

10182. Misbranding of Hall's catarrh medicine. U. S. * * * v. One Gross Packages and Two Gross Packages of * * * Hall's Catarrh Medicine. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 14013, 14071. I. S. Nos. 10158-t, 10159-t. S. Nos. W-812, W-815.)

On or about December 14, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 3 gross packages of Hall's catarrh medicine, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., consigned by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped from Toledo, Ohio, on or about August 20 and November 15, 1920, respectively, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Colorado, 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 potassium iodid, bitter plant extractives, sugar, alcohol, and water, flavored with cardamom.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the labels of the bottles containing the article and the carton and booklet accompanying the same bore statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, in part as follows, (carton) "Hall's Catarrh Medicine * * *," (bottle) "Hall's Catarrh Medicine * * * valuable in the treatment of Catarrh * * *," (booklet) "Hall's Catarrh Medicine For Catarrh of the Nasal Cavity, Catarrh of the Ear, Throat, Stomach, Bowels or Bladder. * * * a Blood Purifier * * *," which statements were false and fraudulent in that the said article was not a medicine for catarrh, was not valuable in the treatment of catarrh, was not a blood purifier, and contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing any of the effects claimed.

On December 22, 1921, 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.

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

10183. Misbranding of Hall's catarrh medicine. U. S. * * * v. 144 Bottles * * * of Hall's Catarrh Medicine, et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 11560, 14063, 14064, 14065, 14066, 14067. I. S. No. 15187-r. Inv. Nos. 19596, 19597, 19598, 19599, 19600. S. Nos. E-1902, E-2930, E-2931, E-2932, E-2933, E-2934.)

On December 16, 1919, and December 15, 1920, respectively, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 82½ dozen bottles of Hall's catarrh medicine, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 27, 1919, and June 15, October 28, and November 4, 18, and 20, 1920, respectively, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Pennsylvania, 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 potassium iodid, bitter plant extractives, sugar, alcohol, and water, flavored with cardamom.

The allegations in the libels with reference to the false and fraudulent statements as to the curative and therapeutic effect of the said article, appearing in the labeling thereof, are substantially the same as those set forth in detail in Notice of Judgment No. 10065, to which reference is made.

On January 5 and 17, 1922, respectively, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the property be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

10184. Misbranding of Euca-Mul. U. S. * * * v. 29 Sixteen-Ounce Bottles of * * * Euca-Mul. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 14383. Inv. No. 27891. S. No. E-3084.)

On February 1, 1921, 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, and on February 7, 1921, an amended libel, for the seizure and condemnation of 29 sixteen-ounce bottles of Euca-Mul, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Edw. G. Binz Co., Los Angeles, Calif., on or about November 8, 1920, and transported from the State of California 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: (Bottle) "Euca-Mul Binz * * * Croup, Bronchitis Bronchial Asthma Tuberculosis Whooping Cough And Other Throat And Lung Affections" Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ to one teaspoonful as needed * * * Man'd by Edw. G. Binz Company * * * Los Angeles, Cal."; (circular) "* * * Will * * * relieve any kind of cough; will relieve all chronic coughs, and will arrest paroxysms in whooping cough; * * * For Whooping Cough * * * Use * * * and * * * you will control the whooping cough in a short time. Consumption In this trouble, use Euca-Mul * * * for the effect in the disease, regardless of the cough, * * * Asthma This disease should be treated with Euca-Mul, * * * Croup * * * Euca-Mul will be appreciated in this disease. * * * The persistent use of Euca-Mul brings the best result * * *"

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of an emulsion of eucalyptus oil, reducing sugar, glycerin, gum, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel, as amended, for the reason that the above-quoted statements appearing on the bottle labels and in the circular accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effect thereof, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On March 15, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and on December 29, 1921, it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

10185. Adulteration of coal-tar color. U. S. * * * v. 1 Pound * * * of Coal-Tar Color. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 14982. I. S. No. 6591-t. S. No. E-3213.)

On June 6, 1921, 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 pound of coal-tar color, remaining unsold in the original unbroken package at New Rochelle, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the W. B. Wood Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., on or about March 11, 1921, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "W. B. Wood Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., Warranted * * * Complies with all requirements Quality Color * * * #510 Yellow * * *."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that sodium chlorid and sodium sulphate had been mixed and packed with and substituted in part for the said article, and for the further reason that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, arsenic, which might render the said article injurious to health.

On November 17, 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.*

10186. Misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. 27 Cans * * * of Olive Oil. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 15016. I. S. No. 6624-t. S. No. E-3403.)

On July 7, 1921, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, 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 27 cans of olive oil, remaining unsold at Paterson, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Lyriotakis Bros., New York, N. Y., on or about April 28, 1921, and transported from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act,