

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

condemnation of 42 bottles of The Crossman Mixture, remaining unsold in the original packages at Macon, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped by Wright's Indian Vegetable Pill Co., New York, N. Y., on or about May 15, 1919, and transported from the State of New York 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 copaiba, oils of lemon, spearmint, and cassia, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, to wit, (wrapper and bottle label) "Recommended for the treatment not only of the active stages of simple Urethritis and of Gonorrhoea, but especially of subacute and chronic conditions, as Gleet," (circular) "* * * For Treatment of Gonorrhoea and Gleet * * * A cure * * * destroying all the germs of the disease * * * tending to prevent the complications and attending dangers * * *," were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no 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.*

S470. Misbranding of Milks Emulsion. U. S. * * * v. 14 Dozen Bottles, 4 Ounces Each, 10 Dozen Bottles, 8 Ounces Each, 18 Dozen Bottles, 4 Ounces Each, and 9 Dozen Bottles, 8 Ounces Each, of Milks Emulsion. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released on bond. (F. & D. Nos. 11192, 11193. I. S. Nos. 2998-r, 3000-r. S. Nos. W-488, W-489.)

On or about September 22, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, 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 14 dozen bottles, 4 ounces each, 10 dozen bottles, 8 ounces each, 18 dozen bottles, 4 ounces each, and 9 dozen bottles, 8 ounces each, of Milks Emulsion, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Milks Emulsion Co., Terre Haute, Ind., on May 21, June 12, June 3, and June 27, 1919, respectively, and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Cartons, both sizes) "A valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Catarrh of the Stomach and Bowels * * * Coughs due to Sore Throat, Bronchitis or Pneumonia, Incipient consumption, Bronchial Asthma, Catarrhal Croup. * * * strengthens the digestive organs, * * * enriching the blood and increasing the flesh. It gives relief in curable Throat, Lung, Stomach, and Bowel Troubles, cleans and heals the afflicted parts and enables the machinery of the body to do its work properly, thus restoring strength and flesh and contributing to perfect health. Is very beneficial in incipient consumption, * * * Coughs due to Sore Throat, Bronchitis or Pneumonia, Bronchial Asthma, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Catarrh of the Stomach and Bowels, * * * Especially Beneficial in the Ills of Children. It builds up their system, enriches their blood, improves the appetite, strengthens the throat, lungs and stomach, * * * Relieves catarrhal croup, and * * * will prevent it. * * *;" (booklet accompanying both sizes) "Consumption * * * in the treatment of tuberculosis of