

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

Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Wilson's Solution Anti-Flu A Powerful Antiseptic to be used as preventive against Influenza, Colds, and Grip. A few drops inhaled from handkerchief disinfects nose and throat. To make spraying solution for nose and throat add 10 drops Wilson's Solution to one tablespoonful olive oil. For sore throat and soreness in chest make rubbing ointment by mixing one-half teaspoonful with tablespoonful of vaseline."

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of oil of eucalyptus, thymol, and methyl salicylate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the packages or bottles bore statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effect thereof which were false and fraudulent, and for the further reason that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of preventing influenza, cold, or grippe, or capable of producing any curative or therapeutic effect claimed for it, when used alone or in connection with vaseline or olive oil.

On May 26, 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.*

**7328. Misbranding of The Crossman Mixture. U. S. \* \* \* v. 8 Dozen Bottles of The Crossman Mixture. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10499. I. S. No. 2026-r. S. No. W-411.)**

On June 3, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, 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 The Crossman Mixture, consigned on April 7, 1919, by Charles L. Huisiking, New York, N. Y., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped on April 7, 1919, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Washington, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of samples made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of copaiba, oil of cubebs, camphor, oil of peppermint, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statements appearing on the wrapper enclosing the article and in the accompanying circular, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On June 20, 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.*

**7329. Adulteration of walnut meats. U. S. \* \* \* v. 2 Barrels of Walnut Meats. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10500. I. S. No. 2030-r. S. No. W-409.)**

On June 3, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, 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