

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the product contained resinous plant extract, salicylic acid (1.5 per cent), alcohol (46.8 per cent by volume), and water.

It was alleged in substance in the information that the article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on the labels of the bottles and cartons falsely and fraudulently represented it as a cure for rheumatism, gout, and neuralgia, when, in truth and in fact, it was not. It was alleged in substance that the article was misbranded for the further reason that certain statements included in the booklet accompanying the article falsely and fraudulently represented it as a treatment, remedy, and cure for rheumatism, and effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for acute articular, chronic articular, and muscular rheumatism, rheumatism of the head, rheumatism of the neck (torticollis), rheumatism of the lumbar region (lumbago), rheumatism of the chest (pleurodynia), rheumatism of the shoulder (scapulodynia), rheumatism of the abdominal walls, internal rheumatism, neuralgia, and gout; and effective as a constitutional medicine for females, with a peculiar specific action on the circulatory system which renders it invaluable in all cases of insufficient, irregular, and painful functions; and effective as a remedy, treatment, and cure for paralysis and sciatica, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On June 16, 1919, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

J. R. RIGGS, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

6772. Adulteration of tomato pulp. U. S. * * * v. 120 Cases and 1590 Cases of Tomato Pulp. Consent decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 9163, 9164. I. S. No. 3043-p. S. No. 1066.)

On July 20, 1918, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying the seizure and condemnation of 120 cases, each containing 6 cans of tomato pulp, and 1590 cases, each containing 6 cans of tomato pulp, consigned by the Cover Canning Co., Willoughby, Md., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 25, 1918, and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Tomato Pulp * * * Packed by Cover Canning Co., Willoughby, Md."

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

On January 6, 1919, claimant having consented thereto, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

J. R. RIGGS, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

6773. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. * * * v. 100 Cases of Tomato Catsup. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9167. I. S. No. 12210-p. S. No. C-937.)

On July 27, 1918, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, 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 100 cases, each containing 24 bottles of tomato catsup, at Birmingham, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped on March 25,

1918, by the Frazier Packing Co., Elwood, Ind., and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Alabama, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Liberty Bell Brand Tomato Catsup * * * Prepared by the Frazier Packing Co., Elwood, Ind."

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

On September 2, 1918, 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.

J. R. RIGGS, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

6774. Adulteration of catsup. U. S. * * * v. 1000 Cases * * * of Catsup. Tried to the court and a jury. Verdict for the Government. Product ordered destroyed. (F. & D. No 9168. I. S. No. 9469-p. S. No. C-936.)

On July 26, 1918, 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 1000 cases of catsup, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Duluth, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 29, 1918, by Woods Cross Canning Co., Layton, Utah, and transported from the State of Utah into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Woods Cross Brand Catsup * * * Packed by Woods Cross Canning Co., Woods Cross, Utah."

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

On January 27, 1919, the case having come on for hearing before the court and a jury, after submission of evidence and argument of counsel, the court having instructed the jury, they thereupon retired, and after due deliberation returned a verdict for the Government, and in accordance with said verdict on February 6, 1919, a decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal and that judgment be entered against the Woods Cross Canning Co. for the costs of the proceedings.

J. R. RIGGS, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

6775. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. * * * v. 95 Cases of Tomato Catsup, and U. S. * * * v. 135 Cases and 201 Cases of Tomato Catsup. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 9169, 9170. I. S. Nos. 12207-12208-12209-p. S. No. C-938.)

On July 27, 1918, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying the seizure and condemnation of 95 cases, each containing six cans of tomato catsup, and 135 cases and 201 cases of tomato catsup, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Birmingham, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped on March 25, 1918, by the Frazier Packing Co., Elwood, Ind., and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Alabama, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Frazier's Tomato Catsup. Prepared by the Frazier Packing Co., Elwood, Indiana."