

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

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the following statements regarding the curative effect of the said article, appearing on the carton in which the bottles containing the article were inclosed and in an accompanying circular, to wit, (carton) “* * * A Remedy For Kidney and Bladder Troubles Weak and Lame Backs, Rheumatism and Gravel. Regulates Bladder Trouble in Children * * *,” (circular headed “Read Carefully”) “In cases of Gravel and Rheumatic troubles it should be taken every night in 25-drop doses until relieved,” were false and fraudulent in that the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On November 17, 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.

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

9594. Adulteration of sauerkraut. U. S. * * * v. 60 Barrels of Sauerkraut * * *. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 12395. I. S. No. 24757-r. S. No. C-1929.)

On May 3, 1920, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, 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 60 barrels, more or less, of sauerkraut, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped by Morris Keinin, Newark, N. Y., on or about December 19, 1919, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Ohio, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On August 10, 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.

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

9595. Adulteration and misbranding of sirup vinegar. U. S. * * * v. 55 Barrels * * * of Alleged Sirup Vinegar. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 12418. I. S. No. 24758-r. S. No. C-1935.)

On May 13, 1920, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, 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 55 barrels, more or less, of alleged sirup vinegar, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Vernon D. Price Co., Allegheny, Pa., on or about March 27, 1920, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Ohio, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, “* * * Syrup Vinegar Reduced to 40 grain Guaranteed.”

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that excess water had been mixed and packed with, and substituted wholly or in part for, sirup vinegar, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, “Syrup Vinegar,” when applied to a product composed of vinegar and water, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On August 16, 1920, the Vernon D. Price Co., Allegheny, Pa., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

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

9596. Misbranding of Arthur's, Leslie's, and Thomas' emmenagogue pills. U. S. * * * v. 10 Packages * * * of Arthur's * * *, 10 and 11 Packages * * * of Leslie's * * *, and 10 Packages * * * of Thomas' Emmenagogue Pills. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 13520, 13668. I. S. No. 457-t. Inv. Nos. 23510, 23511, 23512. S. Nos. C-2398, C-2487.)

On August 26 and September 10, 1920, respectively, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, 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 10 packages of Arthur's, 10 packages and 11 packages of Leslie's, and 10 packages of Thomas' emmenagogue pills, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Hugo and Tulsa, Okla., respectively, alleging that the articles had been shipped by the Palestine Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo., September 23 and December 26, 1919, respectively, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Oklahoma, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that all three products were pills containing aloes, ferrous sulphate, and plant extractives, coated with calcium carbonate and sugar.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, to wit, (box label) " * * * Emmenagogue Pills recommended for Ammenorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea and other Menstrual Troubles. * * * Beginning Treatment * * * Before The Regular Monthly Period. * * * Continue * * * Until Relief Is Obtained," were false and fraudulent in that the said articles contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed.

On November 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 products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

9597. Misbranding of Bick's nerve tonic. U. S. * * * v. 11 Packages and 10 Packages * * * of Bick's Nerve Tonic. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 13640, 13676. I. S. No. 458-t. Inv. No. 23514. S. Nos. C-2472, C-2490.)

On September 10, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, 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 11 packages and 10 packages of Bick's nerve tonic, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Hugo and Tulsa, Okla., respectively, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Palestine Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo., on or about September 23 and December 26, 1919, respectively, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Oklahoma, 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 two preparations, brown tablets and