On October 29, 1930, 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.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17755. Misbranding of Pabst's O. K. specific. U. S. v. 3 Dozen Bottles, et al., of Pabst's O. K. Specific. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 25071, 25072, 24977. I. S. Nos. 7305, 7310, 7311. S. Nos. 3319, 3347, 3348.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Pabst's O. K. specific, from one of the herein-described interstate shipments, having shown that the labels bore claims of curative properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan.

On or about August 14 and August 30, 1930, respectively, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 27 dozen bottles of the said Pabst's O. K. specific at Detroit, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Pabst Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill., in various consignments, on or about July 11, July 23, and July 24, 1930, respectively, and had been transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Michigan, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of cubeb oil, copaiba, extracts of plant drugs including buchu, alcohol, sugar, and water.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the bottle label and wrapper, and in the accompanying circular, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Wrapper and bottle) "O. K. Okay Specific;" (wrapper) "Absolutely safe * * * Take It and You Will Not Be Disappointed;" (small circular, entitled "The Okay Tonic") "Men * * * who had just completed a treatment with our Okay Specific and felt the need of * * * a medicine to overcome the after effects of acute infections. * * * these patients * * * following a debilitating sickness. * * * 'Tonic' is not to be taken at the same time you take the 'Okay Specific.' When you are through with the treatment for Gonorrhea and Gleet, then we would advise you to take some of our 'Okay Tonic' * * * It has a soothing effect on the * * * organs that were affected by your recent illness. * * * Do not confuse the Okay Tonic with the Okay Specific. It is not to be taken instead of the Okay Specific, but as an After Treatment. When you have been cured of the Gonorrhoea, then use the Okay Tonic [similar statements in several foreign languages];" (large circular entitled "Pabst's Okay Specific") "Take the medicine regularly in full doses without interrupting the treatment until satisfactory results have been obtained; continue taking the medicine for fifteen days after all outward signs have disappeared. * * * Chronic Cases. Pabst's Okay Specific is especially beneficial in chronic cases. These cases, which are usually of long standing, * * * generally disappear after using the Okay Specific. Of course, it must not be expected that a case of many years' standing will disappear after taking one bottle of the medicine; very old cases may require more time and longer treatment, and several bottles, sometimes four or five, of the medicine may have to be taken before satisfactory results are obtained, * * * if the case is one of long standing, continue for ten to fifteen days with full doses after all outward signs have disappeared, and then ten to fifteen days more in gradually diminished doses." (Similar statements in several different foreign languages.)

On October 9, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17756. Misbranding of Soak-In liniment. U. S. v. 4 Bottles of Soak-In Liniment. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25141. I. S. No. 938. S. No. 3346.)

Examinaion of samples of a drug product, labeled as Soak-In liniment, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the labels bore

claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Washington.

On September 15, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of four bottles of Soak-In liniment, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Spokane, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by Morgan & Sampson, from San Francisco, Calif., on or about March 6, 1930, and had been transported from the State of California into the State of Washington, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of oils including methyl salicylate (49 per cent), and peppermint oil.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the carton and bottle labels and in the accompanying circular, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton and bottle) "Relieving pain * * * Colds on Lungs and Coughing * * * Whooping Cough * * * For Asthma * * * Rheumatism * * * Lumbago * * * Growing Pains * * * Relieves Pain;" (circular) "Relieving pain or congestion * * * rheumatism * * * cold on lungs, lumbago, coughing, whooping cough, growing pains and asthma."

On October 16, 1930, 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.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17757. Misbranding of Novak's kidney pills and Komet. U. S. v. 11 Packages of Novak's Kidney Pills, et al. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 24878, 24879. I. S. Nos. 020820, 020821. S. No. 3216.)

Examination of samples of drug products, known as Novak's kidney pills and Komet, from the herein-described interstate shipments having shown that the labels bore claims of curative properties that the articles did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan.

On or about July 3, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 packages of Novak's kidney pills, and 11 packages of Komet at Detroit, Mich., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the John Novak Co., from Chicago, Ill., May 26, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Michigan, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this department showed that Novak's kidney pills contained methylene blue and cubeb oleoresin and that Komet consisted essentially of petrolatum and wax, containing small amounts of camphor, menthol, methyl salicylate, and turpentine oil.

It was alleged in the libel that the articles were misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the labels, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the respective articles, were false and fraudulent, since the said articles contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Novak kidney pills, carton) "Kidney Tablets for the Treatment of Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, such as Pain in the Back, Weak Back, Rheumatism, Dropsy and all other Urinary Disorders;" (Komet, carton) "A Whip for Pain for Rheumatism * * * Sciatica, Lumbago, Headache, Influenza, * * * Sore Throat, Swellings, Lameness, Pain in the Back;" (Komet, tube) "Rheumatism, * * * Sciatica, Lumbago."

On November 14, 1930, 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.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*