to mislead and deceive the purchaser thereof, since said article and drug contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On June 4, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the goods be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

8260. Misbranding of B-I-F Capsules. U. S. * * * v. 3 Dozen Packages of B-I-F Capsules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10412. I. S. No. 15740. S. No. E-1448.)

On or about May 24, 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 condemnation of 3 dozen packages of B-I-F capsules, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Richmond, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 13, 1918, by the Henry S. Wampole Co., Baltimore, Md., and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Virginia, 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 contents of the capsules consisted of balsam of copaiba and oil of cubebs.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the statements appearing on the cartons and circulars, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be a valuable remedy for clap, gonorrhea, gleet, or any discharge from the urinary organs, that it has a tendency to prevent strictures, and aids in eliminating pus-like discharges, as a safe and speedy remedy for the relief of clap, gonorrhea, gleet, or any discharges from the urinary organs, and that it was warranted to relieve clap of long standing in a few days, leaving the parts in a healthy condition, when, in truth and in fact, said article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

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.*

8261. Misbranding of "G Zit" Complete-Stearns. U. S. * * * v. 3 Dozen Packages, $11 Size, and 3 Dozen Packages, $6 Size, of "G Zit" Complete-Stearns. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10740. I. S. No. 13292-r. S. No. E-1632.)

On July 8, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western 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 for the seizure and condemnation of 3 dozen packages, $11 size, and 3 dozen packages, $6 size, of "G Zit" Complete-Stearns, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 13, 1919, by Stearns-Hollinshead Co., Portland, Oreg., and transported from the State of Oregon into the State of Pennsylvania, 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 of 2 preparations, bougies and antiseptics. The bougies consisted of silver nucleinate in a cacao butter base, and the antiseptics consisted of capsules containing essentially copaiba, cubebs, and a sulphurated fixed oil.