

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

State of New Mexico, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that Spanish olive oil had been substituted wholly or in part for Italian olive oil, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged in substance for the reason that the labels on the cans containing the article bore the following statements regarding the contents of said cans, to wit, "Olive Oil Superfine, Gaetano Giurlani Brand, Medaglie D'Oro Esposizioni Internaz Milano Torino, Olio Soprafino Puro D'Oliva Garantito Sotto Qualunque," which said statements were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser into believing that the contents of said cans were pure Italian olive oil, whereas, in truth and in fact, the contents of the said cans were not pure Italian oil, but were Spanish olive oil.

On November 25, 1919, A. Giurlani & Bros., San Francisco, Calif., having entered an appearance as claimant of the goods and petitioned the court for a dismissal of the cause, and having paid the costs of the proceedings and executed bond in the sum of \$170.70, in conformity with section 10 of the act, it was ordered by the court that the libel be dismissed and that the goods be delivered to said claimant after they had been relabeled.

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

8559. Misbranding of Gray's Ointment. U. S. * * * v. 71 Dozen Boxes of W. F. Gray's Genuine Ointment. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10919. I. S. No. 15545-r. S. No. E-1640.)

On or about August 8, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, 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 71 dozen boxes of W. F. Gray's Genuine Ointment, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Richmond, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped by W. F. Gray & Co., Nashville, Tenn., on or about July 19, 1919, and transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of Virginia, 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 linseed oil, saponifiable fat, beeswax, turpentine, and lead salts.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the circular accompanying the package containing the article bore the following statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effect thereof, to wit, "Gray's Ointment * * * For the relief of Mercurial and other Ulcers of long or short standing; * * * Scrofulous and other Tumors, including White Swellings, Sore Legs * * * Old or Fresh Wounds, Gunshot Wounds, * * * Swellings and Inflammations of all kinds; Rheumatic and other Pains; Scalds and Burns * * * Tetter on the head or any other part of the body; * * * Carbuncles, Cancerous Affections, Gangrene, Eruptions of all kinds * * * Dog, Snake, Spider, and other Poisonous Bites; Broken Breasts, Sore Nipples, * * * Weak Loins, Limbs, Muscles, Injured Spine, Sore Eyes, Swellings of all kinds; * * * Sore Throat * * * in Pleurisy and Pneumonia, it is unequalled; * * * Wind Galls, Sore Back, Cracked Heel, Fistula, and in fact almost every other External disease that afflicts man or brute. * * * For an Ulcer, Tumor or Eruption * * * In early stages of Inflammatory Rheumatism and Soreness about the Breast * * *," which said statements were false and fraudulent in that the said article did