

7677. Misbranding of Pratts Hog Cholera Specific. U. S. v. 6 Pails * * *
of Pratts Hog Cholera Specific. Default decree of condemnation,
forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9674. I. S. No. 5711-r. S. No.
C-1049.)

On February 5, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Indiana, 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 6 pails, each containing 12 pounds of a product, labeled in part "Pratts Hog Cholera Specific," remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Logansport, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 31, 1918, by the Pratt Food Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., from its branch office at Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Indiana, and charging misbranding under the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Blood purifier Hog Cholera is never known when Pratts Hog Cholera Specific is used. It is a positive preventative and unless the hog is in the last stages of the disease if properly used, it will positively cure it. * * * For disease In case of any disease among the hogs follow same directions as given for Hog Cholera as Pratts Hog Cholera Specific is a sure remedy for Thumps, Diphtheria, Scours, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Apoplexy."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of fenugreek, charcoal, sulphur, sodium chlorid, and unidentified plant material.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the foregoing statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the product, were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed.

On January 2, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, a default decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7678. Adulteration and misbranding of santal oil. U. S. v. 8 Boxes * * *
of Santal Oil. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and de-
struction. (F. & D. No. 9678. I. S. No. 5886-r. S. No. C-1054.)

On February 6, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Indiana, 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 8 boxes, each containing 100 capsules of a product, labeled in part "Santal Oil," remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Indianapolis, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 4, 1918, by the Evans Drug Mfg. Co., Greensburg, Pa., and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Indiana, and charging adulteration and misbranding under the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "100 Soluble Elastic Capsules Guaranteed Weather-Proof and Non-Collapsible Santal Oil East India 10 Min. R. Each Capsule Contains Sandalwood Oil 10 Min. East India Evans Drug Mfg. Co. Incorporated Soft Capsules Greensburg, Pa."

Analysis of a sample of the product made by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the average contents of 50 capsules was 8.1 minims of a mixture of santal oil with approximately 74 per cent of cottonseed oil.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, and did not comply with the tests therein laid down, and for the further reason that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statements above quoted were false and misleading in that the product was an imitation of, and offered for sale under the name of, another article.

On January 2, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, a default decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and on February 24, 1920, it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7679. Adulteration and misbranding of orange-julep sirup. U. S. v. $\frac{1}{2}$ Barrel, Containing a Product Purporting to be Orange-Julep Sirup. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10024. I. S. No. 7923-r. S. No. C-1150.)

On April 12, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Indiana, 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrel, containing a product purporting to be orange-julep sirup, remaining unsold in the original unbroken package at Columbus, Ind., said article having been shipped on or about March 12, 1919, by the Southern Fruit Julep Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Indiana, and charging adulteration and misbranding under the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Howel's Orange-Julep Sirup Non-intoxicating Artificially Colored Contains $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% Benzoate of Soda" (design of oranges on branch with flowers and the words "Trade Mark Howel's Orange-Julep") "Made From Fresh Ripe Fruit Southern Fruit Julep Company. Fort Worth, Texas—Chicago, Illinois—Atlanta, Ga."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel in substance for the reason that an artificially colored product composed of sugar sirup and water had been substituted for a product made from fresh ripe oranges, which the article purported to be, and said article was artificially colored in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was labeled and branded as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof into believing that the product in said $\frac{1}{2}$ barrel was pure orange-julep sirup when, in fact, said product was an imitation of pure orange-julep sirup, and for the further reason that said product was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, orange-julep sirup. Further misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and correctly stated on the outside of the barrel in terms of weight or measure.

On January 2, 1920, no claimants having appeared for the property, a default decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*