

District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 40 bottles of Leonard Ear Oil, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by A. O. Leonard, New York, N. Y., August 23, 1919, and transported from the State of New York 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 by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of camphor, oil of eucalyptus, and traces of alkaloids in a base of mineral oil.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, were false and fraudulent since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed, (carton) "A Glandular * * * Oil recommended for relief of Deafness, Head Noises, Discharging, Itching, Scaly Ears * * * and Ear Ache * * * Deafness, * * * and Ear Troubles," (label) "* * * dry, itching, aching and discharging ears," (circular) "* * * for Relief of Catarrhal deafness * * * and other kinds of deafness and ear troubles * * * has relieved the deafness and head noises of more people than any known remedy * * *."

On March 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.*

S592. Misbranding of Pabst's Okay Specific. U. S. * * * v. 41 Bottles of Pabst's Okay Specific. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11506. I. S. No. 17114-r. S. No. E-1841.)

On November 11, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, 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 41 bottles of Pabst's Okay Specific, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Ponce, P. R., alleging that the article had been shipped by the France & New York Medicine Co., New York, N. Y., on or about September 20, 1919, and transported from the State of New York into the Island of Porto Rico, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Pabst's O. K. Specific * * * Pabst Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of copaiba, cubebs, plant extractives, oil of peppermint, sugar, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded so as to deceive and mislead the purchasers thereof in that certain statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects thereof, appearing in the circular accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be a remedy for gonorrhoea and gleet, no matter how long standing, leucorrhoea of women, commonly called whites, bladder and kidney affections, chronic seminal and mucous discharges, chronic gonorrhoea, and as a cure for the most serious cases of gonorrhoea, and the oldest cases of gleet, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On August 26, 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.*

S593. Adulteration of guava jam. U. S. * * * v. 83 Cases of Guava Jam. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11525. I. S. No. 3226-r. S. No. W-543.)

On November 24, 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 83 cases, each containing 2 5-gallon cans, of guava jam, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Matsu Uefugi Co., Honolulu, Hawaii, November 6, 1919, and transported from the Territory of Hawaii into the State of California, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded [adulterated] in violation of section 7 of the Food and Drugs Act, paragraph 6, under food, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On January 6, 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.*

S594. Misbranding of Noxit. U. S. * * * v. 62 Bottles of Noxit. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11546. I. S. No. 17105-r. S. No. E-1844.)

On December 6, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, 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 62 bottles of Noxit, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Mayaguez, P. R., alleging that the article had been shipped by Frederick F. Ingram Co., Detroit, Mich., on or about September 27, 1918, and transported from the State of Michigan into the State of New York, and reconsigned by G. J. Fajardo, New York, N. Y., to the Island of Porto Rico, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Noxit * * * Frederick F. Ingram Company Pharmacists Detroit, Mich."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of a solution containing essentially zinc acetate, opium, berberine, alcohol, glycerin, and water.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded so as to deceive and mislead the purchasers thereof in that certain statements appearing in the labeling of the carton, bottle, and accompanying circular, regarding the curative or therapeutic effect thereof, falsely and fraudulently represented the article to be effective for the treatment of gonorrhoea, clap, and gleet, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On August 20, 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.*