Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain therapeutic effects for the treatment of urethritis, gonorrhœa, and gleet, claimed on the labels on the bottles and on the wrapper and in the circular accompanying the article, were false and fraudulent in that the contents of each and every bottle or package contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On August 27, 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.*

**7441. Misbranding of The Crossman Mixture. U. S. * * * v. 4 Dozen Bottles of The Crossman Mixture. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 10092. I. S. No. 2165-r. S. No. W-315.)

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 4 dozen bottles of The Crossman Mixture, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on March 5, 1919, by the Wright's Vegetable Pill 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. The article was labeled in part: "The Crossman Mixture * * * Recommended for the treatment of not only the active stages of simple Urethritis and of Gonorrhœa, but especially of sub-acute and chronic conditions, as Gleet. * * * The Crossman Mixture for the Treatment of Gonorrhœa and Gleet * * *."

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of a mixture of volatile oils, including copaiba and cubebs, and alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain therapeutic effects for the treatment of urethritis, gonorrhœa, and gleet, claimed on the labels on the bottles and on the wrapper and in the circular accompanying the article, were false and fraudulent, in that the contents of each and every bottle or package contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On August 27, 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.*

**7442. Adulteration of tomato purée. U. S. * * * v. 56 Cases * * * of Tomato Purée. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 10586. I. S. No. 8831-r. S. No. C-1281.)

On June 12, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern 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 56 cases, each containing 48 cans of tomato purée, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at National Stock Yards, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 25, 1918, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "True Value Brand Tomato Purée, * * * Packed by the Morgantown Packing Co., Morgantown, Ind."

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

On July 21, 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.*

**7443. Misbranding of The Crossman Mixture. U. S. * * * v. 12 Dozen Bottles of The Crossman Mixture. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 10266. I. S. No. 2763-r. S. No. W-346.)

On May 13, 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 12 dozen bottles of The Crossman Mixture, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on October 26, 1918, and November 16, 1918, by the Wright's Indian Vegetable Pill 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. The article was labeled in part: (On wrapper and bottle) "The Crossman Mixture * * * Recommended for the treatment of not only the active stages of simple Urethritis and of Gonorrhœa, but especially of sub-acute and chronic conditions, as Gleet." (in circular) "The Crossman Mixture for the Treatment of Gonorrhœa and Gleet * * *."

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of a mixture of volatile oils, including copaiba and cubebs, and alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements, borne on the wrapper and bottle label and in the circular accompanying the article and representing it as a treatment for urethritis, gonorrhœa, and gleet, were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

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.

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

**7444. Misbranding of Pabst's Okay Specific. U. S. * * * v. 7 Dozen, 12 Dozen, 9 Dozen, and 12 Dozen Bottles of Pabst's Okay Specific. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 10190, 10191, 10192, 10193. I. S. Nos. 13542-r, 13539-r, 13543-r, 13546-r. S. Nos. E-1326, E-1327, E-1337, E-1332.)

On May 2, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 7 dozen, 12 dozen, 9 dozen, and 12 dozen bottles of Pabst's Okay Specific, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 13, 1919, March 20, 1919, January 31, 1919, and April 5, 1919, by the Pabst Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs