

rheumatism, gravel, and bladder trouble, stone in the kidneys and tuberculosis of the kidneys, when, in truth and in fact, the article was not in whole [or in part] composed of, and did not contain, ingredients or medicinal agents which would have the therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On February 27, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

6963. Misbranding of American Hog Remedy. U. S. * * * v. 9 Packages of American Hog Remedy. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9469. I. S. No. 10833-r. S. No. C-1011.)

On November 27, 1918, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, 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 9 packages of American Hog Remedy, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Lawrence, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 24, 1917, by the American Remedy Co., Tiffin, O., and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Kansas, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "American Hog Remedy, a Concentrated Remedy for Swine, Fully Guaranteed by the American Remedy Company, Tiffin, Ohio, Recommended for Hog Cholera and Swine Plagues, Inflammatory and all Contagious Diseases peculiar to Swine. Cures and Prevents Cholera. Give from two to three tablespoonsful of American Hog Remedy three times a day for each hog."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed it to consist essentially of charcoal, salt, ferrous sulphate, magnesium sulphate, and finely ground organic material.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the label, hereinbefore set forth, regarding the therapeutic or curative effects of the article, was false and fraudulent in that said label was applied to the article knowingly and in reckless and wanton disregard of its truth or falsity so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to the purchaser thereof, and create in the minds of the purchasers the impression and belief that said article, compound, or mixture was in whole or in part composed of or contained ingredients or medicinal agents effective, among other things, to produce the therapeutic effect claimed for it on the label on said packages, when, in truth and in fact, it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects so claimed for it.

On January 17, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

6964. Misbranding of A Texas Wonder Hall's Great Discovery. U. S. * * * v. 140 Bottles of A Texas Wonder Hall's Great Discovery. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9470. I. S. No. 5991-r. S. No. C-1015.)

On or about November 27, 1918, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Alabama, 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 140 bottles of A Texas Wonder Hall's Great Discovery, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Montgomery,

Ala., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about November 12, 1918, by E. W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Alabama, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (On carton) "Texas Wonder. Hall's Great Discovery for Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Diabetes, Weak and Lame Backs, Rheumatism. Dissolves Gravel, Regulates Bladder Trouble in Children." (In circular) "Louis A. Portner * * * testified he began using The Texas Wonder for stone in the kidneys * * * and tuberculosis of the kidneys * * *. He was still using the medicine with wonderful results and his weight had increased."

Examination of a previous sample by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed it to consist essentially of oleoresin of copaiba, rhubarb, turpentine, guaiac, and alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statements, borne on the cartons and circulars, as above set forth, were false and fraudulent in that the product contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed for it on the carton and circular.

On March 26, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

6965. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. S. F. Zaloom & Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$150. (F. & D. No. 9473. I. S. No. 9261-p.)

On April 10, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against S. F. Zaloom & Co., a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about November 27, 1917, from the State of New York into the State of Michigan, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Lucca Olive Oil," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Examination of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Average net contents of 3 cans.....	1 pint 15 fluid ounces.
Average shortage (fluid ounces).....	1
Average shortage (per cent).....	3.0
Halpen test for cottonseed oil: Positive.	

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, an oil other than olive oil, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower and reduce and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for olive oil, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Olio D'Oliva De Angelo Brand," "Lucca Olive Oil Product of Italy," and " $\frac{1}{4}$ Gall. Net Content," borne on the cans containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and misleading in that they represented that the article was pure olive oil, that it was a foreign product, to wit, olive oil produced in Lucca, in the kingdom of Italy, and that each of said cans contained $\frac{1}{4}$ gallon net of the article, and