

Will not cause stricture," (bottle label) "* * * Gonorrhœa and Gleet," (circular) "Directions * * * While our preparation is known as a Gonorrhœa medicine, it is also good for Leucorrhœa and Whites * * *. The thing to do is to continue the use of it until well and use it night and morning for a while after. Usually one or two dollar bottles will relieve," (small envelope) "Halz Tablets Internal Treatment for Gonorrhœa and Gleet," regarding the article, were false and fraudulent in that the article consisted of a clear, colorless, acid, aqueous, aromatic solution containing essentially glycerin, boric acid, zinc sulphate, and a trace of alum and formaldehyde, and in that the tablets contained in the small envelope consisted essentially of sugar, starch, calcium magnesium carbonate, and plant material, including copaiba, emodin-bearing drug (rhubarb), and a small amount of alkaloids, and in that the above ingredients or combination of ingredients were not capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On July 3, 1919, Alexander Drug Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., having filed an answer that the article seized was the property of the Ed. Price Chemical Co., manufacturer of the product, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal, and that judgment be entered against the Ed. Price Chemical Co. for the costs of the proceedings.

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

7345. Adulteration of evaporated milk. U. S. * * * v. 100 Cases of Evaporated Milk. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10321. I. S. No. 15713-r. S. No. E-1423.)

On May 20, 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 100 cases of evaporated milk, consigned on or about April 28, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by Frank P. Wood Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Elk-Horn Brand Unsweetened Evaporated Milk Elkhorn Valley Condensing Co. Distributor Omaha, Neb., Papillion, Neb., Perry, Ia."

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

On June 25, 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.*

7346. Adulteration of spring water. U. S. * * * v. 100 Bottles and 20 Cases of Bencot Natural Spring Water. Consent decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10322. I. S. No. 16214-r. S. No. E-1424.)

On May 20, 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 100 bottles, each containing 5 gallons, and 20 cases, each containing 1 dozen half-gallon bottles, of Bencot Natural Spring Water, consigned by the Bencot Mineral Springs Co., Austell, Ga., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Jacksonville, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 16, 1919, and transported from the State of Georgia

into the State of Florida, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Benscot Natural Mineral Spring Water Benscot Mineral Springs Co. Austell, Cobb Co. Ga."

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

On May 26, 1919, the Benscot Mineral Water Co. having consented 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.

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

7347. Adulteration and misbranding of water. U. S. * * * v. 15 Cases, 7 Cases, and 79 Cases of Crazy Water and 5 Cases of Gibson Water. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10323. I. S. Nos. 5600-r, 7651-r, 7654-r, 7655-r. S. No. C-1231.)

On May 23, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, 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 15 cases, 7 cases, and 79 cases of Crazy Water, and 5 cases of Gibson Water, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Oklahoma City, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 25, 1919, by the Crazy Well Water Co., Mineral Wells, Tex., and transported from the State of Texas into the State of Oklahoma, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The 15 cases were labeled in part, "Crazy No. 2," the 7 cases, "Crazy No. 3," the 79 cases, "Crazy No. 4," and the 5 cases, "Natural Gibson Well Water." The label of each kind of water also bore the statement, "The Crazy Well Water Company, Mineral Wells, Texas."

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

Misbranding of the Gibson Water was alleged for the reason that the statement borne on the label, to wit, "One-half Gallon," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser in that the quantity of the contents was less than represented on the label. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and correctly stated on the outside of the package in terms of measure.

On July 3, 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, and that judgment be entered against Thomas V. Morrison, Oklahoma City, Okla., for the costs of the proceedings.

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

7348. Misbranding of Prescription 1000. U. S. * * * v. 11½ Dozen Bottles of Prescription 1000. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10349. I. S. Nos. 15667-r, 15668-r. S. No. E-1420.)

On May 20, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of the District aforesaid, holding a District Court, a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 11½ dozen bottles of Prescription 1000, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article