

statements regarding the therapeutic and curative effects of the article, borne on the carton and included in the circular accompanying the article, were false and fraudulent in that it contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On May 23, 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.*

**7396. Misbranding of Black-Caps. U. S. \* \* \* v. 1 Gross Cartons of Black-Caps. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10246. I. S. No. 2587-r. S. No. W-341.)**

On May 5, 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 1 gross cartons of Black-Caps, consigned by the Safety Remedy Co., Canton, Ohio, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on April 3, 1919, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (On carton) "Black-Caps For the treatment of Gonorrhœa, Urethritis, Cystitis, and other inflammatory conditions of the Urinary Tract" (In circular) "Black-caps for the treatment of inflammatory affections of the genito-urinary organs \* \* \*. Stimulant to the mucous membranes, especially of the Genito-Urinary tract, \* \* \* among the best drugs \* \* \* in the treatment of specific Urethritis (simple Gonorrhœa), \* \* \* in chronic Cystitis (inflammation of the bladder) resulting from Gonorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Vaginal Gonorrhœa, subacute and chronic Pyelitis, atonic impotence. \* \* \* Prostatic abscess, chronic inflammation of the vesical neck (bladder) \* \* \*."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of copaiba, cubebs, and saw palmetto.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the foregoing and certain other statements, borne on the cartons and included in the leaflet accompanying 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 May 20, 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.*

**7397. Adulteration and misbranding of gelatin. U. S. \* \* \* v. 20 Barrels of Alleged Gelatin. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10217. I. S. No. 6758-r. S. No. C-1207.)**

On May 6, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, 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 20 barrels of alleged gelatin, at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on March 3, 1919, by J. O. Whitten & Co. [J. O. Whitten Co.], Boston, Mass., and transported from the State of Massachusetts