

On June 30, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7159. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. * * * v. 462 Boxes of Oranges. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 9763. I. S. No. 12682-r. S. No. E-1249.)

On February 19, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel of information, praying the seizure and condemnation of 462 boxes of oranges, at Boston, Mass., consigned on January 25, 1919, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Fay Fruit Co., Riverside, Cal., and transported from the State of California into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On February 28, 1919, Fred A. Russell, Boston, Mass., claimant, having filed a satisfactory bond in conformity with section 10 of the act, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be delivered to said claimant upon payment of the cost of the proceedings.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7160. Misbranding of Texas Wonder. U. S. * * * v. 36 Packages of Texas Wonder. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9617. I. S. No. 5622-r. S. No. C-1036.)

On January 21, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 36 packages of Texas Wonder, at Burlington, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 4, 1918, by E. W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Iowa, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (On carton) "The Texas Wonder, Hall's Great Discovery, for Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Diabetes, Weak and Lame Backs, Rheumatism, Gravel. Regulates bladder trouble in children," (in circular) "Louis A. Portner * * * testified he began using The Texas Wonder for stone in the kidneys * * * and tuberculosis of the kidneys * * *. He was still using the medicine with wonderful results and his weight had increased."

Analysis made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of oleoresin of copaiba, guaiac, rhubarb, turpentine, and alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements, borne on the carton and included in the circular accompanying the article, were false and fraudulent in that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On November 12, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7161. Misbranding of Septicide. U. S. * * * v. Septicide Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$300. (F. & D. No. 9864. I. S. Nos. 11748-p, 11843-p.)

On August 20, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, 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 Septicide Co., a corporation, Milwaukee, Wis., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about March 28, 1918, and June 10, 1918, from the State of Wisconsin into the States of Michigan and Illinois, respectively, of quantities of an article, labeled in part "Septicide," which was misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the preparation consisted essentially of a dilute aqueous solution containing respectively 0.17 gram and 0.26 gram of sulphur dioxide in 100 cc.

It was alleged in substance in the information that the article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements regarding the therapeutic and curative effects thereof, appearing on the labels of the bottles, falsely and fraudulently represented it as a preventive, treatment, remedy, and cure for old sores, scald head, sore nipples, milk leg, erysipelas, scrofula, face eruptions, eczema, and all skin diseases, cancer, wounds, burns and bruises, sore eyes, catarrh of the head, dyspepsia, catarrh of stomach, disorders of digestion, leucorrhoea, hemorrhoids, diphtheria, croup, bronchitis, coughs, quinsy and all throat diseases, la grippe and colds, diarrhoea, colic, dysentery or cholera morbus, and poison by ivy, diseases of the mouth, canker, dandruff and falling out of hair, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On November 7, 1919, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$300.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7162. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. 16 Cases, 192 Gallons, and 108 Gallons of Olive Oil. Consent decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. Nos. 9690, 9699, 9700. I. S. Nos. 14943-r, 13833-r, 13828-r, 13829-r, 13830-r. S. Nos. E-1238, E-1242, E-1240.)

On February 6, 1919, and February 11, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, 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 16 cases, 192 gallons, and 108 gallons of olive oil, consigned by A. Dimino, New York, N. Y., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Bangor, and Allentown, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 27, 1919, and February 5, 1919, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article in the 2 shipments on January 27, 1919, was labeled in part, "Finest Quality Olive Oil Extra Pure of Termini-Imerese