labeled in part, "Cosco, Guaranteed under the Food & Drugs Act June 30, 1906. Sethness Co., Chicago, U. S. A. Directions Dissolve one pound saccharine in sufficient water to make one gallon."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of a mixture containing approximately 77.33 per cent of soluble saccharin, 5.49 per cent of insoluble saccharin, and 15.54 per cent of sodium bicarbonate.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by a test therein laid down, and for the further reason that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the labeling borne by said can was false and misleading and calculated to lead the purchaser to believe that said product was pure saccharin, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article.

On October 22, 1919, 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 property be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

8191. Misbranding of "3 Days" Cure. U. S. * * * v. 40 Bottles and 50 Bottles of "3 Days" Cure. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 10343, 10344. I. S. Nos. 15739-r, 15744-r. S. Nos. E-1413, E-1414.)

On May 20, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, 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 a quantity of "3 Days" Cure, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Richmond, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 25, and May 25, 1918, by the "3 Days" Cure Co., Washington, D. C., and transported from the District of Columbia into the State of Virginia, and charging misbranding under the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analyses of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of two preparations, a liquid and capsules. The liquid was composed essentially of zinc sulphate and boric acid, and the capsules contained powdered cubebs and balsam of copaiba.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel in substance 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 and gleet, whereas, in truth and fact, it was not.

On October 15, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, default decrees of condemnation and forfeiture were 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.*

8192. Misbranding of Pabst's Okay Specific. U. S. * * * v. 35 Bottles of Pabst's Okay Specific. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10350. I. S. No. 15733-r. S. No. E-1417.)

On May 21, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of 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 con-