Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "The '3 Days' Cure * * * Gonorrhœa and Gleet * * * The '3 Days' Cure Co., Washington, D. C."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of 2 preparations, a liquid consisting essentially of an aqueous solution of zinc sulphate and boric acid, and capsules containing powdered cubebs and balsam of copaiba.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that on the label on the bottle containing, and in the paper wrapper around the carton enclosing the article, were the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effect thereof, (bottle) "The '3 Days' Cure for Men * * * In Gonorrhœa and Gleet * * * ," (wrapper) "* * * reliable remedy for Gonorrhœa and Gleet * * *," which were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On October 15, 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.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8531. Adulteration of pork and beans. U. S. * * * 350 Cases of Pork and Beans. Product ordered released on bond upon payment of costs by claimant. (F. & D. No. 7563. I. S. No. 4535-1. S. No. E-662.)

On or about July 6, 1916, the United States attorney for the Northern District of West Virginia, 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 350 cases, each containing 24 cans, of pork and beans, consigned by Hart Bros., Saginaw, Mich., arriving on or about April 27, 1916, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Wheeling, W. Va., alleging that the article had been transported from the State of Michigan into the State of West Virginia, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that it contained 11 per cent of partly decomposed beans, and that it was unfit for use as food.

On June 29, 1919, Hart Bros., Saginaw, Mich., claimants, having entered an appearance, judgment was rendered ordering the release of the product to said claimants upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of $500, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned that the goods be not disposed of contrary to the provisions of said Food and Drugs Act.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8532. Adulteration of tomato pulp. U. S. * * * v. 150 Cans of Tomato Pulp. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 8547. I. S. No. 8728-p. S. No. C-751.)

On November 2, 1917, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, 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 150 cases of tomato pulp, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by R. Respanti, Cleveland, Tenn., on or about September 8, 1917, and transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed and putrid vegetable substance.

On November 19, 1917, R. Respanti, Cleveland, Tenn., claimant, filed an answer to the libel. On January 10, 1920, the case having been previously called and the claimant having defaulted, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*