

was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings, and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7384. Misbranding of The Crossman Mixture. U. S. \* \* \* v. 2½ Dozen Bottles of a Drug Known as "The Crossman Mixture." Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10237. I. S. No. 14986-r. S. No. E-1384.)**

On May 12, 1919, 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 2½ dozen bottles of The Crossman Mixture, consigned by the Williams Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 23, 1919, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle label and wrapper) "The Crossman Mixture Recommended for the treatment, not only of the active stages of simple Urethritis and of Gonorrhœa, but especially of sub-acute and chronic conditions, as Gleet." (Circular) "The Crossman Mixture For the Treatment of Gonorrhœa and Gleet \* \* \*."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of volatile oils and oleoresin, including oil of cubebs and balsam of copaiba, and alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the bottle label, wrapper, and circular contained certain statements, designs, and devices, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article and the ingredients or substances contained therein for the treatment of urethritis, gonorrhœa, gleet, and their complications, which were false and fraudulent in that the article would not produce the curative or therapeutic effects which purchasers were led to expect by the statements, designs, and devices, and which were applied to the article with a knowledge of their falsity for the purpose of defrauding purchasers thereof.

On June 12, 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.*

**7385. Adulteration and misbranding of cocoa. U. S. \* \* \* v. 38 Boxes of a Product Purporting to be Cocoa. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10238. I. S. No. 13012-r. S. No. E-1388.)**

On May 13, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel of information praying the seizure and condemnation of 38 boxes of a product purporting to be cocoa, consigned on March 28, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Salem, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the National Cocoa Mills, New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "My Own Cocoa—My Own Pure Cocoa" (in large type) and "My Own Cocoa Compound Containing Cocoa Sugar Cornstarch" (stamped on the side of the container in an illegible manner).