

On October 2, 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.*

7413. Adulteration of eggs. U. S. * * * v. 338 Cases of Shell Eggs. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Good portion ordered released on bond. Unfit portion ordered destroyed. (F. & D. No. 10157. I. S. No. 15310-r. S. No. E-1288.)

On March 8, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, 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 338 cases of shell eggs, consigned on March 5, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Washington Market Co., Washington, D. C., and transported from the District of Columbia into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it contained an excessive amount of eggs decomposed in whole or in part.

On March 10, 1919, Emanuel M. Warner, trading as Stricker Bros., Baltimore, Md., having filed an answer to the libel and making claim to the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it 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 \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the article should be sorted under the supervision of a representative of this department, the good portion to be released to said claimant to be sold or disposed of for human consumption.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7414. Adulteration and misbranding of Big G. U. S. * * * v. 545 Bottles of Big G. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10208. I. S. No. 2588-r. S. No. W-339.)

On May 6, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern 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 545 bottles of Big G, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on November 26, 1917, and November 12, 1918, by the Evans Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of California, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle label) " * * * A Treatment for Unnatural Discharges of the urinary organs * * * ." (Carton) " * * * A compound of Borated Goldenseal * * * A remedy for Catarrh, Hay Fever, and Inflammations, Irritations or Ulcerations of mucous membrane or linings of the Nose, Throat, Stomach and Urinary Organs." (Same statements in English, Spanish, and German.) (Booklet, in English) "Catarrh * * * Chronic, of the Head * * * Hay Fever, Inflammation of the Eye * * * Cystitis * * * Gastritis, Catarrh of the Stomach * * * Hemorrhoids, Piles * * * Throat Troubles * * * Gonorrhœa * * * Gleet * * * Chronic Gonorrhœa * * * Stricture * * * Folliculitis * * * Gonorrhœal Prostatitis * * * Spermatorrhœa * * * Bubo * * * Gonorrhœal Cystitis * * * Balanitis * * * Bubo

* * * Inflammation and swelling of a Lymphatic gland of the Groin * * * Leucorrhœa—Whites—Catarrh of the Vagina * * * Gonorrhœa in Women.” (Equivalent statements in Spanish, French, and German.)

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of borax and berberine. No hydrastine was present.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the labels on the cartons containing the bottles bore the statement, “A Compound of Borated Goldenseal,” whereas the article contained no borated goldenseal, and the strength and purity of the article fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements on the bottle labels and cartons and in the booklets were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it. Misbranding was alleged in substance for the further reason that the booklet enclosed in the cartons containing the article, a copy of which was attached to the libel and made a part thereof, bore and contained statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein which were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for the article therein.

On July 31, 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.*

7415. Misbranding of Brown's Blood Treatment. U. S. * * * v. 57
Bottles of Brown's Blood Treatment. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10210. I. S. No. 2584-r. S. No. W-330.)

On May 5, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern 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 57 bottles of Brown's Blood Treatment, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on November 13, 1918, by B. L. Brown, Philadelphia, Pa., and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (On carton and bottle) “Brown's Blood Treatment * * * recommended * * * for the treatment of Contagious Blood Poison.” (In circular) “Syphilis and Blood Poison * * * Dr. Brown's Blood Treatment is recommended to be used in Syphilitic Disease of the Bones, Syphilitic Ulcers, Syphilitic Mucous Patches, Syphilitic and Scrofulous Skin Diseases and Diseases of the Blood arising from Syphilitic Inoculation.”

Analyses of samples made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of a solution containing a mercuric salt and potassium iodid.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements, borne on the carton and bottle label and included in the circular accompanying the article, were false and fraudulent in that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it. Misbranding