

adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Quarter Pound" (or "Half Pound") "Ether U. S. P. For Anaesthesia."

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the article showed that it failed to comply with the pharmacopoeial requirements for freedom from peroxide, aldehyde and foreign odor.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of quality and purity as determined by the tests laid down in the said pharmacopoeia, and for the further reason that its purity fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold.

On June 22, 1926, the Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Philadelphia, Pa., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having 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 the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$450, conditioned in part that it be delivered to the factory of the claimant for salvaging, or relabeling for technical purposes.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

14390. Adulteration of walnut meats. U. S. v. 50 Cases of Walnut Meats. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21023. I. S. No. 695-x. S. No. E-3272.)

On or about April 29, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, 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 50 cases of walnut meats, remaining unsold at Hoboken, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by Leon Mayer, Los Angeles, Calif., on or about March 30, 1926, and transported from the State of California into the State of New Jersey, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Mayers Brand Packed By Leon Mayer California Nut Products * * * Los Angeles."

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

On June 21, 1926, the California Walnut Growers' Assoc., a California corporation, having appeared as claimant for the property and 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 the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$700, conditioned in part that it be cleaned, sorted, and reconditioned to comply with the law, and the bad portion destroyed or denatured.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

14391. Misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 600 One-Pound Cartons of Butter. Product adjudged misbranded and ordered released. (F. & D. No. 20977. I. S. No. 639-x. S. No. W-1852.)

On or about February 8, 1926, the United States attorney for the Southern 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 praying seizure and condemnation of 600 one-pound cartons of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., consigned from Wilmington, Calif., to Honolulu, T. H., and returned to Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped via the Los Angeles Steamship Co., from Wilmington, Calif., on or about January 16, 1926, and that it had been shipped in interstate commerce from the State of California into the Territory of Hawaii, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Pasteurized Clover Glen Brand Sweet Cream Butter * * * Net Weight 16 Oz. Distributed by E. L. Thomson Co., Inc., Los Angeles."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statement "Net Weight 16 Oz.," borne on the labels, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the quantity stated was not correct.

On April 1, 1926, the E. L. Thomson Co., Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., having appeared as claimant for the property, a decree was entered, adjudging the product misbranded, and it was ordered by the court that the said product be released to the claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings, and that the bond theretofore executed be exonerated.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

14392. Misbranding of cottonseed meal and cake. U. S. v. 200 Sacks of Cottonseed Meal and 100 Sacks of Cottonseed Cake. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 20953. I. S. Nos. 444-x, 445-x. S. No. W-1923.)

On or about March 20, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, 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 200 sacks of cottonseed meal and 100 sacks of cottonseed cake, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., consigned by the Childress Cotton Oil Co., Childress, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped from Childress, Tex., on or about March 3, 1926, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Chickasha Prime' Cottonseed Cake or Meal * * * Guaranteed Analysis: Protein not less than 43 per cent * * * Chickasha Cotton Oil Co., Kansas City, Mo."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statement "Protein not less than 43 per cent," borne on the labels, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, since it did not contain 43 per cent of protein.

On May 21, 1926, the Childress Cotton Oil Co., Childress, Tex., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having 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 the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$800, conditioned in part that it not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

14393. Misbranding of Mecca compound. U. S. v. 5 Dozen Packages of Mecca Compound. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20879. I. S. No. 4494-x. S. No. C-4957.)

On February 19, 1926, 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 and on February 24, 1926, an amended libel praying seizure and condemnation of 5 dozen packages of Mecca compound, remaining in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Foster-Dack Co., Chicago, Ill., in part on or about October 25, 1925, and in part on or about December 3, 1925, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Box label) "Healing * * * for all kinds of Sores and inflammation given quick relief and aiding nature to make speedy cures * * * for * * * Barber's Itch, Eczema, Erysipelas, Hives, Salt Rheum * * * Blood Poison, Boils, Diphtheritic Sore Throat, Pneumonia and all kinds of inflammation," (carton) "Healing," (circular) "Directions for Using Mecca Compound * * * For Burned and Scalded surfaces, apply the Mecca * * * the immediate result will be cessation of pain and inflammation and no further blistering. Minor burns heal quickly and serious burns heal in a few weeks, free from scars and blemishes. No scars from burns ever appear where Mecca is properly used. For Frosted or Frozen parts apply the same as to a burned surface, applying when possible, before the frost is withdrawn, for if so applied restoration will follow immediately. * * * for all kinds of hurts. Its use prevents soreness and inflammation and hastens a cure. In serious cases such as * * * Felons, Boils and Carbuncles apply by poulticing * * * Nothing equals Mecca for relieving Pain and for removing soreness. Any sore, recent or of long standing, may be cured by its use, practically applied. For Erysipelas, Gangrene, Scarlet Fever, Chicken Pox, Small Pox and All Eruptive Diseases. For Erysipelas and Gangrene, poultice freely all the parts affected and if the case be severe let the poultice be applied fully half inch thick, but if mild, less will do. For Scarlet Fever, apply to all the