

tion and Treatment of all Diseases of Germ Origin Affecting Horses and Cattle, Prevents and Removes Congestion—the one disease; dispels fever and Inflammation and other complications most promptly and effectually with no Bad After Effect. Strengthens the Heart. For the Treatment of Chills, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Shipping Fever, Distemper, Catarrhal Fever, Enteric Fever, Influenza and Complications, Spasmodic and Flatulent Colic, Inflammation of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, or Bladder; Indigestion, etc. * * * Remedy. Seriousness of the case * * * fever * * *. Continue administering by the mouth until a satisfactory temperature is induced. In acute ailments, quickest and most economical results are obtained by liberal use of 'Giles' at the start. Coughs, Colds * * * Colic * * * Chills * * * as a Tonic Conditioner. For loss of appetite, nervous indigestion, impaired wind, palpitation or weakness, give constitutional treatment of two or three 2-ounce doses per day and rectal injection once a day. It should be applied as promptly as possible to the injured part or to the immediate vicinity of internal trouble. To the chest and sides; to the abdomen between the legs in bowel, kidney, and bladder affections; to strains and bruises, liberally with considerable friction; to fresh wounds sparingly to antiseptise; to the seat of abscesses on oakum well saturated; to the coronet in case of soreness in the feet by means of a soaking boot and oakum; in the eye full strength by means of a small, soft sponge (care being taken to get it well into the eye) and liberally to the throat in case of sore throat; well rubbed in. Be sure that the part is dry before applying and use no water in connection with it under any circumstances. Remedy * * * benefiting another, but strengthens the entire system * * * Conditioner."

On August 22, 1928, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered finding the product adulterated and misbranded, and it was ordered by the court that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

16080. Adulteration and misbranding of Odol. U. S. v. 19 Dozen Bottles of Odol. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 22952. S. No. 1003.)

On August 3, 1928, 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 praying seizure and condemnation of 19 dozen bottles of Odol, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by the Odol Corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from New York, N. Y., on or about May 11, 1928, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of alcohol (78 per cent), salol, and water, flavored with volatile oils, including peppermint oil. Bacteriological examination showed that in the dilution mentioned in the directions for use the article did not destroy common disease-producing bacteria within five minutes.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, viz: "Antiseptic * * * Europe's leading antiseptic * * * Highly effective * * * Germ-destroying liquid such as Odol."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements upon the label were false and misleading: "Antiseptic * * *. For nearly forty years Odol has been Europe's leading antiseptic * * *. It is * * * highly effective. Use Odol * * * especially at night before retiring. While sleeping germs do their most destructive work." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "For the * * * Mouth, Throat, and Breath. The world's famous * * * Healing * * * Mouthwash * * *. It Purifies * * *. Prevention of pyorrhea—sore and bleeding gums—sore throat—mouth ulcer—Purifying the Breath * * * for the mouth and throat * * *. They do not reach the gums, inner cheeks, tongue, throat, and many other corners, crevices, and cavities, commonly referred to as germ incubators. These parts need a germ-destroying, lasting, soothing liquid such as Odol. Most germs of disease enter the body thru the mouth. Protect and keep it clean with Odol—Health's best safeguard * * *. While sleeping germs do their most destructive work."

On August 30, 1928, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the production be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

16081. Adulteration and misbranding of crabapple jelly, grape jelly, and cherry preserve. U. S. v. White Gate Products Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$120. (F. & D. No. 22582. I. S. Nos. 7392-x, 7395-x, 7396-x.)

On or about October 22, 1928, 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 White Gate Products Co., a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, from the State of New York into the State of Virginia, on or about May 12, 1926, of quantities of crabapple jelly and grape jelly, and on or about May 14, 1926, and October 18, 1926, respectively, of quantities of cherry preserve, which said products were adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled in part: "Pure Crabapple Jelly (or "Pure Grape Jelly" or "Pure Cherry Preserve") The White Gate Products Co., N. Y. C."

Adulteration of the crabapple jelly and the grape jelly was alleged in the information for the reason that acidified pectin jellies deficient in fruit juice had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect the quality and strength of the said articles and had been substituted in part for pure crabapple jelly and pure grape jelly, respectively, which the articles purported to be. Adulteration was alleged with respect to the said crabapple jelly and grape jelly for the further reason that they were mixed and colored in a manner whereby damage and inferiority were concealed. Adulteration of the cherry preserve was alleged for the reason that a substance, to wit, added acidified pectin jelly, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for pure cherry preserve, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, "Pure Crabapple Jelly," "Pure Grape Jelly," and "Pure Cherry Preserve," borne on the glass jars containing the respective articles, were false and misleading in that said statements represented that the articles were pure crabapple jelly, pure grape jelly, or pure cherry preserve, as the case might be, and for the further reason that the articles were labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that they were pure crabapple jelly, pure grape jelly, or pure cherry preserve, as the case might be, whereas they were not; but the said crabapple jelly and grape jelly were products composed in part of acidified pectin jelly deficient in fruit juice, and the said cherry preserve was a product composed in part of added acidified pectin jelly. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the articles were imitations of and were offered for sale under the distinctive names of other articles.

On November 19, 1928, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$120.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

16082. Misbranding of tomato catsup. U. S. v. 18 Cases of Tomato Catsup. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 22956. I. S. No. 01928. S. No. 1024.)

On August 3, 1928, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 18 cases of tomato catsup, remaining unsold in the original packages at Des Moines, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Morgan Packing Co., from Austin, Ind., on or about June 23, 1928, and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Iowa, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "Scott Co. Brand Tomato Catsup, Morgan Packing Co., Austin, Ind."

It was alleged in substance in the libel that artificial coloring was present in the article, and that it was misbranded in that the designation "Tomato Catsup" was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.