

formity with the laws of the U. S. Depurativo D. C. is the most powerful and efficacious blood purifier. Depurativo D. C. is recommended if only because its curative effects are so rapid that they are noticed by the patient on the third day. If you feel in your body any pains, spots, ulcers, eruptions, etc., try a single bottle of D. C. Depurativo and we guarantee that you will be cured."

On November 26, 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.*

**S133. Misbranding of Methyloids. U. S. \* \* \* v. 23 Dozen Bottles of Methyloids. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 11250. I. S. No. 17057-r. S. No. E-1722.)

On September 26, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, 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 23 dozen bottles of Methyloids, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Juan, P. R., alleging that said article had been offered for sale and sold at said San Juan, on or about August 25, 1919, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Methyloids \* \* \* Frederick Stearns & Co. Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A. Windsor, Ont. London, Eng. New York City."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of capsules containing essentially a mixture of methylene blue, oils of santal and cinnamon, a fixed oil, and combined sulphur.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser or purchasers thereof, in that certain statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effect thereof, on the bottle labels and cartons, and in the circular accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be a successful treatment of gonorrhœa, and a treatment for gonorrhœa, its complications, and all cases where a urinary antiseptic is indicated, and for blennorrhœa and as a urinary antiseptic, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On November 26, 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.*

**S134. Misbranding of Pabst's Okay Specific. U. S. \* \* \* v. 12 Dozen Bottles of Pabst's Okay Specific. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 11280. I. S. No. 17075-r. S. No. E-1734.)

On October 14, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, 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 12 dozen bottles of Pabst's Okay Specific, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Juan, P. R., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 30, 1919, by the Pabst Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the Island of Porto Rico, 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 it consisted essentially of cubebs, copaiba, unidentified plant extractives, oil of peppermint, sugar, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser or purchasers thereof, in that certain statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects thereof, appearing in the circular accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective as a remedy for gonorrhœa and gleet, no matter how long standing, leucorrhœa of women, commonly called whites, bladder and kidney affections, chronic seminal and mucous discharges, chronic gonorrhœa, and as a cure for the most serious cases of gonorrhœa and the oldest cases of gleet, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On November 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.

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

**8135. Misbranding of Bliss Native Herbs. U. S. \* \* \* v. 12 Dozen Boxes, More or Less, 50-Cent Size, and 12 Dozen Boxes, More or Less, \$1 Size, of a Product Known as Bliss Native Herbs. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 11301. I. S. No. 7328-r. S. No. C-1485.)**

On September 24, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Indiana, 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 a certain quantity of a certain article, labeled in part "Bliss Native Herbs," remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Indianapolis, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 30, 1919, by the Alonzo O. Bliss Medical Co., Washington, D. C., and transported from the District of Columbia into the State of Indiana, 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 article consisted essentially of a mixture of aloes, licorice, buchu, uva ursi, capsicum, and a resin-bearing drug.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel in that certain statements, appearing on the label on the box containing, and in the circulars accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented the article to be effective as a remedy to restrain the growth of harmful bacteria in the intestines, preventing intestinal putrefaction and auto-intoxication, for intestinal indigestion, dyspepsia, sciatica, lumbago, acute and chronic rheumatic pains, dissolving the acids that accumulate in the system, inflammation of the bladder, scalding urine and brick-dust sediment, kidney and bladder trouble, jaundice, sour stomach, catarrh, to regulate the stomach and bowels and purify the blood, for grippe, influenza or epidemic catarrh, to remove impurities of the blood, for piles, malaria, chills, and fever, abscess on the liver, and asthma, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not effective as a remedy for the diseases named.

On May 14, 1920, the Alonzo O. Bliss Medical Co., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to the claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the filing of a bond, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

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