

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.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in that the article was labeled and branded so as to be false and misleading and to deceive and mislead the purchaser. Further misbranding was alleged in that the article was an imitation of, and offered for sale under the distinctive names of, "Vanilla Extract" and "Vanilla Flavor."

On November 24, 1919, C. H. Osier, claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to the claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the filing of a bond, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

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

S179. Adulteration and misbranding of vanilla and vanillin. U. S. * * * v. 23½ Gross of 3-Ounce Bottles, More or Less, Labeled in Part, "Pure Vanilla and Vanillin." Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 11480. I. S. No. 8450-r. S. No. C-1551.)

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 Vanilla and Vanillin," 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 had been 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 a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained little, if any, vanilla extract, and that it was composed essentially of a dilute alcoholic solution of vanillin and coumarin, colored with caramel.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in that the product was an imitation of vanilla extract, containing vanillin and coumarin and very little, if any, vanilla extract. Further adulteration was alleged in that a solution of vanillin and coumarin had been mixed and packed with the article so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength. Further adulteration was alleged in that the article had been colored with caramel in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in that the article was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, "Pure Vanilla and Vanillin."

On November 24, 1919, C. H. Ozier, claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to the claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the filing of a bond, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

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

S180. Adulteration and misbranding of orange flavor. U. S. * * * v. 7 Dozen 3-Ounce Bottles, More or Less, Labeled in Part, "Pure Orange." Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 11481. I. S. No. 8792-r. S. No. C-1552.)

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