

Residue at 110° C. does not darken.

Bacteriological examination showed the presence of *B. coli* in small quantities of the water.

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

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement, "A pure \* \* \* drinking water," borne on the labels as aforesaid, was false and misleading, and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On October 8, 1920, the Almanaris Mineral Spring Co., Waukesha, Wis., and the Central Drug Store, Indiana Harbor, Ind., having filed an answer admitting the allegations of the libel and consenting to a decree, 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.*

**9010. Misbranding of Perry's Swine-Lixir. U. S. \* \* \* v. 18 Cases of \* \* \* Perry's Swine-Lixir. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 10104. I. S. No. 5990-r. S. No. C-1176.)

On April 25, 1919, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Alabama, 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 18 cases of Perry's Swine-Lixir, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Dothan, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Swine Elixir Mfg. Co., Moultrie, Ga., on May 6, 1918, and transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Alabama, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "A Remedy For Hog Troubles Perry's Swine-Lixir \* \* \* is especially recommended for Hog Cholera in every form. \* \* \* If this medicine is given according to our directions there will be no reason for stock raisers to lose any Hogs by reason of general sickness or disease. \* \* \*"

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of an aqueous solution of sulphates of iron and calcium, sulphuric acid, a trace of volatile oil such as turpentine, and a sediment of iron oxid.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded for the reason that the above-quoted statements appearing in the labels were false and fraudulent in that the product contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed for it on the said labels.

On March 15, 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.*

**9011. Misbranding of B-I-F Combination. U. S. \* \* \* v. 4 Dozen Packages of \* \* \* B-I-F Combination. Default decree of destruction.** (F. & D. No. 10563. I. S. No. 16508-r. S. No. E-1549.)

On June 16, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, 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 4 dozen packages of B-I-F Combination, at Tampa, Fla., consigned by the W. H. Smaw Drug Co., Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 15, 1918, and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Florida, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "B-I-F Emulsion For Internal Use \* \* \* Prepared By W. H. Smaw Drug Co. Baltimore, Md."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of two preparations, an emulsion for internal use and an

injection. The emulsion consisted essentially of an alkaline aqueous mixture of copaiba balsam and oil of peppermint, and the injection consisted of an aqueous solution of zinc sulphate, glycerin, opium, and phenol.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded for the reason that the circulars accompanying it contained the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, "Smaw's B-I-F Combination An Emulsion \* \* \* An Injection \* \* \* Is an old and well known treatment For Gonorrhoea (Clap), Gleet, Leucorrhoea (Whites) and other complaints due to inflammation or Debility of the Urinary Organs," which said statements were false, fraudulent, and misleading in that said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative or therapeutic effects claimed in said statements above set forth.

On January 11, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, an order was entered finding that the product was subject to condemnation, and it was decreed by the court that the same be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

**9012. Adulteration and misbranding of gelatin. U. S. \* \* \* v. 1 Barrel of Gelatin. Default decree of destruction.** (F. & D. No. 10739. I. S. No. 16175-r. S. No. E-1605.)

On July 12, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, 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 1 barrel, containing 200 pounds of gelatin, at Tampa, Fla., consigned by W. B. Wood Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 1, 1919, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Florida, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled, "Gelatine W. B. Wood Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that glue had been mixed and packed with and substituted wholly or in part for gelatin, and for the further reason that said article contained added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredients, to wit, zinc and copper, which might render the article injurious to health.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was labeled "Gelatine," whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not gelatin, in that it contained glue and added poisonous and other deleterious ingredients, and for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article.

On January 11, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, an order was entered, finding that the product was subject to condemnation, and it was decreed by the court that said product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

**9013. Misbranding of Black Caps. U. S. \* \* \* v. 72 Packages \* \* \* of \* \* \* Black Caps. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 10855. I. S. No. 7189-r. S. No. C-1350.)

On July 9, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, 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 72 packages, more or less, of drugs, labeled in part "Black Caps," shipped by Samuel B. Clapp, New York, N. Y., on December 27, 1918, remaining unsold in the original packages at Louisville, Ky., alleging that the article had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Kentucky, 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 of cubebs, copaiba balsam, and plant extractives (probably saw palmetto).