

the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 2, 1920, by Adolph Goldmark & Sons, New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that said product consisted in whole or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On April 8, 1920, the L. Cohen Grocery Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that as much of the product as was fit for food (194 sacks) be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a satisfactory bond, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

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

**7896. Misbranding of Ring's Rose Injection. U. S. \* \* \* v. 15 Bottles of Ring's Rose Injection. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 10371. I. S. No. 12931-r. S. No. E-1427.)

On May 21, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, 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 15 bottles of Ring's Rose Injection, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., consigned on or about January 18, 1919, by Charles L. Huisling, New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding under the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the product made by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of lead and zinc, acetates and sulphates, alcohol, and water perfumed with oil of rose.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, appearing on the labels and in the circulars accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was a treatment, remedy, and cure for gonorrhœa, gleet, whites, and all improper discharges of the sexual organs in male and female, cutaneous diseases, stricture, venereal sores, cutaneous eruptions, pimples, sun burns, and prickly heat, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On May 10, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, a default decree 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.*

**7897. Misbranding of Pabst's Okay Specific. U. S. \* \* \* v. 12 Dozen Bottles and 12 Dozen Bottles of Pabst's Okay Specific. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 10083, 10084. I. S. Nos. 2423-r, 2752-r. S. Nos. W-309, W-310.)

On April 23, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, 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 12 dozen bottles and 12 dozen bottles of Pabst's Okay Specific, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that 6 dozen bottles of the article had been shipped on September 28, 1918, 6 dozen bottles on November 18, 1918, and 12 dozen bottles on December 11, 1918, by the Pabst Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the

State of Illinois into the State of California, and charging misbranding under the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Pabst's O. K. Okay Specific (O. K. trade mark) Alcohol 24 per cent Pabst Chemical Co. Chicago, Ill."

Analyses of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of balsam of copaiba, oleoresin of cubebs, plant extractives including buchu and uva ursi, and alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in both of the libels for the reason that the statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, appearing on the labels and in the circulars accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was a treatment, remedy, and cure for gonorrhœa, gleet, urethritis, and chronic mucous discharges, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On January 14, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, a default decree 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.*

**7898. Misbranding of Bliss Native Herbs. U. S. \* \* \* v. 14 Dozen Boxes of an Article of Drugs, Labeled in Part "Bliss Native Herbs," and U. S. \* \* \* v. 2½ Dozen Boxes of an Article of Drug, Labeled in Part "Bliss Native Herbs." Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 11308, 11309. I. S. Nos. 13505-r, 13508-r. S. Nos. E-1754, E-1755.)**

On September 27, 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 libels for the seizure and condemnation of 16½ dozen boxes of an article of drugs, labeled in part "Bliss Native Herbs," at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 27 and August 29, 1919, by the Alonzo Bliss Medical Co., Washington, D. C., and transported from the District of Columbia into the State of New York, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of aloes, uva ursi, buchu, and licorice.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels in that the statements on the cartons inclosing, and on the labels on the boxes containing, and in the circulars accompanying the article, regarding the article and its therapeutic and curative effects and the ingredients and substances contained in the article, in part, to wit, "Auto-Intoxication is a new name for Chronic Intestinal Stasis (constipation) that is the cause of 95% of human ailments and diseases. \* \* \* To restrain the growth of harmful bacteria in the intestines and eliminate them, thereby preventing intestinal putrefaction and auto-intoxication we strongly recommend Bliss Native Herbs Tablets that successfully adjusts bowel troubles. \* \* \* Kidneys and Bladder Inflammation of bladder, scalding urine and brick-dust sediment. Backache, sharp shooting pains in back, weakness, indicates kidney and bladder trouble. \* \* \* Liver When the liver is out of order the symptoms are pronounced headache, sallow complexion, constipation and dizziness, yellow eyeballs, jaundice, sour stomach, variable appetite and generally out-of-sorts condition. \* \* \* Catarrh \* \* \* When this disease in the system, Bliss Native Herbs should be used to regulate the stomach and bowels and to purify the blood, thus affording the body more nourishment and force to throw off the ailment and also