

regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article which were false and fraudulent in that they represented that the article was effective in the treatment, cure, or prevention of catarrh, hay fever, inflammations, irritations, or ulcerations of the mucous membranes or linings of the nose, throat, stomach, and urinary organs, for unnatural discharges of the urinary organs, inflamed, ulcerated, itching conditions of the skin and mucous membrane or linings of the mouth, nose, throat, eye and ear, inflammation of the eye, cystitis, gastritis, catarrh of the stomach, hemorrhoids, piles, throat troubles, gonorrhœa, gleet, chronic gonorrhœa, stricture, folliculitis, gonorrhœal prostatitis, spermatorrhœa, bubo, gonorrhœal cystitis, balanitis, inflammation or swelling of a lymphatic gland of the groin, leucorrhœa, whites, catarrh of the vagina, and certain other diseases, whereas the drug was not capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On June 17, 1919, 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. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7291. Adulteration and misbranding of gelatin. U. S. \* \* \* v. 1 Drum of Gelatin. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 10274. I. S. No. 7827-r. S. No. C-1219.)

On May 15, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, 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 drum of gelatin, remaining unsold in the original unbroken package at Owatonna, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 16, 1919, by the W. B. Wood Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled "Gelatine 25 lbs. Net."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that glue had been substituted wholly or in part for gelatin, which the article purported to be, and for the further reason that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, to wit, copper and zinc, which might render the article injurious to health.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Gelatine," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article.

On October 28, 1919, 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. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7292. Adulteration and misbranding of gelatin. U. S. \* \* \* v. 2 Barrels of Gelatin. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 10275. I. S. No. 7828-r. S. No. C-1220.)

On May 15, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, 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 2 barrels of gelatin, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Albert Lea, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 1, 1919, by the W. B. Wood Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., and transported

from the State of Missouri into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that glue had been substituted wholly or in part for gelatin, which the article purported to be, and for the further reason that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, to wit, copper and zinc, which might render the article injurious to health.

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

On October 28, 1919, 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. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7293. Misbranding of olive oil. U. S. \* \* \* v. 117 Quarts of Olive Oil. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10276. I. S. No. 14992-r. S. No. E-1395.)**

On May 14, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, 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 117 quarts of olive oil, consigned by N. S. Monahos & Co., New York, N. Y., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 16, 1919, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Extra Fine Pure Olive Oil Monaho's Olio di Oliva Puro Termini Imerese. Net Contents 1 Quart."

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the 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 in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that the statement borne on the label of the package containing the article, to wit, "Net Contents 1 Quart," was false and misleading in that examination showed that the package did not contain 1 quart.

On July 11, 1919, the said N. S. Monahos & Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered; and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$100, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product be relabeled under the supervision of a representative of this department.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7294. Adulteration of oysters. U. S. \* \* \* v. Westchester Fish Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$5. (F. & D. No. 10286. I. S. No. 14317-r.)**

On July 30, 1919, 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 an information against the Westchester Fish Co., a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 24, 1918, from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, of a quantity of oysters which were adulterated.