

released to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the filing of a bond in the sum of \$100, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product be relabeled.

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

8555. Misbranding of Injection Zip. U. S. * * * v. 11½ Dozen Bottles of Injection Zip. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10850. I. S. No. 13306-r. S. No. E-1652.)

On July 18, 1919, 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 for the seizure and condemnation of 11½ dozen bottles of Injection Zip, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article was shipped by the Baker-Levy Chemical Co., Indianapolis, Ind., on or about August 2, and September 12, 1918, and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of acetates and sulphates of lead and zinc, with small amounts of opium and berberine, in alcohol and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the following statements appearing on the bottles and cartons containing the article and in the accompanying circulars, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, to wit, (bottle) "Injection Zip * * * This injection is an excellent preparation and cannot produce stricture * * *," (carton) "Injection Zip * * *," (circular) "* * * for the treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet and Leucorrhœa * * * a tried preparation for the above diseases * * * Ladies troubled with Leucorrhœa will obtain a speedy relief * * *," were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On June 25, 1920, 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.

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

8556. Misbranding of Ludlum's Paste. U. S. * * * v. 1½ Dozen Packages of Ludlum's Paste. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10856. I. S. No. 13446-r. S. No. E-1629.)

On July 8, 1919, 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 for the seizure and condemnation of 1½ dozen packages of Ludlum's Paste, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Williams Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, on or about December 1, 1917, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of copaiba, cubebs, and oil of sassafras in a fatty base.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements appearing on the circulars accompanying the article,

regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, to wit, "Dr. Ludlum's Paste for Gonorrhœa and Complaints of the Organs of Generation. Dr. Ludlum's Paste for Gonorrhœa * * *," were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On June 25, 1920, 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.

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

8557. Misbranding of Texas Wonder. U. S. * * * v. 215 Bottles and 144 Bottles of Texas Wonder. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 10867, 10868. I. S. Nos. 7153-r, 7154-r. S. Nos. C-1379, C-1382.)

On July 18 and July 31, 1919, respectively, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee, 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 215 bottles and 144 bottles of Texas Wonder, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Nashville, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped by E. W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo., on or about May 2, and July 3, 1919, respectively, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Tennessee, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of copaiba, rhubarb, colchicum, turpentine, guaiac, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the cartons containing the article and the circulars accompanying the same contained certain statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effect thereof, to wit, (carton) "The Texas Wonder for Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Diabetes, Weak and Lame Backs, Rheumatism and Gravel. Regulates Bladder Trouble in Children," (circular, testimonial 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 per cent pus * * * was still using the medicine with wonderful results and his weight had increased * * *," which were false in that the product contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On March 26, 1920, 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.

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

8558. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. 12 Gallon Cans, 18 Half-gallon Cans, and 85 Quart Cans of Olive Oil. Judgment of dismissal. Product released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10901. I. S. No. 2958-r. S. No. W-455.)

On July 30, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of New Mexico, 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 12 gallon cans, 18 half-gallon cans, and 85 quart cans of olive oil, consigned by A. Giurlani & Bros., San Francisco, Calif., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Albuquerque, N. M., alleging that the article had been shipped May 21, 1919, and transported from the State of California into the