

oil. Examination by said bureau showed that the average contents of 10 cans was 0.98 gallon.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that certain substances, to wit, cottonseed oil and oil other than corn salad oil or olive oil, had been substituted in part for corn salad oil flavored with olive oil, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Corn Salad Oil Flavored Slightly With Pure Olive Oil" and "Net Contents One Gallon," borne on the cans containing the article, regarding the said article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and misleading in that the said statements represented that the article was corn salad oil slightly flavored with pure olive oil and that each of the said cans contained 1 gallon net of the article, and for the further reason that the article was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was corn salad oil flavored with pure olive oil and that each of the said cans contained 1 gallon net of the article, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not corn salad oil flavored slightly with pure olive oil but was a product composed in whole or in part of cottonseed oil and oil other than corn salad oil or olive oil, and each of said cans did not contain 1 gallon net of the article but did contain a less amount. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On April 11, 1923, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$200.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

11466. Misbranding of Plough's Prescription C-2223. U. S. v. 22 Bottles and 27 Bottles of Plough's Prescription C-2223. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 17352. I. S. No. 6652-v S. No. C-3925.)

On March 10, 1923, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, 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 22 bottles, large size, and 27 bottles, small size, of Plough's Prescription C-2223, remaining unsold in the original and unbroken bottles at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Plough Chemical Co., Memphis, Tenn., on or about February 10, 1923, and transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of Missouri, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "A Blood Purifier Recommended For Treatment of Rheumatism * * *. In severe cases, take * * * until relieved;" (carton, large size) "Rheumatism * * * Sciatica, Lumbago, Lame Back, Uric and Lactic Acid Conditions Blood Disorders Eczema, Chronic Sores and similar affections arising from bad blood," (small size) "Blood Purifier Recommended for disorders caused by impure blood as Eczema, Chronic Sores and constitutional blood diseases. Rheumatism * * * Sciatica, Lumbago, Lame Back, Uric and Lactic Acid Conditions;" (circular) "A Reliable Blood Purifier A Treatment for Rheumatism * * * Sciatica, Lumbago, Lame Back. Blood Disorders Eczema, Chronic Sores and Similar Diseases Caused by Bad Blood. * * * In the treatment of Scrofula, Rheumatism, certain Catarrhal Conditions, Hereditary Blood Taints, Diseases of the Bones, Ulcerous Sores, Prescription C-2223 has been recommended and used for many years. Helpless, unhappy persons who had given up all hope of relief, have found in this Blood Purifier a means of relief. Men, women and even children, whose energy has been sapped and their life almost wrecked, who were troubled with festering sores or tortured with rheumatic pains, have been relieved from the grip of these diseases, after the continued use of or treatment with Prescription C-2223. * * * for any trouble due to poisoned or tainted blood, get you a bottle of Prescription C-2223. * * * 'In * * * conditions due to tainted blood, it acts as a specific.' * * * 'the most valuable remedy known in the treatment of rheumatism; it eases the pain, diminishes the fever—results are almost certain in acute * * * cases.' * * * Prescription C-2223 has relieved * * * many thousands, suffering from Rheumatism * * * Lumbago, Sciatica, diseases due to tainted or impure blood, evidenced by chronic Sores, Scrofula, Eczema and other similar conditions of the skin."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of potassium iodid, extracts of plant drugs including colchicum, glycerin, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article were false and fraudulent since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On April 16, 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.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

11467. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 200 Cases of Salmon. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product delivered to fish hatcheries for fish food. (F. & D. No. 17355. I. S. No. 8344-v. S. No. W-1327.)

On March 10, 1923, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, 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 200 cases of salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Marathon Fishing & Packing Co., from Cape Fanshaw, Alaska, arriving at Seattle, Wash., November 10, 1922, and transported from the Territory of Alaska into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Loyal Brand * * * Salmon Net Contents One Pound Loyal Brand Pink Salmon Packed In Alaska By Marathon Fishing & Packing Co. Seattle, Wash. U. S. A."

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.

On March 31, 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 delivered to the State Fisheries Department to be used as fish food.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

11468. Adulteration of walnut meats. U. S. v. 8 Cases of Walnut Meats. Decree entered ordering release of good portion and destruction of bad portion. (F. & D. No. 17257. I. S. No. 8329-v. S. No. W-1307.)

On February 8, 1923, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, 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 8 cases of walnut meats, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Sanitary Nut Shelling Co., Los Angeles, Calif., January 14, 1923, and transported from the State of California into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Dark Amber 50 Lbs. Net R 22 Order Of Sanitary Nut Shelling Co., L. A. Cal."

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

On March 1, 1923, the Imperial Candy Co., Seattle, Wash., having entered an appearance as claimant for the property and the product having been released to the claimant under bond to be reconditioned, and it appearing that but 51½ pounds of the article were bad, it was ordered by the court that the said 51½ pounds of the article be destroyed by the United States marshal and the remainder released to the said claimant.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

11469. Adulteration of green olives in brine. U. S. v. 109 Barrels of Italian Green Olives in Brine. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 17380. I. S. No. 324-v. S. No. E-4329.)

On March 19, 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 109 barrels of Italian green olives in brine, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from a foreign country into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.