

reduce and injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted in part for olive oil, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the Campagna brand was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Italian Product Pure Olive Oil * * * Tuscany, Italy * * * Net Contents One Full Gallon," borne on the cans containing the article, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and misleading in that they represented that the said article was an Italian product, to wit, an olive oil produced in Tuscany, in the kingdom of Italy, and that each of the said cans contained one gallon net of the article, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was an Italian product, to wit, an olive oil produced in Tuscany, in the kingdom of Italy, and that each of the said cans contained one gallon net of the article, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not an Italian product but was a product composed in whole or in part of oil or oils other than Italian olive oil, and each of said cans did not contain one gallon net of the said article. Misbranding of the Tripolitania brand was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Net Contents Full Gallon," "Olio Sopraffino Qualita Superiore," and "Olio Finissimo * * * Olive Oil," borne in large type on the cans containing the article, not corrected by the statement, "Cotton Seed And," borne in inconspicuous type on the said cans, together with the designs and devices of Italian shields, crowns, and medals, appearing on said cans, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and misleading in that they represented that the said article was olive oil, that it was a foreign product, to wit, an olive oil produced in the kingdom of Italy, and that each of said cans contained one gallon net of the article, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not olive oil but was a mixture composed in large part of cottonseed oil, it was not a foreign product, to wit, an olive oil produced in the kingdom of Italy, but was a domestic product, to wit, an article produced in the United States of America, and each of said cans did not contain one gallon net of the article but did contain a less amount. Misbranding was alleged with respect to both brands of the article for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On February 19, 1923, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$60.

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

11395. Misbranding of Jad brand salts. U. S. v. 19 Dozen Packages, et al., of Jad Brand Salts. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 16972, 16973, 16974, 16975. I. S. Nos. 4029-v, 4030-v, 4031-v, 4045-v. S. Nos. C-3830, C-3831, C-3832, C-3833.)

On November 16, 1922, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, 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 54½ dozen packages of Jad brand salts, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Milwaukee, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Wyeth Chemical Co., Detroit, Mich., between the dates of June 2 and September 20, 1922, and transported from the State of Michigan into the State of Wisconsin, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton and bottle) "* * * possessing Antacid, Anti-Rheumatic, Kidney Diuretic * * * Stomach Sweetening, and Anti-Lithic properties;" (bottle, additional) "To assist in flushing the Kidneys and thereby increasing elimination of urinous waste products such as uric acid and urea, take a tablespoonful * * * and put it in a half glass of hot or cold water and drink while effervescing, each morning before breakfast. * * * Besides its beneficial action upon the Kidneys, it also assists in keeping * * * the stomach sweet." A portion of the said article was further labeled in part: (Booklet) "Jad Salts For Relief of the Kidneys * * * The formula of Jad Salts is plainly stated on the label, so that the intelligent man or woman can see if it is adapted to the ailment or condition from which relief is sought. There is used in its preparation the natural fruit salts from grapes and lemons, and these are combined with lithium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate and potassium bicarbonate for their antilethic value and neutralizing effects. * * * The object of flushing the kidneys with Jad Salts is to aid Nature in getting rid of any excess of uric acid or acid waters that may have accumulated in the blood, partly as the result of overindulgence in meat diet or the taking of two

[too] little physical exercise. Every vigorous man and woman needs such treatment now and then, if for no other reason [than] to keep the eliminative organs in a healthy state. The mere taking of physic will not accomplish this. Jad Salts is just the medicine to use in all such cases. For Rheumatic Twinges If you have headache, dizziness, backache, rheumatic twinges, or pains in your joints or in the muscles of the body or limbs, try a few doses of Jad Salts. You will be happy over the result and your bodily condition will be improved. If your urine is scanty, high-colored, or loaded with sediment after standing overnight, try a few days' treatment with Jad Salts."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of citric and tartaric acids, sodium bicarbonate, sodium phosphate, sodium chlorid, and very small amounts of hexamethylenetetramine, lithium carbonate, and potassium bicarbonate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the above-quoted statements appearing in the labeling were false and fraudulent since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On December 28, 1922, 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.*

11396. Misbranding of Jad brand salts. U. S. v. 257 Dozen Bottles and 94½ Dozen Bottles of Jad Brand Salts. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 16918, 16976, 16977, 16978, 16979. I. S. Nos. 8029-v, 8030-v, 8031-v, 8032-v, 8033-v. S. Nos. W-1229, W-1239, W-1240, W-1241, W-1242.)

On November 13 and 15, 1922, respectively, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels, and on December 15, 1922, an amendment to one of the said libels, praying the seizure and condemnation of 351½ dozen bottles of Jad brand salts, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Wyeth Chemical Co., from Detroit, Mich., between the dates of June 22 and September 22, 1922, and transported from the State of Michigan into the State of California, 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 citric and tartaric acids, sodium bicarbonate, sodium phosphate, sodium chlorid, and very small amounts of hexamethylenetetramine, lithium carbonate, and potassium bicarbonate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the following statements appearing on the labels of the bottles and cartons containing the said article and in the accompanying booklet, regarding its curative and therapeutic effect, (carton) "* * * possessing Antacid, Anti-Rheumatic, Kidney Diuretic * * * Stomach Sweetening, and Anti-Lithic properties," (bottle) "* * * possessing Antacid, Anti-Rheumatic, Kidney Diuretic * * * Stomach Sweetening, and Anti-Lithic properties * * * To assist in flushing the Kidneys and thereby increasing elimination of urinous waste products such as uric acid and urea, take a tablespoonful * * * and put it in a half glass of hot or cold water and drink while effervescing, each morning before breakfast. * * * Besides its beneficial action upon the Kidneys, it also assists in keeping * * * the stomach sweet," (booklet) "Jad Salts For Relief of the Kidneys * * * The formula of Jad Salts is plainly stated on the label, so that the intelligent man or woman can see if it is adapted to the ailment or condition from which relief is sought. There is used in its preparation the natural fruit salts from grapes and lemons, and these are combined with lithium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate and potassium bicarbonate for their antilethic value and neutralizing effects * * * The object of flushing the kidneys with Jad Salts is to aid Nature in getting rid of any excess of uric acid or acid waters that may have accumulated in the blood, partly as the result of overindulgence in meat diet or the taking of two [too] little physical exercise. Every vigorous man and woman needs such treatment now and then, if for no other reason than to keep the eliminative organs in a healthy state. The mere taking of physic will not accomplish this. Jad Salts is just the medicine to use in all such cases. For Rheumatic Twinges If you have headache, dizziness, backache,