

Regulates Bladder Trouble in children * * *," (circular) "Read Carefully Special Directions * * * The Texas Wonder Hall's Great Discovery * * * in * * * Gravel and Rheumatic Troubles it should be taken every night in 25-drop doses until relieved * * *," which were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effect claimed.

On January 6, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, a decree was entered by the court ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

SS93. Adulteration and misbranding of extracts of vanilla and lemon. U. S. * * * v. 24 1-Quart Bottles of Alleged Extracts of Vanilla and Lemon. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11921. I. S. Nos. 626-r, 627-r. S. No. E-1960.)

On or about February 10, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina, 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 24 1-quart bottles (12 1-quart bottles each) of extracts of vanilla and lemon, at Edenton, N. C., alleging that the articles had been shipped by The Twin City Mfg. Co., Norfolk, Va., on or about July 24, 1919, and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of North Carolina, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The articles were labeled in part, respectively, "Extract of Vanilla" (or "Lemon") "Virginia Brand Pure Flavoring Extracts Certified Colors * * * Manufactured by Twin City Mfg. Co., Inc., Norfolk, Virginia."

Adulteration of the articles was alleged in the libel for the reason that they were diluted so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect their quality and strength.

Misbranding was alleged in substance for the reason that the above-quoted statements were false and misleading in that they represented that the articles were pure extracts of vanilla or lemon flavoring, when, in truth and in fact, they were not. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the articles were food in package form, and the quality [quantity] of the contents thereof was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the packages.

On April 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.*

SS94. Misbranding of Dr. LeGear's Hog Prescription. U. S. * * * v. 10 Packages, 23 Pails, 2 Cases, and 1 Case of Dr. LeGear's Hog Prescription. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 12065, 11919. I. S. Nos. 16518-r, 16520-r. S. Nos. E-1920, E-1946.)

On or about January 10 and February 9, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 10 packages, 23 pails (24 pounds each), 2 cases (12 cartons each), and 1 case of sample cartons of Dr. LeGear's Hog Prescription, a portion of which was at New Bern, N. C., and the remainder at Elizabeth City, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Dr.

L. D. LeGear Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo., on or about January 20 and December 3, 1919, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of North Carolina, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Dr. LeGear's Hog Prescription * * * The Worm Expeller Good for many cases of so-called Cholera in Hogs, such as Diarrhœa, Bowel Troubles, Kidney Worms, etc. For Diarrhœa, Dysentery and other Bowel Troubles resembling Cholera. For Kidney Worms or Paralysis. To Prevent Disease."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of a mixture of magnesium sulphate, ferrous sulphate, sodium chlorid, charcoal, American wormseed, and mill screenings.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the above-quoted statements were false and fraudulent and were applied to said articles so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to the purchasers thereof that the article was in whole or in part an effective remedy for the purpose for which it was recommended, when, in truth and in fact, it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On May 1 and April 20, 1920, respectively, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were 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.*

8895. Adulteration of cheese. U. S. * * * v. 50 Cheeses. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 12228. I. S. No. 16523-r. S. No. E-2000.)

On or about March 3, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina, 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 50 cheeses, at Edenton, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped by Charles Syer & Co., Norfolk, Va., on or about December 30, 1919, and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of North Carolina, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On April 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.*

8896. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. * * * v. 1,121 Cases of Canned Salmon. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 12456. I. S. No. 381-r. S. No. E-2147.)

On May 17, 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 a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 1,121 cases, each case containing 48 cans, of canned salmon, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 7, 1919, and transported from the District of Columbia into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Hall's