

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, 6395-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 Saccharine 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 Saccharine," 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-

demnation of 43 bottles of Haskin's nervine at Toledo, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Haskin Medicine Co., Binghamton, N. Y., in part on or about May 29, 1919, and in part on or about July 13, 1920, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "Nervine The Great Nerve Tonic and Blood Purifier * * * For Liver Complaint, Female Weakness, Nervous Affections, Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, Dyspepsia, Indigestion * * * Biliousness and Catarrh * * * Nervous Diseases, Pains in the Heart and Shoulders * * * Indigestion, Headache, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness, Numbness, Nausea, Fluttering of the Heart, Faintness, Rheumatism and Kidney Trouble * * * Nervous Prostration and Female Complaints * * * It strengthens the Nerves, Purifies the Blood, Tones up the System, Makes New Rich Blood, Clear Skin and Ensures Perfect Health;" (carton) "Nervine The Great Tonic, Nervine and Blood Purifier * * * It Strengthens the Nerves, Purifies the Blood, Tones Up the System, Makes New, Rich Blood, Clear Skin * * * The Great Nerve And Blood Tonic * * * It acts upon the glandular system, increasing the functional activity of the body, it at once makes known its wonderful power of renovating and enriching the blood, and invigorates the whole system. As a remedy for diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Dizziness, Female Weakness, Nervous Prostration, Emaciation, General Debility, Rheumatism, Heart Trouble, Eruptions of the Skin, Pimples, Boils, Tumors, Scrofulous Affections, Cancerous Tumors [Humors], Salt Rheum, Catarrh, Ringworm, Carbuncles, Ulcers and Sores, Syphilitic Affections, Malaria [Malarial] Poison, Pain in the Bones, or in fact any disease originating from an impure state or low condition of the blood and nerves * * * While eradicating and expelling the germs of disease, it at the same time builds up and invigorates, giving new life and energy to the whole system."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of a sweetened, flavored, and colored solution of Epsom salt.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements appearing on the bottle label and on the carton, regarding the curative and therapeutic effect of the said article, were false and fraudulent since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On June 29, 1922, 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.

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

11372. Misbranding of Crane's quinine and tar compound and Crane's liver pills. U. S. v. Crane Medicine Co., a Corporation. Plea of not guilty. Tried to the court. Judgment of guilty. Fine, \$150 and costs. (F. & D. No. 14526. I. S. Nos. 4108-t, 9906-r, 9911-r.)

On August 10, 1921, 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 Crane Medicine Co., Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, from the State of Illinois into the State of Indiana, on or about October 14, 1919, of a quantity of Crane's liver pills, and on or about March 27 and May 25, 1920, respectively, of quantities of Crane's quinine and tar compound, all of which were misbranded. The articles were labeled in part, respectively: "Crane's QT * * * Quinine and Tar Compound * * * Prepared only by Crane Medicine Co., Chicago;" "Crane's Liver Pills * * * Crane Medicine Co. Sole Distributors Chicago, Illinois."

Analysis of a sample of the quinine and tar compound by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of quinine, sodium salicylate, ammonium chlorid, magnesium sulphate, oil of anise, tar, menthol, sodium chlorid, calcium phosphate, sugar, alcohol, and water. Analysis of a sample of the liver pills by said bureau showed that it consisted essentially of aloes and magnesium carbonate, coated with sugar and calcium carbonate, colored orange.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the information for the reason that certain statements regarding the therapeutic and curative