

curative or therapeutic effects of the article and the ingredients or substances contained therein, which were false and fraudulent in that it would not produce the curative or therapeutic effects which the purchasers were led to expect by the said statements, and which were applied to the article with the knowledge of their falsity for the purpose of defrauding purchasers thereof.

On July 8, 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.

E. D. BALL,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7373. Misbranding of "G Zit" Complete-Stearns' and G Zit Antiseptics. U. S. \* \* \* v. 108 Packages of "G Zit" Complete-Stearns' and 171 Packages of G Zit Antiseptics. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10601. I. S. Nos. 6597-r, 6598-r, 6599-r. S. No. C-1300.)**

On June 24, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, 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 108 packages of "G Zit" Complete-Stearns' and 171 packages of G Zit Antiseptics, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 20, 1917, by the Stearns-Hollinshead Co., Inc., Portland, Ore., and transported from the State of Oregon into the State of Minnesota, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: "G Zit Antiseptics [Urinary]-Stearns' Agents No. 7537, Price \$1.00. Stearns-Hollinshead Co., Inc., Portland, Oregon. Vancouver, B. C." (Outside carton, \$11.00 size) "\* \* \* you will save money and have as good service by using 'G Zit' Complete-Stearns'." (Outside carton, \$6.00 size) "'G Zit' Complete-Stearns' a healing \* \* \* preparation \* \* \* less chance for complicated lasting disease when this treatment is used \* \* \*." (Outside carton, \$3.00 size) "'G Zit' Complete-Stearns' A healing \* \* \* preparation \* \* \* less chance for complicated lasting disease when this treatment is used \* \* \*." (Outside carton, G Zit Antiseptics) "Remember: This Antiseptic acts on all germ life that may be lodged in the bladder. \* \* \*." (Carton G Zit Bougies) "\* \* \* Less chance for complicated lasting disease if this Treatment is used. \* \* \* The absorption in the blood, right near part treated, of medicinal value with this cocoa butter base, makes very reliable results possible." (Circular) "'G Zit' Complete-Stearns' Hand one to each customer, please? Instructions for gonorrhœal patients to cure yourself. To prevent sexual diseases spreading from the afflicted \* \* \*." (Booklet, 30 pages English and foreign languages, page 3) "\* \* \* Use Zit Antiseptic Urinary Stearns.' \* \* \* Then you must use \* \* \* Zit Bougies \* \* \*. This medicine does destroy the germ of Gonorrhœa \* \* \*," (page 5) "For Gonorrhœa, use 'Zit Complete-Stearns'."

Analysis of samples of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the bougies consisted essentially of cacao butter and a silver compound, probably nucleinate, and that the antiseptics were composed essentially of oils of copaiba and cubeb and a compound of sulphur.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements representing the article as a treatment for gonorrhœa, gleet, and certain other diseases, appearing on the packages and cartons and in the circulars accompanying the article, were false and fraudulent in

that the article used alone or in combination did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On October 13, 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.

E. D. BALL,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7374. Adulteration of oysters. U. S. \* \* \* v. Walter Van Orden, William C. Van Orden, and Ida F. Mussen (Van Orden Bros.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 10604. I. S. No. 6720-r.)**

On January 28, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Walter Van Orden, William C. Van Orden, and Ida F. Mussen, copartners, trading as Van Orden Bros., New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on January 9, 1919, from the State of New York into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of oysters which were adulterated.

Examination of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the oysters had been excessively soaked with water.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, water, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower, reduce, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for oysters, which the article purported to be.

On February 4, 1920, the defendants entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

E. D. BALL,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7375. Misbranding of Kalwaryjskie Wino Lecznicze. U. S. \* \* \* v. David Wroblewski (D. Wroblewski & Co.). Fine, \$200. (F. & D. No. 10608. I. S. No. 14311-r.)**

On October 15, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against David Wroblewski, trading as D. Wroblewski & Co., New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on July 16, 1918, from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Kalwaryjskie Wino Lecznicze," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of emodin (apparently from cascara sagrada), a slight amount of tannin, cinchona alkaloids, sugars, water, and 14.6 per cent by volume of alcohol.

It was alleged in substance in the information that the article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on the labels of the wrappers and bottles and included in the circular accompanying the article falsely and fraudulently represented it as a treatment, remedy, and cure for prolonged ailments, malnutrition, nervous breakdown, all stomach disorders, pale and weak children, all weaknesses and exhaustion caused by protracted illness, maladies undermining physical strength, constipation, indigestion, and sick and dizzy headache, and effective to strengthen the organism, when, in truth and in fact, it was not. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further