

On March 12, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation 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.*

9221. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. 11 Cases * * * of Olive Oil. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10158. I. S. Nos. 7095-r, 7096-r, 7097-r, 7098-r. S. No. C-1199.)

On May 1, 1919, 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 a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 11 cases, more or less, of olive oil, at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the M. La Rossa Co., Indianapolis, Ind., on March 20, 1919, and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (70 half-gallon cans) "Extra Quality Olive Oil $\frac{1}{2}$ Gal. T. Arrigo, Termini Imerese Italia Sicilia" (picture of olive gathering scene); (60 gallon cans) "Termini Imerese Brand Olive Oil One Gallon Imported & Packed By B. Colombo Italy Sicily;" (26 gallon cans) "Extra Quality Olive Oil B. Di Salvo Bagheria Italia Sicilia;" (4 half-gallon cans) "Termini Imerese Finest Quality Olive Oil Contents $\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon Giacomo Orlandi Termini Imerese Italia Sicilia."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that cottonseed oil had been substituted in part for the article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that each of the cans filled with the article was labeled, to wit, "Olive Oil," which statement was false and misleading in that it purported to set forth that the article consisted of genuine olive oil, and for the further reason that said statement deceived and misled the purchaser into the belief that the article consisted of genuine olive oil, whereas, in truth and in fact, it consisted in part of cottonseed oil. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the above-quoted statements, together with the designs and devices appearing upon each of the labels borne by the said cans, conveyed the impression that said article was a foreign product, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was a product of domestic manufacture, for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, genuine olive oil, and for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents of each of the said cans was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight or measure.

On March 9, 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.*

9222. Misbranding of "3 Days" Cure. U. S. * * * v. 2 Dozen Packages Containing Bottles of Liquid and Loose Capsules Labeled "3 Days' Cure." Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10223. I. S. No. 16342-r. S. No. E-1366.)

On May 6, 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 2 dozen packages containing bottles of liquid and loose cap-

sules labeled "3 Days' Cure," remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Savannah, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 10, 1918, by The "3 Days" Cure Co., Washington, D. C., and transported from the District of Columbia into the State of Georgia, and charging misbranding under the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analyses of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of two preparations, a liquid for injection and capsules for internal use. The injection consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of zinc sulphate and boric acid. The contents of the capsules consisted of powdered cubeb and copaiba.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the label for the reason that certain statements on the label and circular accompanying the article falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was a treatment, remedy, and cure for gonorrhoea and gleet, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On September 30, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, a default decree 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.*

9223. Misbranding of Compound Extract of Cubeb with Copaiba, and Cu-co-ba Tarrant. U. S. * * * v. 2 Dozen Jars of * * * Compound Extract of Cubeb with Copaiba, and 1½ Dozen Boxes of * * * Cu-co-ba Tarrant * * *. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 10306, 10307. I. S. Nos. 16198-r, 16199-r. S. No. E-1360.)

On or about May 17, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district labels for the seizure and condemnation of 2 dozen jars of Compound Extract of Cubeb with Copaiba, and 1½ dozen boxes of Cu-co-ba Tarrant, at Jacksonville, Fla., consigned by the Tarrant Co., New York, N. Y., alleging that the articles had been shipped on or about April 10, 1919, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Florida, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The articles were labeled in part, respectively: (Jars) "Compound Extract of Cubeb with Copaiba Prepared only by the Tarrant Co. Chemists New York. A Valued Medicine For Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Whites, &c.;" (circular) "* * * Specially Prepared for the Treatment of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, and simple Whites or Leucorrhoea * * * disorders of the kidneys, bladder, prostate, vagina and urethra in which these drugs have proved their usefulness. * * * Directions.—Gonorrhoea. * * * Gleet. * * * In Leucorrhoea or Whites. * * * In Inflammations of the Bladder and Urethra * * *;" (box) "Cu-co-ba 'Tarrant' The Old Tarrant Extract of Cubeb and Copaiba in Capsule Form. The Tarrant Co. * * * New York;" (circular) "Cu-co-ba 'Tarrant' * * * Reduces excessive and annoying discharges. An esteemed and convenient combination in inflammations and irritations of the bladder, kidneys, prostate, urethra and vagina. Of special value in gleet, gonorrhoea and leucorrhoea when uncomplicated with diseases of uterus or appendages. * * * In chronic bronchitis * * * it will be found of marked benefit * * * In inflammations of vagina, bladder and kidneys, it has been used with success; also in irritation of prostate * * * *leucorrhoea* or *whites* * * * in the contagious disorder known as *gonorrhoea* or *clap*, Cu-co-ba gives positive results in the great majority of cases, * * * in *gleet* also its good effects are quickly manifested. Administration. In chronic bronchitis, * * * In inflammation of the vagina, and in inflammations of the bladder and kidneys