

the article was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article.

On August 20 and 30, 1921, respectively, the George Van Camp & Sons Co., Westfield, Ind., having filed its claim for the property, judgments were entered finding the product to be misbranded and liable to condemnation and forfeiture, and it was ordered by the court that the said product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bonds in the aggregate sum of \$1,500, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that it be relabeled as "Naga Uzura Kidney Beans."

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

**10124. Adulteration and misbranding of gelatin. U. S. \* \* \* v. W. B. Wood. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$20 and costs. (F. & D. No. 12329. I. S. No. 5682-r.)**

On December 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 W. B. Wood, St. Louis, Mo., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about August 15, 1918, from the State of Missouri into the State of Iowa, of a quantity of gelatin which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the product was glue and not gelatin and that it contained excessive amounts of copper and zinc.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it contained certain added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, to wit, copper and zinc, which might render the said article injurious to health. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that a substance, to wit, glue, had been substituted in part for gelatin, which the article purported to be, and for the further reason that copper, zinc, and glue had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower and reduce and injuriously affect its quality and strength.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, gelatin.

On November 1, 1921, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$20 and costs.

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

**10125. Misbranding of Hall's Texas Wonder. U. S. \* \* \* v. 3 Dozen Bottles of Hall's Texas Wonder. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 12921. I. S. No. 9340-r. S. No. C-1987.)**

On or about June 18, 1920, 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 3 dozen bottles of Hall's Texas Wonder, at Helena, Ark., consigned on or about June 9, 1920, alleging that the article had been shipped by E. W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Arkansas, 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 copaiba, guaiac resin, 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 following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, to wit, (carton) " \* \* \* A Remedy for Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak and Lame Backs, Rheumatism and Gravel. Regulates Bladder Trouble in Children," (circular) " \* \* \* In cases of Gravel and Rheumatic troubles it should be taken every night in 25-drop doses until relieved," were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On April 26, 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.*