

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of 2 preparations, an emulsion for internal use and an injection. The emulsion consisted essentially of balsam of copaiba, oils of sandalwood and cassia, glycerin, and liquor potassæ. The injection consisted of zinc sulphate, opium, glycerin, phenol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements appearing in the circulars accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, to wit, "Smaw's B-I-F Combination An emulsion An injection Is an old and well known treatment for Gonorrhœa (Clap), Gleet, Leucorrhœa (Whites) and other complaints due to inflammation or Debility of the Urinary Organs," were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On December 18, 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.*

**S466. Adulteration of sauerkraut. U. S. \* \* \* v. 100 Cases of Sauerkraut. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10590. I. S. No. 11918-r. S. No. C-1294.)**

On June 16, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, 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 100 cases of Silver Cloud Brand sauerkraut, at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped by H. N. Weller & Co., Richmond, Mich., on or about April 30, 1919, and transported from the State of Michigan into the State of Ohio, 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 whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On October 13, 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.*

**S467. Misbranding of Planters Golden Crown Special. U. S. \* \* \* v. 12 Dozen Bottles of Planters Golden Crown Special. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10742. I. S. No. 16535-r. S. No. E-1618.)**

On July 9, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, 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 Planters Golden Crown Special, remaining in the original packages at Macon, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Planter Medicine Co., Baltimore, Md., on or about April 29, 1919, and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Georgia, 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 oil of cassia, methyl salicylate, copaiba, alkaloids of sanguinaria, ethyl nitrite, water, and 45.6 per cent by volume of alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statement appearing on the bottle, to wit, "Alcohol 20%," was false and mislead-

ing: Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the package containing the article failed to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein. Misbranding was alleged in substance for the further reason that the following statements appearing on the carton and label of the bottle containing the article and in the accompanying circular, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, to wit, (carton) "Planters Golden Crown Special for Gonorrhœa, Gleet and Diseases of a Similar Character; Also to be Used As a Preventative \* \* \*," (bottle) "Planters Golden Crown Special for Gonorrhœa, Gleet," (circular) " \* \* \* A Safe and Reliable Medicine for Gonorrhœa, Gleet and Diseases of a Similar Character. \* \* \* for Kidney Troubles, Stone in the Bladder and all aching and painful sensations in the small of the back. \* \* \* It will prevent stricture," were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On May 3, 1920, 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.*

**8468. Misbranding of B-I-F. U. S. \* \* \* v. 5½ Dozen Bottles of B-I-F. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10804. I. S. No. 15528-r. S. No. E-1596.)**

On or about July 10, 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 5½ dozen bottles of B-I-F, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Berkley, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped by the W. H. Smaw Drug Co., Baltimore, Md., on or about May 24, 1919, 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 it consisted of 2 preparations, an emulsion containing balsam of copaiba, oil of cassia, and glycerin, and an injection composed essentially of zinc sulphate, opium, glycerin, a small amount of phenol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements appearing in the circulars accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, to wit, "Smaw's E-I-F Combination An Emulsion An Injection Is an old and well known treatment for Gonorrhœa (Clap), Gleet, Leucorrhœa (Whites) and other complaints due to inflammation or Debility of the Urinary Organs \* \* \*," were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On December 18, 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.*

**8469. Misbranding of The Crossman Mixture. U. S. \* \* \* v. 42 Bottles of The Crossman Mixture. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10860. I. S. No. 16534-r. S. No. E-1617.)**

On July 12, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, 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