

gonorrhœa, bladder troubles, frequent urination, and inflammation, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On March 26, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, a decree 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.*

**8090. Adulteration and misbranding of aspirin. U. S. \* \* \* v. 6 Cans of Acetylsalicylic Acid Tablets Aspirin. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 9977. I. S. No. 5523-r. S. No. C-1132.)

On April 8, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin, 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 cans of Acetylsalicylic Acid Tablets "Aspirin," remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Ashland, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 27, 1918, by the Verandah Chemical Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Wisconsin, and charging adulteration and misbranding under the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "1000 (5 gr.) Acetylsalicylic Acid Tablets 'Aspirin' Verandah Chemical Co., Verandah Place, Brooklyn, N. Y."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the tablets consisted essentially of salicylic acid, talc, milk sugar, and starch, with traces of acetylsalicylic acid.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the article was a mixture composed chiefly of salicylic acid, talc, lactose, and corn-starch, with little or no acetylsalicylic acid, and their strength and purity fell below the professed standard or quality under which the said acetylsalicylic acid or aspirin tablets were sold.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the article was an imitation of, and was sold under the name of, another article, to wit, "1000 (5 gr.) Acetylsalicylic Acid Tablets 'Aspirin,'" and that said statement was false and misleading and calculated to deceive and mislead the purchasers thereof, in that it falsely represented that the article was acetylsalicylic acid or aspirin, whereas, in truth and fact, it was not.

On October 16, 1919, 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.

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

**8091. Misbranding of BRSCO. U. S. \* \* \* v. 18 Dozen Bottles of So-called BRSCO. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 9993. I. S. No. 5947-r. S. No. C-1137.)

On April 4, 1919, 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 18 dozen bottles of so-called BRSCO, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Wichita, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 8, 1919, by the Brsco Medicine Co., Nowata, Okla., and transported from the State of Oklahoma into the State of Kansas, and charging misbranding under the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "Brsco For the Treatment of Tuberculosis in its Early Stages, Bronchitis, Spanish Influenza, Asthma and Ordinary Coughs and Colds;" (carton) "Brsco For the Treatment of Tuberculosis in its Early Stages, Bronchitis, Spanish Influenza, Hay Fever, Lagrippe, Asthma, and

ordinary Coughs and Colds;" (circular) "Fine for La Grippe, Spanish Influenza, Asthma, and Hay Fever."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of a mixture of white mineral oil, turpentine, and creosote, with an aqueous solution containing gum acacia, sugar, and a small amount of hypophosphites and alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statements regarding the therapeutic and curative effects thereof, appearing on the labels of the bottles and cartons, and in the circulars, as aforesaid, were false and fraudulent in that they were applied to said article knowingly and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity, so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to the purchaser and create in the mind of the purchaser the impression and belief that the product was in whole or in part a compound containing ingredients or medicinal agents effective and capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed for it on the labels of the bottles and carton and in the circulars, when, in truth and in fact, said article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effect so claimed.

On September 22, 1919, 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.

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

**8092. Misbranding of Hinkle Capsules. U. S. \* \* \* v. 30 Packages of So-Called Hinkle Capsules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10017. I. S. No. 6883-r. S. No. C-1145.)**

On April 12, 1919, 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 30 packages of so-called Hinkle Capsules, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Atchison, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 26, 1918, by the Hinkle Capsule Co., Mayfield, Ky., and transported from the State of Kentucky into the State of Kansas, and charging misbranding under the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Hinkle Capsules."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of powdered cubebs, copaiba, small amounts of cannabis indica, pepsin, and probably santal oil.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, appearing on the labels and in the circulars accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented the article as effective for the treatment of gonorrhœa, gleet, leucorrhœa, and kidney and bladder affections, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On October 13, 1919, 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.

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

**8093. Misbranding of cracked cottonseed feed. U. S. \* \* \* v. Jacksonville Cotton Oil Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 10050. I. S. No. 19135-p.)**

On July 24, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District