

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements appearing on the cartons enclosing, the folder accompanying, and on the labels of the packages containing the article, regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was effective as a remedy for cholera, worms, scours, cough, and thumps in hogs, and as a powerful internal germicide, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not effective.

On January 3, 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.

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

S176. Misbranding of Milks Emulsion. U. S. * * * v. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dozen Bottles, Large Size, and 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dozen Bottles, Small Size, of Milks Emulsion. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11400. I. S. No. 15145-r, 15146-r. S. No. E-1806.)

On or about October 11, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Delaware, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying for the seizure and condemnation of a certain quantity of an article, labeled in part "Milks Emulsion," remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Wilmington, Del., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 23, 1919, by the Milks Emulsion Co., Terre Haute, Ind., and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Delaware, 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 essentially of petrolatum, with small amounts of glycerin, sugar, and methyl salicylate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel in that certain statements on the label on the bottle containing, and in the booklets accompanying the article, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, falsely and fraudulently represented the article to be effective as a remedy for dyspepsia, indigestion, catarrh of the stomach and bowels, bronchial asthma, catarrhal croup, bronchitis, coughs due to sore throat, pneumonia, and incipient consumption; to strengthen the digestive organs, enrich the blood, and increase the flesh; to give relief in curable throat, lung, stomach, and bowel troubles, clean and heal the afflicted parts and enable the machinery of the body to do its work properly, thus restoring strength and flesh and contributing to perfect health; in the ills of children to build up their system, enrich their blood, improve the appetite, strengthen the throat, lungs, and stomach, and to relieve and prevent catarrhal croup, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not effective.

On December 20, 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.

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

S177. Misbranding of Uro-Lisina Johnson. U. S. * * * v. 3 Dozen Bottles of Uro-Lisina. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11412. I. S. No. 17070-r. S. No. E-1776.)

On October 14, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, 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 3 dozen bottles of Uro-Lisina Johnson, remaining in the

original unbroken packages at Ponce, P. R., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 22, 1919, by the Logan Pharmacal Co., Philadelphia, Pa., and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the Territory of Porto Rico, 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 hexamethylene tetramine, phosphoric and salicylic acids, and powdered plant material.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded so as to mislead and deceive the purchaser or purchasers thereof for the reason that certain statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of said article, appearing on the carton of the bottle, on the label, and in the circular accompanying said article, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective as a specific for rheumatism, the bladder, arthritis, gout, cystitis, incontinence of the urine, urethral irritation and affections of the genito-urinary tract, as the ideal diuretic treatment for all enfeebled conditions of the genito-urinary tract, as one of the quickest dissolvents of uric acid accretions, preventing decomposition of phosphates and the formation of renal calculi, as the ideal specific for the bladder, arthritis, gout, cystitis, incontinence of the urine, irritation of the urethra and general affections of the genito-urinary tract, as a specific for the kidneys, the bladder, arthritis, gout, and affections of the urinary passage in general, as useful with most brilliant results in stone, hepatic affections coexisting with jaundice, etc., as an energetic vesical antiseptic and renal antiseptic, for pyelitis, purulent bacillary inflammation of the prostate and also in the uric acid diathesis, as well as in certain forms of enuresis or prostatic irritation, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On November 28, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the product, 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.*

8178. Adulteration and misbranding of vanilla extract and vanilla flavor.

U. S. * * * v. 825 Dozen 4-Ounce Bottles, More or Less, 12 Gallon Bottles, More or Less, 12 Quart Bottles, More or Less, and 6 Dozen Pint Bottles, More or Less, All Labeled in Part, "Pure Extract of Vanilla and Pure Flavor of Vanilla." Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released under bond. (F. & D. No. 11479. I. S. No. 8777-r. S. No. C-1550.)

On October 28, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of a certain quantity of an article, labeled in part "Pure Extract of Vanilla" and "Pure Flavor of Vanilla," remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at East St. Louis, Ill., consigned by Schroeder Grocer Prod. Co., St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article was shipped on or about September 6, 1919, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Analysis of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of dilute extract of vanilla.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel in that a substance, to wit, dilute extract of vanilla, had been mixed and packed with the article so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part for the article.