

8691. Misbranding of Texas Wonder. U. S. * * * v. 1 Gross Bottles and 12 Dozen Bottles * * * of Drug Products. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 12393, 12394. I. S. Nos. 9697-r, 9695-r. S. Nos. C-1926, C-1927.)

On July 16, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying the seizure and condemnation of 1 gross bottles and 12 dozen bottles of drug products, at Houston, Tex., shipped April 5 and March 26, 1920, alleging that the article had been shipped by G. Nash, St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Texas, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled: (Carton) "Texas Wonder. Contains 43% alcohol before diluted. 5% after diluted. * * * for Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Diabetes, Weak and Lame Backs, Rheumatism, Gravel, Regulates Bladder Trouble in Children. One small bottle is 2 month's Treatment. Price \$1.25 per bottle. E. W. Hall, Sole Manufacturer, St. Louis, Mo.;" (circular) "In cases of gravel and rheumatic troubles it should be taken every night in 25 drop doses until relieved."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of copaiba, rhubarb, colchicum, guaiac, turpentine, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the above-quoted statements on the carton and in the circular accompanying the article, regarding the curative or therapeutic effect thereof, were false and fraudulent in that said drug or medicine contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative or therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On October 16, 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.*

8692. Misbranding of Linonine. U. S. * * * v. 307 Bottles, 34 Dozen Bottles, 90 Dozen Bottles, 36½ Dozen Bottles, 29 Dozen Bottles, and 36 Dozen Bottles * * * Linonine. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. Nos. 12392, 12397, 12398, 12399, 12400, 12414. I. S. Nos. 57-r, 58-r, 59-r, 60-r, 61-r, 62-r, 63-r, 64-r. S. Nos. E-2088, E-2089, E-2090, E-2097, E-2098, E-2117.)

On May 4, 5, and 11, 1920, 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 libels praying the seizure and condemnation of 307 bottles, 34 dozen bottles, 90 dozen bottles, 36½ dozen bottles, 29 dozen bottles, and 36 dozen bottles of Linonine, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Kerr Chemical Co., Danbury, Conn., between December 15, 1919, and March 11, 1920, and transported from the State of Connecticut into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Large and small bottles) "Pulmonary Diseases, Consumption, Chronic Coughs * * * Chronic Bronchitis, the After Effects of La Grippe, Wasting Diseases, Rickets, Scrofula, Whooping Cough, Rheumatic and Strumous Diseases, General Debility, Etc. * * * Linonine is Unsurpassed as a Strengthener, Builder, Blood Renewer, and for Affections of the Throat and Lungs;" (cartons, large size

only) "Linonine * * * uses * * * Pulmonary Diseases, Consumption, Chronic Coughs * * * Chronic Bronchitis, the After Effects of La Grippe, Wasting Diseases, Rickets, Scrofula, Whooping Cough, Rheumatic and Strumous Diseases, General Debility, Etc. * * * Linonine is Unequalled as a Strengtheners, Builder, Blood Renewer, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs * * * the emulsion of linseed oil * * * a most efficient remedy for expectorant coughs * * * in the most chronic forms of the disease * * * prophylactic against emphysema * * * A remedy * * * in the asthmas which have a history of sequence to pertussis or measles. * * * in the treatment of a phthisis in patients who cannot take cod liver oil, particularly in those who have much bronchitis. * * * change the secretion from the * * * small adhesive, yellowish pellicle which causes such severe coughing in chronic bronchial catarrh, to the secretion which the patients themselves will easily describe as loose and easy."

Analysis of sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of an emulsion composed essentially of linseed oil, oils of cinnamon and eucalyptus, methyl salicylate, and glycerin.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the above-quoted statements appearing on the cartons and bottles, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent as the article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On October 18 and 28, 1920, the said Kerr Chemical Co., claimant, having admitted the truth of the allegations of the libels and consented to decrees, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product might be released to said claimant upon payment of all costs of the proceedings and the execution of bonds in the aggregate sum of \$1,545, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the said claimant relabel the goods in a manner satisfactory to this department.

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

8693. Misbranding of Linonine. U. S. * * * v. 17½ Dozen Large and 27½ Small Bottles, 5 Dozen Large and 4 Dozen Small Bottles, 8 Dozen Large and 6 Dozen Small Bottles, and 12 Dozen Large and 6 Dozen Small Bottles of Linonine. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 12401, 12402, 12403, 12404. I. S. Nos. 402-r, 13244-r, 13245-r. S. Nos. E-2093, E-2095, E-2096.)

On May 6, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels of information, praying the seizure of 17½ dozen large and 27½ small bottles, 5 dozen large and 4 dozen small bottles, 8 dozen large and 6 dozen small bottles, and 12 dozen large and 6 dozen small bottles of Linonine, at Worcester and Boston, Mass., consigned by the Kerr Chemical Co., Danbury, Conn., between January 8 and April 3, 1920, alleging that the article had been transported from the State of Connecticut into the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 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 an emulsion composed essentially of linseed oil, oils of eucalyptus and cinnamon, methyl salicylate, and glycerin.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libels of information for the reason that the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effect, (bottle labels) "Pulmonary Diseases, Consumption, Chronic Coughs, Chronic Bronchitis, the After Effects of La Grippe, Wasting Diseases, Rickets,