

On September 30, 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.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7324. Adulteration of dressed chickens. U. S. * * * v. 26,400 Pounds of Dressed Chickens. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10086. I. S. No. 5767-r. S. No. C-1168.)

On April 21, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, 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 26,400 pounds of dressed chickens, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 10, 1919, by the Fuller Produce Co., Leavenworth, Kans., and transported from the State of Kansas into the State of Missouri, 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 animal substance.

On June 5, 1919, S. C. Porter, A. L. Fuller, John Schalker, Jr., and F. M. Potter, Kansas City, Mo., claimants, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimants upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$2,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the articles should not be disposed of except under the supervision of a food and drug inspector of this department.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7325. Misbranding of Knoxit Liquid and Knoxit Globules. U. S. * * * v. 8 Dozen Bottles of Knoxit Liquid and 4 Dozen Bottles of Knoxit Globules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 10490, 10491. I. S. Nos. 2390-r, 2391-r. S. Nos. W-395, W-396.)

On June 4, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, 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 8 dozen bottles of Knoxit Liquid and 4 dozen bottles of Knoxit Globules, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped on October 14, 1918, by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Oregon, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

The articles were labeled in part: (Bottle label of the liquid) "Knoxit the Great Prophylactic and Gonorrhœa Remedy." (Wholesale carton) "Knoxit the Great Gonorrhœa Remedy, Safe, Sure, Guaranteed Knoxit in Five Days." (Cartons containing the globules) "Knoxit Globules, Cystitis, Urethritis, Vaginitis."

Analysis of samples of the articles made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the Knoxit Liquid consisted essentially of zinc acetate, alkaloids of hydrastis, glycerin, and water perfumed with oil of rose, and that the Knoxit Globules consisted essentially of a mixture of volatile oils and oleoresins, including copaiba balsam and oil of cassia.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the bottle labels, cartons, and circulars accompanying the packages bore certain statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of said drugs, ingredients, and substances contained therein for the treatment, remedy, cure, or prevention of gonorrhœa, catarrhal affections of the eye, nose, throat, genito-urinary organs, etc., also inflammation, hemorrhoids, ulcers, leucorrhœa, cystitis, vaginitis, urethritis, and blennorrhœa, having at the same time a soothing and effective action upon the kidneys and bladder, which statements were false and fraudulent in that the articles contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed for them.

On August 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.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7326. Misbranding of Pabst's O. K. Okay Specific. U. S. * * * v. 5 Dozen Bottles of Pabst's O. K. Okay Specific. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10081. I. S. No. 2163-r. S. No. W-311.)

On April 24, 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 5 dozen bottles of Pabst's O. K. Okay Specific, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 7, 1918, by the Pabst Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of copaiba, cubebs, plant extractives including buchu and uva ursi, and alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Pabst's O. K. Okay Specific O. K. Trademark Alcohol 24 per cent. For Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Urethritis and Chronic Mucous Discharges. Pabst Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill.," borne on the labels of the packages, were false and fraudulent in that the contents of each bottle or package contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On October 23, 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.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7327. Misbranding of Wilson's Solution Anti-Flu. U. S. * * * v. 20 Dozen Bottles of Wilson's Solution Anti-Flu. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10093. I. S. No. 2724-r. S. No. W-313.)

On April 24, 1919, 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 20 dozen bottles of Wilson's Solution Anti-Flu, consigned by Fuller Morrison Co., Chicago, Ill., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 8, 1918, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs