

by representing that the article was 500 times sweeter than sugar, when it was not, and for the further reason that the article was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, food sweetener.

On March 31, 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.

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

9344. Misbranding of King's Star Crown Brand Pills. U. S. * * * v. 57 Packages of King's Star Crown Brand Pills. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13710. I. S. No. 5382-t. S. No. E-2764.)

On September 22, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Rhode Island, 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 57 packages of King's Star Crown Brand Pills, consigned by the Northern Drug Co., Duluth, Minn., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Providence, R. I., alleging that the article had been shipped from Duluth, Minn., on or about March 13, 1920, and transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of Rhode Island, 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 oil of pennyroyal and aloes.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the following statements appearing in the circular accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, " * * * Delayed Menstruations * * * immediately preceding the expected appearance of the menstrual flow, take two pills at night * * * Painful Menstruations * * * take one * * * for six nights prior to the reappearance of the flow. Irregularities. Where the menses are not regular * * * Dr. King's Star Crown Brand Pills are invaluable. Take one * * * three times daily for four or five days preceding the expected appearance of the menstrual period," were false and fraudulent since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On March 31, 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.

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

9345. Adulteration and misbranding of salad oil. U. S. * * * v. 4 Gallon Cans and 46 Quart Cans of Alleged Salad Oil * * *. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13978. I. S. Nos. 5227-t, 5228-t. S. No. E-2890.)

On November 30, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Rhode Island, 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 4 gallon cans and 46 quart cans of salad oil, consigned by Ventoura & Begani, New York, N. Y., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Providence, R. I., alleging that the article had been shipped from the City of New York on or about October 13 and September 23, 1920, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Rhode Island, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Olio La Viva Italia Brand Superior In Quality, Purity, Economy & Flavor To Olive Oil * * * Net Contents 1 Gallon" (or "1 Quart") "Ventoura & Begani New York U. S. A. * * *."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that soya bean oil with a slight trace of cottonseed oil had been mixed and packed with, and substituted wholly or in part for, the article.