

ring worms, unsightly humors of the face, pimples, pustules, tetter or salt rheum, scald head, ulcers, sores, rheumatism, syphilitic and mercurial diseases, and all complaints arising from impurities of the blood, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

It was alleged in substance that the Purolo Compound Extract of Buchu was misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on the labels of the bottles and cartons falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for many ailments arising in the urinary organs, bladder, or kidneys, such as nonretention of urine, inflammation of bladder and urethra, catarrh of the bladder, gravel and mucous discharges, diseases of the genital organs, such as Bright's disease, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of bladder or kidneys, chronic catarrh of the bladder and urethra, diseased prostate, gravel and stone in the bladder, mucous and milky discharges, dropsical swellings, and weakness arising from excess or indiscretion and dissipation in either sex, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On April 10, 1920, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$200.

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

S425. Misbranding of Dr. Sanger's Capsules. U. S. * * * v. 5 Dozen Boxes of a Product Labeled "Dr. Sanger's Capsules." Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11061. I. S. No. 12915-r. S. No. E-1355.)

On August 11, 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 United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 5 dozen boxes of Dr. Sanger's Capsules, at Boston, Mass., consigned April 2, 1919, by Sanger & Co., New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped and transported from the State of New York into the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the contents of the capsules consisted essentially of copaiba, cubebs, gum turpentine, and magnesia. Licorice and santal oil also were indicated.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel in that certain statements appearing in the booklet accompanying the article, regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, falsely and fraudulently represented the article to be effective as a remedy for diseases pertaining to the mucous membranes, cystitis, cystirrhoea or catarrh of the bladder, retention of urine, and leucorrhoea, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not effective.

On May 10, 1920, 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.*

S426. Misbranding of The Texas Wonder. U. S. * * * v. 32 Bottles of The Texas Wonder. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11303. I. S. No. 6796-r. S. No. C-1487.)

On October 2, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, 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 32 bottles of The Texas Wonder, at Meridian, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 5, 1919, by E. W.

Hall, St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Mississippi, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of copaiba, rhubarb, turpentine, guaiac, and alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel in that certain statements appearing on the cartons inclosing the article, regarding its therapeutic or curative effects, falsely and fraudulently represented the article to be effective as a remedy for kidney and bladder troubles, diabetes, weak and lame backs, rheumatism and gravel, to regulate bladder trouble in children, for stone in the kidneys, inflammation of the bladder and tuberculosis of the kidneys, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not effective.

On March 8, 1920, 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.*

8427. Misbranding of Bliss Native Herbs. U. S. * * * v. 2 Dozen Boxes of Bliss Native Herbs. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11307. I. S. No. 14602-r. S. No. E-1751.)

On September 27, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, 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 2 dozen boxes of Bliss Native Herbs, at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 27, 1919, by the Alonzo O. Bliss Medical Co., Washington, D. C., and transported from the District of Columbia into the State of New Jersey, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of a mixture of aloes, licorice, uva ursi, buchu, capsicum, and a resin-bearing drug.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel in that certain statements, borne on the circular accompanying the boxes containing the article, were false and fraudulent in that they misled and deceived the purchaser into the belief that Bliss Native Herbs could be successfully used in the treatment and cure of auto-intoxication, intestinal indigestion, rheumatism, dyspepsia-indigestion, kidneys and bladder, liver, catarrh, grippe, the blood, piles, malaria, and chills and fever, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not effective for the purposes named.

On December 30, 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.*

8428. Misbranding of Bliss Native Herbs. U. S. * * * v. 3 Dozen Boxes of Bliss Native Herbs. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 11332, 11333. I. S. Nos. 14603-r, 14604-r. S. Nos. E-1752, E-1753.)

On October 9, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, 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 3 dozen boxes of Bliss Native Herbs, at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 28, 1919, by David Mathewson, Williman-