

United States Department of Agriculture.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY.

SUPPLEMENT.

N. J. 11901-11950.

[Approved by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., March 24, 1924.]

NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.]

11901. Adulteration of canned stringless beans. U. S. v. 60 Cases of Canned Stringless Beans. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 16196. I. S. No. 15608-t. S. No. E-3857.)

On May 1, 1922, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, 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 condemnation of 60 cases of canned stringless beans, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Paterson, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by the W. H. Killian Co., Baltimore, Md., on or about March 7, 1922, and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of New Jersey, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Killian's Kuality * * * Cut Green Stringless Beans * * * W. H. Killian Co."

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

On October 18, 1923, 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. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

11902. Adulteration of chloroform. U. S. v. 10 Tins of Chloroform. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 16477. S. No. E-3992.)

On July 13, 1922, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Florida, 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 condemnation of 10 tins of chloroform, at Panama City, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped from New York, N. Y., on or about June 8, 1922, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Florida, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Chloroform * * * For Anaesthesia."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was turbid, upon evaporation it left a foreign odor, and it contained hydrochloric acid, impurities decomposable by sulphuric acid, and chlorinated decomposition products.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel 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 test laid down in the said Pharmacopœia.

On December 11, 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. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

11903. Misbranding of Knoxit globules. U. S. v. 2½ Dozen Bottles of Knoxit Globules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 16767. I. S. No. 4384-v. S. No. C-3747.)

On August 24, 1922, 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 praying the seizure and condemnation of 2½ dozen bottles of Knoxit globules, remaining unsold in the original containers at Memphis, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped by W. L. DeWoody & Co., Pine Bluff, Ark., on or about July 5, 1922, and transported from the State of Arkansas into the State of Tennessee, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the product consisted essentially of copaiba, santal and cassia oils, and a small quantity of a sulphonated oil.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded in that certain statements appearing on the labels of the bottles and cartons containing the said article and in the accompanying circular, regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be a remedy for gonorrhea and gleet, that it was especially prepared with a view of not only being used for gonorrhea but to act gently and effectively upon the kidneys and bladder, that it would reach the disease through the kidneys and bladder, that it would heal the mucous membranes, and that if in good condition satisfactory results would be obtained within reasonable time, whereas, in truth and in fact, the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On July 28, 1923, 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. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

11904. Adulteration and misbranding of minced clams. U. S. v. 272 Cases of Canned Clams and 263 Cases of Minced Clams. Decree ordering release of product under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 17199, 17323. I. S. Nos. 8322-v, 8348-v. S. Nos. W-1295, W-1338.)

On February 1 and March 6, 1923, respectively, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying the seizure and condemnation of 535 cases of canned clams, at Tacoma, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Polar Fisheries Co., from Snug Harbor, Alaska, in various consignments, namely, June 25, August 16, and September 11, 1922, respectively, and transported from the Territory of Alaska into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "10 Oz. Net Contents Far-North Ocean Clams (Minced) * * * Packed By Polar Fisheries Co. Alaska."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that excessive brine or liquor had been mixed and packed with and substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, "Clams (Minced)," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On May 29 and June 11, 1923, the Polar Fisheries Co., Seattle, Wash., and the Younglove Grocery Co., Tacoma, Wash., having theretofore appeared as claimants for respective portions of the property and having taken it down under bond to be relabeled, decrees of the court were entered discharging the bonds and ordering the delivery of the property to the respective claimants.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

11905. Adulteration and misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. 300 Sacks of Cottonseed Meal. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 17276. I. S. No. 3406-v. S. No. E-4305.)

On or about February 12, 1923, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, 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