purifier," (carton label) "For Stomach Trouble Rheumatism Indigestion Kidney Trouble Blood Purifier System Builder * * * Builds up the Run-down System, Restores Vitality, Relieves 'Spring Fever' and is unequaled in the treatment of Kidney Trouble. For Weak, Puny Children this Natural Tonic can be relied upon no matter how severe [serious] or long standing," (circular) "If You Suffer From Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Or Stomach Troubles, take * * * after each meal. If You Are Afflicted With Rheumatism, Pains In The Body Or Limbs, Two teaspoonfuls * * * after each meal and at bedtime will * * * eliminate poisons from the system, restore your appetite * * *. If You Are Run Down * * * Two teaspoonfuls * * * after each meal will renew weak tissues * * * overcome weakness and give you a new lease on life. Kidney Trouble, Backache Or Dull, Heavy Feeling will be overcome by regular doses of Ferraline * * *. For Sore Throat And Ordinary Cough * * *. There is no better remedy for ordinary sore throat than Ferraline. * * * will build up the system, restore strength and vitality * * * in restoring those who are weak, run-down and susceptible to various ills," were false and fraudulent since the said article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On February 3, 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. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

11294. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. v. 300 Boxes of Oranges. Decree entered ordering release of the product under bond. (F. & D. No. 16624. I. S. No. 3623-t. S. No. C-3667.)

On June 20, 1922, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, 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 300 boxes of oranges, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Randolph Marketing Co., West Anaheim, Calif., on or about June 9, 1922, and transported from the State of California into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Δ Piute Δ * * * Randolph Marketing Co."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On June 21, 1922, a stipulation having been entered into between the Government and the claimant, Joseph Gentile & Co., to the effect 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 \$2,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, and that the car containing the said product be sealed, shipped to Cincinnati, Ohio, and the product salvaged under the supervision of this department, it was ordered by the court that the attachment be dismissed and the product released in accordance with the terms of the said stipulation.

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

11295. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 15 Cases of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 16757. I. S. No. 3012-v. S. No. E-4134.)

On August 19, 1922, 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 praying seizure and condemnation of 15 cases, each containing 30 cartons of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Mississippi Creamery Co. [Mississippi Creameries Co.], Tupelo, Miss., on or about August 8, 1922, and transported from the State of Mississippi into the State of Georgia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that excessive water had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affected its quality and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that a valuable constituent of the said article, to wit, butterfat, had been wholly or in part abstracted therefrom.