

ful medicinal action over the female organs. * * * of utmost value in assisting in the relieving of pain, due to leucorrhea, etc., and regulating the menses. * * * suppressed menstruation, painful menstruation, * * * For leucorrhea * * * In cases of menstrual disturbances the course of treatment may be commenced at any time when the indications suggest that the menstrual period is delayed due to taking cold or exposure. * * * When the period is irregular * * *,” were false and fraudulent in that the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the said statements.

On August 17, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be disposed of according to law. The product was destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9979. Adulteration of catsup. U. S. * * * v. 150 Cases of Polk's Best Catsup. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 14704. I. S. No. 13062-t. S. No. C-2960.)

On April 5, 1921, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, 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 150 cases of Polk's Best catsup, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Memphis, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the J. T. Polk Co., from Mound City, Ill., on or about December 23, 1920, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Tennessee, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Polk's Best Catsup" (design of whole red tomatoes) "J. T. Polk Co., Chicago, Ill."

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 November 18, 1921, the Sears and Nichols Canning Co., Chillicothe, Ohio, claimant, having admitted that the property was subject to seizure and confiscation for the reasons set forth in the libel and having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$250, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the sound and wholesome portion thereof be segregated from the decomposed and unsound portion, under the supervision of this department.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9980. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. * * * v. 200 Sacks of Cottonseed Meal. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and sale. (F. & D. No. 463-c.)

On July 2, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Maine, acting upon a report by the Chief of the Bureau of Inspection of the Department of Agriculture of the State of Maine, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 200 sacks of cottonseed meal, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Me., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 4, 1919, and transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Maine, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Good Cotton Seed Meal, Manufactured for W. D. Hall Company, dealers, Atlanta, Ga."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the statement on the label, "Protein 36.00%," was false and misleading in that the article did not contain 36 per cent of protein, but contained an amount of protein materially less than 36 per cent.

On July 15, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and the product was ordered sold by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9981. Adulteration and misbranding of peanut feed. U. S. * * * v. 200 Sacks of Peanut Feed, et al. Decrees permitting release of product under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 602-c, 603-c, 604-c, 605-c.)

On or about June 8, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon reports by the State chemist, Department of Agriculture of Florida, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 900 sacks of peanut feed, at Tampa, Fla., consigned by the Camilla Cotton Oil Co., Camilla, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped from Camilla, Ga., on or about April 1 [23], 1920, and transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Florida, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, (tag) "100 Pounds Peanut Feed * * * Manufactured by Camilla Cotton Oil Co., Camilla, Ga. * * *"

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that peanut hulls had been mixed and packed with, and substituted wholly or in part for, the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that certain statements appearing in the labeling, to wit, "Protein and Fat 30 per cent; Sugar and Starch 22.00 per cent; Fibre 27.00 per cent," were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchasers, since the said product contained less protein and fat, less sugar and starch, and more fiber than declared on said labeling.

On July 20, 1920, the E. E. Freeman Co., the R. E. Householder Co., the Consolidated Grocery Co., and the Cumberland & Liberty Mills Co., respectively, of Tampa, Fla., having entered appearances as claimants for the property, judgments of the court were entered ordering the release of the product to the said claimants upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of good and sufficient bonds, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9982. Adulteration and misbranding of Pulaski mill feed. U. S. * * * v. Cunningham Commission Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Judgment in the sum of \$65.20. (F. & D. No. 9196. I. S. No. 15476-p.)

On December 3, 1918, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas, 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 Cunningham Commission Co., a corporation, Little Rock, Ark., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about June 17, 1917, from the State of Arkansas into the State of Mississippi, of a quantity of Pulaski mill feed which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained 12.19 per cent of crude protein and 14.24 per cent of crude fiber. Examination of a sample by said bureau showed that it contained wheat starch, wheat bran, rice starch, rice bran, a considerable amount of rice hulls, and a trace of cornstarch, with no corn bran present.