

and condemnation of 131 boxes of oranges, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 2, 1919, by the Redlands-Highlands Fruit Exchange, Redlands, Calif., and transported from the State of California into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On May 13, 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 be destroyed by the United States marshal, but if such merchandise could be disposed of for fertilizer or other similar or manufacturing purpose, other than for human or animal consumption, then it might be disposed of in such manner as might be found practicable.

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

**7336. Misbranding of A Texas Wonder. U. S. \* \* \* v. 136 Bottles of Texas Wonder. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10105. I. S. No. 5593-r. S. No. C-1185.)**

On April 28, 1919, 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 a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 136 bottles of A Texas Wonder, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Oklahoma City, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 3, 1919, by E. W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Oklahoma, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

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

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the packages and cartons containing it, and the labels and circulars, affixed to and enclosed with them, bore statements, to wit, "A Texas Wonder for Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Diabetes, Weak and Lame Backs, Rheumatism and Gravel. Regulates Bladder Trouble in Children," (circular testimony of Louis A. Portner) "\* \* \* began using the Texas Wonder for Stone in the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder and Tuberculosis of the Kidneys \* \* \* his urine contained 40% pus \* \* \* was still using the medicine with wonderful results and his weight had increased \* \* \*," regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof and of the ingredients and substances contained therein, which were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On October 16, 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 be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

**7337. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. \* \* \* v. 462 Cases of Oranges. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Good portion ordered released on bond. Unfit portion ordered destroyed. (F. & D. No. 10106. I. S. No. 7099-r. S. No. C-1151.)**

On April 5, 1919, 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 a libel for the seizure and

condemnation of 462 boxes of oranges, at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on March 22, 1919, by James Gentile & Co., Highland, Calif., and transported from the State of California into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On April 15, 1919, C. H. Weaver & Co., Chicago, Ill., claimants, having admitted the allegation of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be sorted under the supervision of a representative of this department, the portion found fit for human food to be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, and the unfit portion to be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

**7338. Adulteration of frozen eggs. U. S. \* \* \* v. 696 Cases of Frozen Eggs. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond.** (F. & D. No. 10107. I. S. No. 5635-r. S. No. C-1187.)

On April 29, 1919, 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 a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 696 cases of frozen eggs at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on December 11, 1918, by E. B. Higley Co., Mason City, Iowa, and transported from the State of Iowa into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On July 29, 1919, the said E. B. Higley Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product be examined under the supervision of a representative of this department, the portion found fit for human consumption to be released to said claimant, and the portion found unfit for human consumption to be released to said claimant to be used for manufacturing purposes only and not for human consumption.

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

**7339. Misbranding of butter. U. S. \* \* \* v. 70 Boxes of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond.** (F. & D. No. 10108. I. S. Nos. 16187-r, 16188-r. S. No. E-1331.)

On April 29, 1919, 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 a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 70 boxes of butter, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Savannah, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 14, 1919, by the Lexington Creamery Co., Lexington, Ky., and transported from the State of Kentucky into the State of Georgia, and charging