

Gleet. * * * Will not cause Stricture. * * * Acts quickly and surely.
 * * * Quick Acting—1 to 5 days. * * * Hexagon, a proven, quick acting,
 harmless treatment for Gonorrhœa, Gleet and Strains. * * * Hexagon
 combination treatment for women * * *.”

On July 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.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7352. Misbranding of Pabst's Okay

22 Bottles of Pabst's Okay Specific. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 10188, 10189. I. S. Nos. 12916-r, 12918-r. S. Nos. E-1333, E-1334.)

On May 3 and 6, 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 the United States for said district libels of information praying the seizure and condemnation of 94 bottles and 22 bottles of Pabst's Okay Specific, consigned on January 31, 1919, and April 5, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Pabst Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Wrapper) "Pabst's O. K. Okay Specific * * * for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Urethritis and Chronic Mucous Discharges * * * Causes No Stricture. * * * Absolutely Safe." (Bottle label) "Pabst's O. K. Okay Specific. For Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Urethritis and Chronic Mucous Discharges."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of copaiba, oil of pennyroyal, büchü, arbutin (indicating uva ursi or pipsissewa), alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels of information for the reason that the above-quoted statements, borne on the wrappers and bottle labels, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent in that it did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed. Misbranding was alleged in substance for the further reason that the statements contained in a circular attached by the United States attorney to the libel and made a part thereof were false and fraudulent in that the article would not produce the curative and therapeutic effects claimed in said circular.

On June 23, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were 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.

7353. Misbranding of Knoxit. U. S. * * * v. 17 Dozen Bottles of Knoxit. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10506. I. S. No. 13021-r. S. No. E-1482.)

On June 3, 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 the United States for said district a libel of information praying the seizure and condemnation of 17 dozen bottles of Knoxit, consigned on November 13, 1918, by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., from Gibson, Ind., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Worcester, Mass., alleging that the article

had been shipped and transported from the State of Indiana 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 made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of acetate of zinc, hydrastis, glycerin, and water perfumed with oil of rose.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel of information for the reason that certain statements appearing on the carton inclosing, and on the label on the bottle containing the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, to wit, (carton) "Knoxit the Great Prophylactic and Gonorrhœa Remedy. Relieves in one to five days. Guaranteed not to cause stricture," (bottle label) "Knoxit Liquid the great Prophylactic and Gonorrhœa Remedy will not cause stricture. Knoxit is invaluable for Leucorrhœa or Whites," were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On September 5, 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.

7354. Misbranding of Cu-Co-Ba Tarrant. U. S. * * * v. 111 Cartons of Cu-Co-Ba Tarrant. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10493. I. S. Nos. 2910-r, 2913-r. S. No. W-398.)

On June 4, 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 111 cartons of Cu-Co-Ba Tarrant, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Sacramento, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on April 9, 1919, April 16, 1918, and December 14, 1918, by The Tarrant Co., New York, N. Y., 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 made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed it to consist essentially of a plastic mass containing copaiba and oil of cubebs.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it was represented to be a treatment for inflammations and irritations of the bladder, kidneys, prostate, urethra and vagina, and for gleet, gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa, and that the statements included in the circular accompanying the article, regarding the therapeutic and curative effects of the article, were false and fraudulent in that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On September 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.

7355. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. 2 Cases * * * of Olive Oil. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and sale. (F. & D. No. 10088. I. S. Nos. 11927-r, 11928-r. S. No. C-1169.)

On April 22, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District