

Digester Tankage * * * Manufactured By Darling & Company." The remainder of the article was labeled in part: "100 Pounds Darling's Hog Cents Digester Tankage * * * Manufactured By Darling & Company Union Stock Yards Chicago."

Examination of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained glass.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it contained an added deleterious ingredient, to wit, glass, which might render said article injurious to health.

On January 10, 1923, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

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

11211. Misbranding of H. H. H. Liniment. U. S. v. Robert L. Gifford (William Gifford & Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 12303. I. S. No. 7564-r.)

On November 30, 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 Robert L. Gifford, trading as William Gifford & Co., Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about November 15, 1918, from the State of Illinois into the State of Iowa, of a quantity of H. H. H. liniment which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "The Celebrated H. H. H. Liniment * * * Man and Beast * * * Wm. Gifford & Co. Propt's Chicago."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of ammonia, camphor, sassafras oil, soap, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the information for the reason that certain statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, borne on the bottle containing the article and in the accompanying circular, or on the bottle or accompanying circular, as the case might be, to wit, (bottle and circular) "For Rheumatism," "For * * * Neuralgia," "For * * * Diphtheria," "For * * * Sciatica," "For * * * Pleurisy," "For * * * Frost Bites, Burns * * * Headache * * * Toothache, Lamé Back * * * Corns," "For * * * Splent," (bottle) "For * * * Earache," "For * * * Bites of Insects," "For Spavins," "For * * * Ringbone," "For * * * Sweeney," "For Colic or Bots," (circular) "For * * * Lameness," "For * * * Sore Throat," "Directions For Using H. H. H. Liniment * * * Quinsey * * * Sick Headache * * * Kidney Complaint And Lumbago * * * Catarrh * * * Swollen Tonsils," falsely and fraudulently represented the article to be effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for rheumatism, neuralgia, diphtheria, sciatica, pleurisy, frostbites, burns, headache, toothache, lame back, corns, earache, bites of insects, lameness, sore throat, quinsey, sick headache, kidney complaint and lumbago, catarrh, swollen tonsils, spavins, ringbone, splent, sweeney, and colic or bots, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On February 1, 1923, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

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

11212. Misbranding of olive oil. U. S. v. Lawrence Greco (Greco Importing Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 13094. I. S. No. 11813-r.)

On November 30, 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 Lawrence Greco, trading as Greco Importing Co., Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about December 27, 1919, from the State of Illinois into the State of Wisconsin, of a consignment of olive oil which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Termini Imerese Finest Quality Olive Oil Contents $\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon."

Examination of 16 cans of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the average volume was 0.44 gallon.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Contents $\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon," borne on the cans containing the article, regarding the said article, was false and misleading in that it

represented that each of the said cans contained one-half gallon of the article, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that each of said cans contained one-half gallon of the said article, whereas, in truth and in fact, each of said cans did not contain one-half gallon of the article, but did contain a less amount. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On January 9, 1923, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

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

11213. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. v. John E. White and Tyler C. White (White & White). Pleas of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 14518. I. S. No. 377-t.)

On August 15, 1921, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against John E. White and Tyler C. White, copartners trading as White & White, Lenapah, Okla., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 28, 1920, from the State of Oklahoma into the State of Kansas, of a quantity of eggs which were adulterated. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "From White & White Lenapah, Okla."

Examination, by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department, of the 720 eggs in the shipment showed the presence of 104, or 14.44 per cent, of inedible eggs, consisting of mixed or white rots, heavy blood rings, blood rots, and chick rots.

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

On February 1, 1923, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

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

11214. Misbranding of Peterson's ointment. U. S. v. Peterson Ointment Co., Inc., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 14933. I. S. No. 5722-t.)

On September 6, 1921, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, 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 Peterson Ointment Co., Inc., a corporation, Buffalo, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about September 24, 1920, from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, of a quantity of Peterson's ointment which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Peterson's Ointment * * * Peterson Ointment Co. Inc. * * * Buffalo, N. Y."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was a vaseline ointment containing zinc oxid, tannin, carbolic acid, and camphor.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the information for the reason that certain statements regarding the therapeutic and curative effects of the said article, appearing on the labels of the boxes and cartons containing the same and in the accompanying circular, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for salt rheum, eczema, ringworm, scaly or itching symptoms of the skin, broken breasts, scald heads, old sores, ingrowing nails, frostbites, and all skin diseases, corns, bunions, catarrh, enlarged veins, ulcers and open running sores, cold on the chest, coughs and croup, chilblains, King Evil, poison ivy, varicose ulcers, old and running sores, itching, bleeding, blind or protruding piles, all scalp diseases, and sprains, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On November 24, 1922, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

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

11215. Adulteration and misbranding of color. U. S. v. 9 Pounds of Color. Default decree ordering the destruction of the product. (F. & D. No. 15875. S. No. E-3749.)

On January 16, 1922, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the