

plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight or measure.

On January 2, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, a decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and on February 24, 1920, it was ordered by the court that the product be relabeled "Cottonseed Oil Slightly Flavored with Olive Oil" and sold by the United States marshal.

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

7702. Adulteration and misbranding of compound pepper. U. S. * * * v. 22 Cases of Compound Pepper. Decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9574. I. S. No. 16232-r. S. No. E-1203.)

On January 14, 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 22 cases of compound pepper, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Savannah, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 8, 1918, by Hanley & Kinsella Coffee & Spice Co., St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Georgia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Net weight 6 pounds H & K Compound Black Pepper Hanley and Kinsella Coffee and Spice Co., St. Louis, Mo."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that capsicum and corn meal had been mixed and packed with the article so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in whole or in part for black pepper, which the article purported to be, said capsicum and corn meal having been mixed with the article in such a manner as to damage said pepper and to conceal the inferiority of said product.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Compound Black Pepper," borne on the labels, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser in that it represented that the said product was compound black pepper, whereas, in truth and in fact, said product was a mixture of black pepper, capsicum, and corn meal.

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

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

7703. Misbranding of Texas Wonder. U. S. * * * v. 36 Packages and 36 Packages of a Product Labeled "The Texas Wonder." Decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 9527, 9528. I. S. Nos. 16127-r, 16128-r. S. Nos. E-1171, E-1177.)

On December 9, 1918, 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 libels for the seizure and condemnation of 36 packages and 36 packages of a product, labeled "The Texas Wonder," remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Savannah, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 25, 1918, and October 14, 1918, by E. W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Georgia, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (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;" (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 of the product made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of oleoresin of copaiba, rhubarb, guaiac, an oil similar to oil of turpentine, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements, so appearing on said carton label and in said circular inclosed in said carton, were false and fraudulent in that said product consisted essentially of oleoresin of copaiba, rhubarb, turpentine, guaiac, and alcohol, and that said product contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed for said product in said labels and circulars.

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

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

**7704. Adulteration and misbranding of acid acetylsalicylic. U. S. * * *
v. 17 Cans of a Product Purporting to be Acid Acetylsalicylic.
Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F.
& D. No. 9565. I. S. No. 5876-r. S. No. C-1027.)**

On January 2, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Indiana, 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 17 cans of a product purporting to be acid acetylsalicylic, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Evansville, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 15, 1918, by Charles L. Huisling, Inc., acting for and on behalf of the Verandah Chemical Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Indiana, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "1000 (5 gr.) Acetylsalicylic Acid Tablets 'Aspirin' Verandah Chemical Co. Verandah Place, Brooklyn, N. Y."

Analysis of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the tablets contained approximately 0.29 grain of acetylsalicylic acid and 1.92 grains of salicylic acid per tablet.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance for the reason that the statement "Acetylsalicylic Acid Tablets 'Aspirin,'" borne on the label, was false and misleading in that said article was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the name of, another article, to wit, acetylsalicylic acid tablets, aspirin.

On January 2, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, a decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and on February 24, 1920, it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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