

Analyses of samples of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the preparation labeled "Internal" consisted essentially of an emulsion of copaiba, and that the preparation labeled "Injection" consisted of a dilute aqueous solution of potassium permanganate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements, borne on the cartons, bottle labels, and in the circulars, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof for the treatment of gonorrhœa, gleet, bladder troubles, and certain other diseases, were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On June 4, 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.*

7426. Misbranding of Pabst's Okay Specific. U. S. * * * v. 12 Dozen Bottles of Pabst's Okay Specific. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10144. I. S. No. 2167-r. S. No. W-321.)

On April 29, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern 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 12 dozen bottles, each containing 4 ounces of Pabst's Okay Specific, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 2, 1919, by the Pabst Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of a mixture of copaiba, cubebs, plant extractives, including uva ursi and buchu, and alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the following therapeutic effects of the article were claimed and stated in substance on the labels of the bottle and wrapper, and in the circular, to wit, (label) "Pabst's * * * Okay Specific for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Urethritis, and Chronic Mucous Discharges," (wrapper) "Pabst's * * * Okay Specific for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Urethritis and Chronic Mucous Discharges," and said claims and statements were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the above-claimed therapeutic effects.

On June 24, 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.*

7427. Misbranding of Blakes Capsules. U. S. * * * v. 288 Packages of Blakes Capsules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10525. I. S. No. 1569-r. S. No. E-1492.)

On or about June 5, 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 said District, holding a District Court, a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 288 packages of Blakes Capsules, at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 17, 1919, by Henry K. Wampole & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., and transported from the State of Pennsyl-