

dications that the blood is impure. * * * Take Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla Compound when those indications appear. It aids in cleansing your blood, so that you may enjoy health. * * * The children of parents who had Syphilis, or whose parents were liquor drinkers are very liable to Scrofula. Women who have Leucorrhœa, or other female complaints are liable to have Scrofulous children. * * * for the treatment of Scrofula or Scrofulous diseases, * * * Boils * * * should be treated by taking Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla Compound * * * for the treatment of Carbuncle. * * * Persons tainted with Syphilis or Scrofula are very subject to Ulcers. In the treatment of Ulcers. * * * Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla Compound should be taken internally * * * for the treatment of Goitre. * * * Anemia. * * * weariness and lassitude. * * * In the treatment of Erysipelas * * * take Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla Compound. * * * " which said statements were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the results and effects claimed therefor in the said labels upon the bottles and cartons and in the circulars.

On January 18, 1921, 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.*

3088. Adulteration of walnuts. U. S. * * * v. 19 Bags of Walnuts. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 14011. I. S. No. 10441-t. S. No. W-814.)

On or about December 15, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, 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 19 bags of walnuts, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Pueblo, Colo., consigned by the J. B. Inderrieden Co., Rivera, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 22, 1919, and transported from the State of California into the State of Colorado, 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 part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance, to wit, decomposed, rotten, and wormy walnuts.

On February 14, 1921, 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.*

3089. Adulteration and misbranding of vinegar. U. S. * * * v. 499 Cases * * * of Steuben Brand Reduced Cider Vinegar. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 14113. I. S. No. 7840-t. S. No. E-3012.)

On December 23, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern 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 499 cases of Steuben Brand reduced cider vinegar, consigned by the Naas Cider Vinegar Co., Cohocton, N. Y., remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 23, 1920, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that distilled vinegar had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in whole or in part for cider vinegar, and for the further reason that said article had been mixed in a manner whereby damage and inferiority had been concealed.

Misbranding was alleged in substance for the reason that the label bore the following statements, designs, and devices, regarding said article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, "Steuben Brand Reduced Cider Vinegar Reduced To 4% Acetic Acid Fermented Made From Apples * * *," together with a pictorial representation of a red apple, which were false and misleading in that they indicated to the purchaser that the article was cider vinegar, when, 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, and for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On January 20, 1921, the said Naas Cider Vinegar Co., Cohocton, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the averments of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to said claimant upon payment of all the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$2,400, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product be relabeled under the supervision of this department.

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

9090. Misbranding of Pabst's Okay Specific. U. S. * * * v. Friedholm Pabst (Pabst Chemical Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$168.40 and costs. (F. & D. No. 7827. I. S. No. 3654-1.)

On March 20, 1917, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Friedholm Pabst, trading as the Pabst Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about April 29, 1916, from the State of Illinois into the State of Florida, of a quantity of Pabst's Okay Specific which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part, "Guaranteed by The Pabst Chemical Co., * * * Manufacturers and Proprietors Pabst Chemical Co. N. I. Chicago, Ill."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of copaiba, buchu, water, and 22.2 per cent by volume of alcohol. The presence of cubebs and an oil resembling pennyroyal was indicated.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the information for the reason that certain statements regarding the therapeutic or curative effects thereof, appearing on the label of the wrapper and bottle and included in an accompanying circular, falsely and fraudulently represented the article to be effective as a specific for gonorrhoea, gleet, leucorrhoea, kidney affections, bladder affections, and chronic, seminal, or mucous discharges, as a reliable and safe remedy for gonorrhoea, gleet, leucorrhoea in women, and for chronic, seminal, and mucous discharges, to give complete and permanent relief in cases of gonorrhoea and gleet, as a cure for gonorrhoea and gleet, and as an absolute remedy for gonorrhoea and gleet, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On October 17, 1919, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$168.40 and costs.

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