

reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article had been mixed in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding was alleged in substance for the reason that the labels of the cans containing the article bore certain statements, designs, and devices regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, as follows, "Finest Quality Table Oil Insuperabile \* \* \* Termini Imerese Type," together with a design showing natives gathering olives from an olive tree and the use of the Italian language, not corrected by the statement at the bottom of the label in small, inconspicuous type, "Cottonseed Oil Slightly Flavored With Olive Oil," and the statement "One Quart," which were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article purported to be a foreign product when not so; for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article; and for the further reason that it was in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the quantity stated was not correct.

On October 1, 1921, 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 relabeled and sold by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**10060. Adulteration and misbranding of vinegar. U. S. \* \* \* v. 14 Barrels of Vinegar. Decree ordering release of product under bond. (F. & D. No. 9135. I. S. No. 11922-p. S. No. C-930.)**

On July 9, 1918, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas, 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 14 barrels of vinegar, at Paragould, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Wallace-McLean Vinegar Co., Memphis, Tenn., on or about March 21, 1918, and transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of Arkansas, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Wallace-McLean Vinegar Co., Memphis, Tenn., Elko Brand Vinegar \* \* \*."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that distilled vinegar or added acetic acid had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article had been artificially colored in a manner whereby its inferiority to genuine vinegar was concealed.

Misbranding was alleged in substance for the reason that the statement in the labeling thereof, to wit, "[Vinegar] Reduced By Water To 4%," was false and misleading and deceived the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, vinegar.

On November 26, 1918, Chas. F. McLean having filed a claim and answer to the libel, praying permission to take the product down under bond, judgment of the court was entered ordering that the product be released to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$250, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**10061. Adulteration of grape flavor. U. S. \* \* \* v. W. B. Wood Mfg. Co., a Corporation. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 12814. I. S. No. 7576-r.)**

On September 29, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the W. B. Wood Mfg. Co., a corporation, St. Louis, Mo., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about April 11, 1919, from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of grape flavor which was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Soluble Emulsion Concord Grape Flavor \* \* \* Sole Manufacturers W. B. Wood Mfg. Co. Saint Louis, Missouri, \* \* \*"

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was a mixture of vegetable gum, sugar, and water, artificially colored and artificially flavored.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that an imitation product composed of a vegetable gum, sugar, and water, artificially colored and artificially flavored, had been substituted for soluble emulsion Concord grape flavor, which the said article purported to be. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article was a product inferior to soluble emulsion Concord grape flavor, to wit, a product composed of a vegetable gum, sugar, and water, prepared in imitation of, and artificially colored and flavored so as to simulate the appearance and the flavor of, soluble emulsion Concord grape flavor and in a manner whereby its inferiority to soluble emulsion Concord grape flavor was concealed.

On November 1, 1921, a plea of nolo contendere to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**10062. Misbranding of Hall's Texas Wonder. U. S. \* \* \* v. 20 Bottles of \* \* \* Hall's Texas Wonder. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13000. I. S. No. 3522-r. S. No. W-624.)**

On July 3, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, 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 20 bottles of Hall's Texas Wonder, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped by E. W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo., on or about March 13, 1920, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Oregon, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) " \* \* \* A Remedy For Kidney and Bladder Troubles Weak and Lame Backs, Rheumatism and Gravel. Regulates Bladder Trouble in Children. \* \* \* "; (circular headed "Read Carefully") " \* \* \* 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 of copaiba, guaiac, extracts of rhubarb and colchicum, an oil similar to turpentine oil, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements appearing upon the cartons containing the said article and in the accompanying circular, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, were false and fraudulent in that the said article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and remedial effects claimed.

On November 23, 1921, 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.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**10063. Misbranding of Bethesda spring water. U. S. \* \* \* v. 25 Cases of Bethesda Spring Water. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13095. I. S. No. 8293-r. S. No. C-2050.)**

On July 26, 1920, the United States attorney for the Western District of Michigan, 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 25 cases of Bethesda spring water, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Grand Rapids, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Bethesda Mineral Spring Co., Waukesha, Wis., on or about November 17, 1919, and transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Michigan, 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 chiefly of the bicarbonates of calcium and magnesium and sulphate of magnesium, with smaller amounts of other constituents.