

and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Mt. Etna Brand * * * Concentrated Tomato * * * Packed By Thomas Page, Albion, N. Y."

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 vegetable substance.

On August 9, 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.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

11533. Misbranding of Dr. DeWitt's liver, blood, and kidney remedy and Dr. DeWitt's eclectic cure. U. S. v. 27 Bottles, et al., of Dr. DeWitt's Liver, Blood, and Kidney Remedy and 84 Bottles, et al., of Dr. DeWitt's Electric [Eclectic] Cure. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 16456, 16465. S. Nos. E-3975, E-3983.)

On June 27, 1922, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Florida, 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 41 bottles of Dr. DeWitt's liver, blood, and kidney remedy and 14 dozen bottles of Dr. DeWitt's electric [eclectic] cure, in part at Sumatra, Fla., and in part at Quintette, Fla., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the W. J. Parker Co., Baltimore, Md., in part on or about February 24 and in part on or about April 17, 1922, and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Florida, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The articles were labeled in part, respectively: (Eclectic cure) "Cure * * * for Cramps, Colic and Diarrhoea * * * Indigestion * * * Horse Colic," (carton) "Cure * * * for Indigestion, Diarrhoea, Cramps, Cramp Colic, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, &c. * * * Cholera Morbus * * * Rheumatism and pains generally * * * Sprains or Frosted Feet," (carton) (French and other foreign languages) "Cure for the relief of Pains of the Stomach and Intestines, Colics and intestinal Cramps and Diarrhoea," (circular) "Cure * * * for Indigestion, Diarrhoea, Cramps, Cramp Colic, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, &c. * * * spasmodic attacks * * * Swelling of the Stomach * * * Sprains * * * Horse Colic * * * Chicken Cholera;" (liver, blood, and kidney remedy) (bottle and circular) "Dr. DeWitts Liver, Blood and Kidney Remedy * * * Recommended for Relief of Diabetes, Inflammation of the Bladder, Malaria, General Debility, Pains Under Shoulder Blades, Back and Sides And Diseases arising from Derangement of the Kidneys and Liver," (carton labeled the same except no reference to diabetes and contained in addition) "Blood Purifier and for Kidney and Liver Diseases."

Analyses of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the liver, blood, and kidney remedy consisted essentially of magnesium sulphate, extracts of plant drugs, including senna and buchu, a trace of iodid, alcohol, and water, and that the eclectic cure consisted essentially of volatile oils, including peppermint and sassafras oils, spices, including capsicum and ginger, ether, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the above-quoted statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said articles were false and fraudulent since the articles contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On December 11, 1922, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

11534. Adulteration of chloroform. U. S. v. 32 Cans, et al., of Chloroform. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 16544, 16545, 16546, 16611, 16620, 16639. S. Nos. E-4017, E-4018, E-4020, E-4050, E-4053. E-4063.)

On July 12 and 20, 1922, respectively, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, 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 123 cans of chloroform, in

various lots at Altoona, Albion, Jeannette, Bedford, Blairsville, and Ridgway, Pa., respectively, alleging that the article had been shipped from New York, N. Y., between the dates of March 23 and May 26, 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."

Analyses of samples 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 chlorid, impurities decomposable by sulphuric acid, and chlorinated decomposition products.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libels 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 investigation.

On April 24, 1923, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

11535. Adulteration of chloroform. U. S. v. 18 Cans and 16 Cans of Chloroform. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 16634, 16635. S. Nos. E-4057, E-4062.)

On or about July 21 and August 3, 1922, respectively, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of South Carolina, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying the seizure and condemnation of 34 cans of chloroform, remaining in the original unbroken packages, in part at St. George and in part at Darlington, S. C., alleging that the article had been shipped from New York, N. Y., in part on March 15 and in part on March 20, 1922, and transported from the State of New York into the State of South Carolina, 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 libels 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.

On December 15, 1922, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

11536. Adulteration of chloroform. U. S. v. 183 Tins of Chloroform. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 16642. S. No. E-4066.)

On July 20, 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 183 tins of chloroform, at Erie, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped from New York, N. Y., on or about April 17, 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 investigation.