

into the State of Washington, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "R. C. Brand Imported Olive Oil Net Contents One Gallon" (or "Net Contents One Half Gallon").

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements "Net Contents One Gallon," "Net Contents One Half Gallon," borne on the labels, were 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.

On April 20, 1926, 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.

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

14490. Misbranding of Mecca compound. U. S. v. 9 Dozen Packages, et al., of Mecca Compound. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20876. I. S. No. 10484-x. S. No. W-1663.)

On February 27, 1926, 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 seizure and condemnation of 9 dozen two-ounce packages, 5 dozen six-ounce packages, 5 dozen thirteen-ounce packages and ½ dozen three-ounce tubes of Mecca compound, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Foster-Dack Co., from Chicago, Ill., August 25, 1925, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Washington, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of zinc oxide, petrolatum, and fat, with traces of menthol and thymol.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded, in that the following statements borne on all the packages: "Healing * * * for all kinds of Sores and inflammation giving quick relief and aiding nature to make speedy cures * * * for * * * Barber's Itch, Eczema, Erysipelas, Hives, Salt Rheum * * * Blood Poison, Boils, Diphtheretic Sore Throat, Pneumonia and all kinds of inflammation," together with the following statements borne on the 13-ounce and 6-ounce packages: "A Triumph of Modern Chemistry * * * It Controls Pain to a Wonderful Degree and renders valuable aid to Nature as to make recovery, in many cases, seem miraculous * * * If Burn is deep apply * * * as a poultice * * * for best results * * * In Pneumonia it renders to Nature most valuable assistance in controlling fever and affording relief to the patient * * * Sores, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Carbuncles, Boils, Felons, Frozen part * * * Rheumatism, Sprains * * * Sore Feet, Eczema, Hives and nearly all kinds of inflammation," were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On April 26, 1926, 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.

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

14491. Misbranding of cottonseed cake. U. S. v. John F. Smith, Nathan B. Higbie, William B. Traynor. Pleas of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 19724. I. S. No. 22699-v.)

On February 15, 1926, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against John F. Smith, Nathan B. Higbie, and William B. Traynor, trustees of the Consumers Cotton Oil Mills, Rotan, Tex., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about January 10, 1925, from the State of Texas into the State of Colorado, of a quantity of cottonseed cake which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "43 Per Cent Protein Cracked Cottonseed Cake Prime Quality Manufactured By: Rotan Cotton Oil Mill, Rotan, Texas. Guaranteed Analysis Crude Protein not less than 43.00 Per Cent * * * Crude Fiber not more than 12.00 Per Cent."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statements, to wit, "43 Per Cent Protein," "Guaranteed Analysis Crude

Protein not less than 43.00 Per Cent * * * Crude Fiber not more than 12.00 Per Cent," borne on the tags attached to the sacks containing the said article, were false and misleading, in that they represented that the article contained 43 per cent of crude protein and contained not more than 12 per cent of crude fiber, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it contained 43 per cent of crude protein and not more than 12 per cent of crude fiber, whereas the article contained less than 43 per cent of crude protein, to wit, 39.86 per cent of crude protein, and contained more than 12 per cent of crude fiber, to wit, approximately 13.79 per cent of crude fiber.

On May 7, 1926, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

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

14492. Adulteration of canned crab meat. U. S. v. 91 Cases of Canned Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21025. I. S. No. 8113-x. S. No. E-5699.)

On April 22, 1926, 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 seizure and condemnation of 91 cases of canned crab meat, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Hale Co., from San Francisco, Calif., arriving on or about November 1, 1924, and that it had been transported from the State of California into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Canned Crab * * * Packed In Japan."

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

On May 7, 1926, 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.

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

14493. Adulteration of canned sardines. U. S. v. 70 Cases of Sardines. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20447. I. S. No. 6498-x. S. No. E-5405.)

On October 16, 1925, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, 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 70 cases of sardines, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Jacksonville, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Maine Cooperative Sardine Co., from Eastport, Me., on or about July 16, 1925, and transported from the State of Maine into the State of Florida, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Sea Lion Brand Sardines * * * Packed By Seacoast Canning Co. Eastport, Me."

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

On June 22, 1926, 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.

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

14494. Adulteration and misbranding of colchicum seed fluidextract, cinchona tincture, cinchona compound tincture, colchicum seed tincture, nux vomica tincture, nitroglycerin tablets, strychnine sulphate tablets, and codeine sulphate tablets. U. S. v. Standard Pharmaceutical Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$250. (F. & D. No. 19741. I. S. Nos. 17372-v, 17377-v, 17378-v, 17379-v, 17380-v, 24283-v, 24284-v, 24287-v, 24288-v, 24291-v, 24292-v, 24293-v, 24296-v.)

On March 22, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Standard Pharmaceutical Corp., a corporation, Baltimore, Md., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, in various consignments, on or about February 27, March 30, and April 23, 1925, respectively, from the State of Maryland into the State of West Virginia, of quantities of colchicum seed fluidextract, cinchona tincture, cinchona compound tincture, colchicum