

about March 11, 1919, by the Arlington Heights Fruit Exchange, Pachappa, Calif., and transported from the State of California into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled "Landscape Brand. Grown and Packed by Alta-Cresla Groves, Riverside, Cal."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On April 18, 1919, the said Arlington Heights Fruit Exchange, claimant, having consented to a decree, 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 \$1,500, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the claimant should separate the decomposed, decayed, and rotted oranges from the oranges deemed to be fit for manufacture into jelly and marmalade, said oranges so deemed fit to be submitted to a representative of this department for his decision and inspection, and the entire balance of said product to be destroyed or denatured under the supervision of said representative of this department.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7257. Adulteration of condensed milk. U. S. \* \* \* v. 28 Barrels of Condensed Milk. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 10033. I. S. No. 5636-r. S. No. C-1159.)

On April 22, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, 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 28 barrels of condensed milk at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on November 2, 1918, by the White House Milk Products Co., West Bend, Wis., and transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance, and for the further reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed filthy substance, and for the further reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed putrid substance.

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.*

**7258. Adulteration and misbranding of oil of sassafras. U. S. \* \* \* v. 104½ Pounds of Oil of Sassafras. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 10035. I. S. No. 15320-r. S. No. E-1305.)

On April 15, 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 104½ pounds of oil of sassafras, consigned on April 3, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by J. B. Johnson, Hickory, N. C., and transported from the State of North Carolina into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted in part of factitious oil of sassafras, an artificial oil produced from camphor oil.

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

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the name of, another article, to wit, oil of sassafras.

On June 11, 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.*

**7259. Misbranding of Pabst's O. K. (Okay) Specific. U. S. \* \* \* v. 8 Dozen Bottles of Pabst's O. K. (Okay) Specific. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 10038. I. S. No. 2153-r. S. No. W-300.)

On April 22, 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 8 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 January 27, 1919, 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 of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of cubebs, copaiba, buchu, uva ursi, and alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the following statement of the therapeutic effects of the article, borne on the labels of the bottles, to wit, "For Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Urethritis, and Chronic Mucous Discharges," was false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On June 24, 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.*

**7260. Misbranding of Knoxit Injection and Knoxit Liquid. U. S. \* \* \* v. 6 Dozen Bottles of Knoxit Injection and 12 Dozen Bottles of Knoxit Liquid. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 10059. I. S. Nos. 2424-r, 2425-r. S. No. W-307.)

On April 23, 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 libels praying the seizure and condemnation of 6 dozen bottles of Knoxit Injection and 12 dozen bottles of Knoxit Liquid, consigned by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on October 30, 1918, and November 30, 1918, and