

Youngstown Cider and Vinegar Co., Youngstown, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of West Virginia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled "Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act June 30, 1906, Galls 48 Cider Vinegar."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that a dilute solution of acetic acid, artificially colored in order to conceal inferiority, had been substituted in whole or in part for cider vinegar. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the 40 barrels were labeled "cider vinegar," when, in fact, it was a vinegar in which distilled vinegar or a dilute solution of acetic acid, artificially colored, had been added.

On July 29, 1913, the said Miller Bros. Wholesale Grocery Co., Wheeling, W. Va., claimant, having filed its petition in the case, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, the court finding the product misbranded. It was ordered by the court that the product should be delivered to said claimant, the costs of the proceeding having been paid by it and a good and sufficient bond having been executed by it in conformity with section 10 of the act.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 21, 1914.*

**3123. Adulteration of canned pineapple. U. S. v. 50 Cases of Canned Pineapple. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 5255. S. No. 1836.)

On June 9, 1913, the United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, 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 50 cases of canned pineapple, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Boston, alleging that the product had been shipped by Charles T. Howe & Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Diamond Head Hawaiian Crushed Pineapple in juice. Finest Quality Extras—Packed by Pearl City Fruit Co., Ltd. Terr. of Hawaii.—Picked when ripe and packed same day—Canned where grown—Guaranteed by the Pearl City Fruit Co., Ltd. under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906—Serial No. 13399."

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

On September 4, 1913, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 21, 1914.*

**3124. Misbranding of Stramoline. U. S. v. 8 Cases of Stramoline. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 5256. S. No. 1834.)

On June 13, 1913, 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 for the seizure and condemnation of 8 wooden cases, each containing 6 12-ounce bottles of stramoline, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in the possession of the Davis Bros. Drug Co., Denver, Colo., alleging that the product had been transported from the State of Oklahoma into the State of Colorado and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On

cases) "From The Stramoline Sales Company Sole Agents For Stramoline Manufactured by the Stramoline Company Oklahoma City Oklahoma U. S. A. Post-Office Box 666 Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906 Guarantee No. 18297." (On bottles) "Stramoline. (All rights reserved) This preparation contains 7% alcohol. A Specific For Asthma, all Throat and Lung Diseases, including Bronchitis, Bronchial Catarrh, Stubborn Coughs and Colds, also Catarrhal Conditions of the Stomach and Bowels and Tuberculosis (Consumption) in all its forms. The Greatest Restorative Agent Known." "Directions: A teaspoonful to a tablespoonful four times a day, after each meal and at bedtime. Children in proportion to age. The dose may be taken as prescribed, increased or diminished according to the action of the bowels. Should a severe coughing spell come on, smaller doses may be taken at short intervals. Should a laxative be required at any time use Stramoline Laxative Pills. Under all conditions sleep in a well ventilated room and take plenty of mild outdoor exercise. Persist in this treatment for six or twelve months and expect permanent relief in all cases." "Manufactured by the Stramoline Company For The Stramoline Sales Company (Sole Agents for U. S. A.) P. O. Box 666 Price \$1.00 Oklahoma City, Okla. Guaranteed by The Stramoline Company under the Food and Drugs Act June 30, 1906. Guarantee No. 18279."

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statements on the label as set forth above were false and misleading, and false and fraudulent, in that the preparation was represented to be a specific for a number of diseases including tuberculosis (consumption) in all its forms and also proclaimed to be "The Greatest Restorative Agent Known," whereas, in truth and in fact, there is no medicinal agent or mixture of medicinal ingredients known that is a specific for the diseases and conditions mentioned in the labels; and, further, the product contained no ingredient or ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed for it or warranting the representations made on said label.

On July 21, 1913, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 21, 1914.*

**3125. Adulteration of seedling oranges. U. S. v. 346 Cases, More or Less, of Seedling Oranges. Decree of condemnation by consent. Product released on bond. (F. & D. No. 5257. S. No. 1830.)**

On May 22, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Western District of New York filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 346 cases of seedling oranges, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages, and in possession of the Wabash Railroad Co., at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about May 9, 1913, by the Semi Tropic Fruit Exchange, Placentia, Cal., and transported from the State of California, into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. One hundred and eight cases of the product were labeled, "Las Palmas Brand Packed by Placentia Orange Growers Association Fullerton, California," and 248 cases of the product were labeled, "Colombo Brand Grown and Packed Placentia Orange Growers Association Fullerton, Orange County, California."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that the fruit had been materially damaged by freezing and was inferior and decomposed in that a transverse section through the center of more than 32 per cent of the contents of each of the boxes or packages showed a marked drying in 20 per cent or more of the exposed pulp.