on or about March 3, 1923, and transported from the State of Florida into the State of Georgia, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libels as amended for the reason that a substance, to wit, decomposed oranges and tree dried oranges which were inedible, had been mixed with the said article so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance, to wit, rotten oranges and tree dried inedible oranges.

On March 17, 1923, due notice having been served upon all parties in interest and said parties having disclaimed any intention of resisting the condemnation of the product, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to the Salvation Army for use and not for sale.

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

11370. Adulteration and misbranding of soluble saccharin. U. S. v. Sethness Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, $150. (F. & D. No. 12464. I. S. Nos. 6064–r, 6143–r, 6144–r, 6895–r.)

On December 13, 1920, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, 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 Sethness Co., a corporation, Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, in various consignments, namely, on or about June 14, July 30, and October 8, 1918, respectively, from the State of Illinois into the States of Mississippi, Missouri, and Kansas, respectively, of quantities of soluble saccharin which was adulterated and misbranded. A portion of the article was labeled in part: "Guaranteed under the Food & Drugs Act of June 30, 1906 Sethness Company Chicago, U. S. A. Cosco Brand Soluble Saccharine." The remainder of the said article was labeled in part: "Sethness Company * * * Soluble Saccarine Crystals."

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of insoluble saccharin, soluble saccharin, and sodium bicarbonate.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in said Pharmacopœia, official at the time of the investigation of the article, in that said Pharmacopœia provides that soluble saccharin is the soluble salt of benzosulphinide or the sodium salt of saccharin, whereas the said article was a mixture of sodium salt of saccharin, insoluble saccharin or benzosulphinide, and sodium bicarbonate, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the said article was not declared on the containers thereof.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Soluble Saccharine" and "Guaranteed under the Food & Drugs Act of June 30, 1906," borne on the labels attached to the cans containing a portion of the article, and the statement, to wit, "Soluble Saccarine," borne on the labels attached to the cans containing the remainder thereof, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and misleading in that the said statements represented that the article was soluble saccharin and that a portion thereof conformed to the laws of the United States Government, whereas, in truth and in fact, the said article was not soluble saccharin but was a mixture composed essentially of insoluble saccharin and sodium bicarbonate, and the said portion of the article did not conform to the laws of the United States Government. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was a mixture composed essentially of insoluble saccharin and sodium bicarbonate, prepared in imitation of and offered for sale and sold under the name of another article, to wit, soluble saccharin.

On February 7, 1923, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of $150.

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

11371. Misbranding of Haskin's nervine. U. S. v. 43 Bottles of Haskin's Nervine. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 14457. S. No. C–2800.)

On February 14, 1921, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and con-