

misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser into the belief that the article was pure apple cider vinegar, when it was not but was an apple waste vinegar. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article.

On July 11, 1921, 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. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**10629. Misbranding of Hooper's female pills. U. S. \* \* \* v. 31 Packages of \* \* \* Hooper's Female Pills. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13215. I. S. No. 6282-t. S. No. B-2481.)**

On August 18, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, 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 31 packages of Hooper's female pills, at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Horace B. Taylor Co., Philadelphia, Pa., on or about February 19, 1920, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New Jersey, 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 the pills consisted essentially of aloes and iron sulphate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing in the wrapper enclosing the same, "\* \* \* opening obstructions of the vessels \* \* \* cure of disorders peculiarly incident to the Female Sex \* \* \* remedy against those general complaints the Female Sex are subject to; \* \* \* cleanse, purify, and cause a free circulation of the blood, \* \* \* open those obstructions which Virgins are liable to, \* \* \* best \* \* \* for \* \* \* the irregularities, \* \* \* for the palpitation of the heart, giddiness, loathing of food, bad digestion, pains of the stomach, heating of the arteries of the neck, short breath \* \* \* scurvy \* \* \* should be taken by all women at the age of forty-five \* \* \* to prevent those disorders that usually attend them at that time. \* \* \* sovereign remedy \* \* \* in all hypochondriac, hysterick, or vapourish disorders, \* \* \* strengthen the nerves, \* \* \* for \* \* \* obstruction of \* \* \* courses \* \* \* continue their use until the end is answered \* \* \*," were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On July 11, 1921, 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. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**10630. Misbranding of Warner's Knoma oil. U. S. \* \* \* v. The Warner Remedy Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$200 and costs. (F. & D. No. 8106. I. S. No. 12923-1.)**

On April 30, 1917, 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 an information against the Warner Remedy Co., a corporation, Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, on or about February 9, 1916, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, from the State of Illinois into the State of Ohio, of a quantity of Warner's Knoma oil which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was composed essentially of linseed oil, camphor, and ether.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the information for the reason that certain statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing on the label of the can containing the same, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective as a remedy for treating diseases of germ origin affecting horses and other animals, as a remedy for lung fever, catarrhal fever, distemper, pink eye, and heaves, and as a preventive of epidemics, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On October 16, 1919, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and on October 25, 1921, the court imposed a fine of \$200 and costs.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**10631. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. \* \* \* v. 70 Cases \* \* \* of Tomato Catsup. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 8642. I. S. No. 3309-p. S. No. E-928.)**

On November 28, 1917, the United States attorney for the Middle 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 70 cases, each containing 6 cans, of tomato catsup, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Scranton, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Leslie Sauce Co., New York, N. Y., on or about November 13, 1917, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Pride Of Long Island Brand Tomato Catsup \* \* \* Manufacturers The Garret Bergen Co. \* \* \* New York and Bridgeton, N. J. \* \* \*."

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

On July 2, 1921, 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. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**10632. Adulteration and misbranding of Wood's special concentrated sweetener. U. S. \* \* \* v. 3 Cans, et al, of Wood's Special Concentrated Sweetener. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 12995, 13053. I. S. Nos. 9877-r, 7451-t, 9350-r. S. Nos. E-2412, E-2443.)**

On July 6 and 20, 1920, respectively, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 8 cans of Wood's special concentrated sweetener, at Asbury Park and Long Branch, N. J., respectively, alleging that the article had been shipped by the W. B. Wood Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., on or about June 11 and 25, 1920, respectively, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of New Jersey, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Wood's Special Concentrated Sweetener. \* \* \* W. B. Wood Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that saccharin had been mixed and packed with the article so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, to wit, saccharin, which might render it injurious to health.

Misbranding was alleged in substance for the reason that the statement on the label of the can containing the article, "\* \* \* Special Concentrated Sweetener 500," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, in that it represented the article as being 500 times sweeter than sugar, when it was not. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article.

On July 11, 1921, 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.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**10633. Misbranding of Vigoron. U. S. \* \* \* v. 42 Dozen Bottles of \* \* \* Vigoron. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13330. I. S. No. 10060-t. S. No. W-667.)**

On August 18, 1920, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the