

package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the packages.

On October 26, 1923, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$150.

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

11962. Misbranding of Ironglond tonic tablets. U. S. v. 1 Dozen Packages of Ironglond Tonic Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 17673. I. S. No. 8386-v. S. No. W-1399.)

On July 31, 1923, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, 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 1 dozen packages of Ironglond tonic tablets, at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Sanitary Products Co., from San Francisco, Calif., July 9, 1923, and transported from the State of California into the State of Oregon, 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 of pills containing an iron compound, strychnine, and material of animal origin, coated with sugar, starch, and calcium carbonate, colored with a red dye.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effect of the said article, (carton and pink circular) "Ironglond tonic tablets are for the up-building of the Genital Organs of both Male and Female * * * of Great Value in Restoring Youthful Vigor and Vitality to Weak, Run Down Nervous Men and Women," (carton) "Used For Sexual Debility—Lost Vitality * * * Nervousness—Asthenia Low Blood Pressure—Weaknesses Sexual Neurasthenia," (pink circular) "a rejuvenating tonic and gland body builder * * * If You Suffer From Sexual Debility Sexual Neurasthenia Asthenia Nervousness * * * Lost Vitality Run-Down Condition General Weaknesses, Etc. Take Ironglond Tonic Tablets * * * The Most Important Glands Are The Sex Glands * * * control the life energy * * * in both Male and Female. Every muscle, nerve and tissue is actuated by the tremendously powerful secretions from the sex glands. Depletion of the vital sex fluids always accompanies old age and debility * * * A Renewal of Strength, Especially to the Functioning of the Glands * * * for Low Vitality, loss of vigor and endurance in the overworked or abused male system. For Women: For weakened physical conditions, etc.," were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On October 31, 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.*

11963. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 1,000 Cases of Canned Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond to be sorted. (F. & D. No. 16916. I. S. No. 7877-v. S. No. W-1231.)

On November 10, 1922, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, 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 1,000 cases of canned salmon, at Astoria, Oreg., delivered for shipment from the State of Oregon into the State of Florida, alleging that the article had been sold, shipped, and consigned from Astoria, Oreg., by the Warrenton Clam Co., Astoria, Oreg., November 3, 1922, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Choice Columbia River * * * Salmon Contents 15½ Oz. Beaver Brand * * * Packed By D. Hansen Packing Co. Hammond, Oregon."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, and for the further reason that a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, salmon, had been substituted for normal salmon of good commercial quality.

On or about November 1, 1923, the Union Fishermen's Cooperative Packing Co., a corporation organized under the laws of Oregon, having appeared as

claimant for the property and consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$4,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that it be sorted under the supervision of this department, the bad portion disposed of to the Oregon State Fish Commission for fish food and the good portion released to the claimant.

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

11964. Adulteration of chloroform. U. S. v. 8 Cans of Chloroform. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 16539. S. No. E-4013.)

On June 30, 1922, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, 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 8 cans of chloroform, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Blairsville, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped from New York, N. Y., on or about May 11, 1922, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Chloroform * * * For Anesthesia."

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 said Pharmacopœia, official at the time of the investigation.

On April 24, 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.*

11965. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. v. Roy E. Stires. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 17527. I. S. Nos. 7550-v, 7649-v.)

On September 4, 1923, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Roy E. Stires, Atwood, Kans., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, in two consignments, namely, on or about October 10 and December 21, 1922, respectively, from the State of Kansas into the State of Colorado, of quantities of shell eggs which were adulterated.

Examination by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of 1,440 eggs from the consignment of October 10 showed that 107, or 7.43 per cent of those examined, were inedible eggs, consisting of black rots, white or mixed rots, moldy eggs, and spot rots. Examination by said bureau of 1,260 eggs from the remaining consignment showed that 297, or 23.57 per cent of those examined, were inedible eggs, consisting of black rots, mixed or white rots, moldy eggs, heavy spot rots, and light spot rots.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy and decomposed and putrid animal substance.

On October 8, 1923, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

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

11966. Misbranding of peaches. U. S. v. Albert J. Evans. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 14742. I. S. No. 610-t.)

On September 6, 1921, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Albert J. Evans, Hillsboro, Ga., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about July 22, 1920, from the State of Georgia into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of peaches in baskets which were misbranded.