

or about June 28, 1920, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Nebraska, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "lb. 1 net W. B. Wood Mfg. Co. * * * St. Louis, Mo Purple."

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

On April 17, 1924, 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.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

12320. Adulteration of coal tar color. U. S. v. 1 Pound Can of Coal Tan (Tar) Color. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 14707. I. S. No. 12109-t. S. No. C-2958.)

On April 9, 1921, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 1 pound can of coal tan (tar) color, at Falls City, Nebr., consigned by the W. B. Wood Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped from St. Louis, Mo., on or about February 28, 1921, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Nebraska, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "lb 1 net W. B. Wood Mfg Company * * * St. Louis Mo * * * Red."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that sodium chloride and sodium sulphates had been mixed and packed with and substituted wholly or in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article contained nonpermitted dye and excess arsenic, sulphates, and salt product and an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, arsenic, which might render it injurious to health.

On April 17, 1924, 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.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

12321. Misbranding of Doan's kidney pills. U. S. v. 227 Dozen Packages of Doan's Kidney Pills. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 18038. I. S. No. 19925-v. S. No. C-4201.)

On Nov. 21, 1923, 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 praying the seizure and condemnation of 227 dozen packages of Doan's Kidney Pills, at St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped by Foster Milburn Co. from Buffalo, N. Y., on or about October 29, 1923, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Minnesota, 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 the pills consisted essentially of potassium nitrate, ground *uva ursi* leaves, a trace of a volatile oil such as turpentine or juniper oil, a resin, starch, sugar, and talc, coated with starch, sugar, and talc.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the following statements regarding the article's therapeutic effects, (box and wrapper label) "Kidney Pills * * * Acting directly on the * * * Urinary system * * *," (circular, in English) "Kidney Pills * * * There are certain trades in which, * * * Those following such trades are * * * subject to kidney troubles. In such cases, if these pills are indicated, * * * increase the dose * * * when relief is noticed the dose may be reduced * * * A good medicine," (circular, in Magyar, Swedish, and German) "If you work hard or if you perform indoor work or any kind of work which strains the kidneys increase the dose," (circular, in Bohemian) "If you work hard or in closed quarters or if you perform work which affects the kidneys increase the use of the pills," (circular, in Italian and Dano-Norwegian) "If you do hard work, indoor work, or any kind of work which fatigues the kidneys