

labeled in part, "Cosco, Guaranteed under the Food & Drugs Act June 30, 1906. Sethness Co., Chicago, U. S. A. Directions Dissolve one pound saccharine in sufficient water to make one gallon."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of a mixture containing approximately 77.33 per cent of soluble saccharin, 5.49 per cent of insoluble saccharin, and 15.54 per cent of sodium bicarbonate.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by a test therein laid down, and for the further reason that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the labeling borne by said can was false and misleading and calculated to lead the purchaser to believe that said product was pure saccharin, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article.

On October 22, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, a default decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the property be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

**SI91. Misbranding of "3 Days" Cure. U. S. \* \* \* v. 40 Bottles and 50 Bottles of "3 Days" Cure. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 10343, 10344. I. S. Nos. 15739-r, 15744-r. S. Nos. E-1413, E-1414.)**

On May 20, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of a quantity of "3 Days" Cure, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Richmond, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 25, and May 25, 1918, by the "3 Days" Cure Co., Washington, D. C., and transported from the District of Columbia into the State of Virginia, and charging misbranding under the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analyses of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of two preparations, a liquid and capsules. The liquid was composed essentially of zinc sulphate and boric acid, and the capsules contained powdered cubebs and balsam of copaiba.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel in substance for the reason that the statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, appearing on the labels and in the circulars accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was a treatment, remedy, and cure for gonorrhœa and gleet, whereas, in truth and fact, it was not.

On October 15, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, default decrees of condemnation and forfeiture were 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.*

**SI92. Misbranding of Pabst's Okay Specific. U. S. \* \* \* v. 35 Bottles of Pabst's Okay Specific. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10350. I. S. No. 15733-r. S. No. E-1417.)**

On May 21, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, 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 con-

demnation of 35 bottles of Pabst's Okay Specific, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Norfolk, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 15, 1919, by the Pabst Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Virginia, and charging misbranding under the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of oils and plant extractives, including copaiba, cubebs, and buchu, sugar, water, and alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel in substance for the reason that the statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, appearing on the labels and in the circular accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was a treatment, remedy, and cure for gonorrhœa, gleet, urethritis, and chronic mucous discharges, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On December 18, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, a decree 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.*

**8193. Adulteration and misbranding of tomato catsup. U. S. \* \* \* v. 300 Cases of 8-Ounce Bottles and 300 Cases of 16-Ounce Bottles of Tomato Catsup. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 10380. I. S. Nos. 5540-r, 5541-r. S. No. C-1247.)

On June 4, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin, 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 a quantity of tomato catsup, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Superior, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 20, 1919, by H. N. Weller & Co., Almont, Mich., and transported from the State of Michigan into the State of Wisconsin, and charging adulteration and misbranding under the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Belle Meade Brand Tomato Catsup \* \* \* Net weight 8 oz. av. Made by H. N. Weller & Co. Almont, Mich. Only First Class Goods Are Prepared Under This Brand" and "Perfection Brand Tomato Catsup \* \* \* Packed by H. N. Weller & Co., Toledo, O. 16 Oz. Only First Class Goods Are Prepared Under This Brand" (2 red tomato clusters).

Analyses of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was partially decomposed.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted largely of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the labeling on the bottles was false and misleading and calculated to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, in that the article consisted largely of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale and sold under the distinctive name of, another article.

On October 16, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, a default decree 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.*