

demnation of 2 barrels of a product purporting to be dried skimmed milk, consigned by the Sethness Co., Chicago, Ill., about July 2, 1917, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Princeton, Ind., alleging that the article had been transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Indiana, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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 April 3, 1918, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and on December 26, 1919, it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

7795. Misbranding of Benetol Suppositories. U. S. * * * v. 6 Boxes * * * Benetol Suppositories. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11578. I. S. No. 8091-r. S. No. C-1584.)

On November 8, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, 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 6 bottles of Benetol Suppositories, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 9, 1919, by the Benetol Co., Minneapolis, Minn., and transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of Nebraska, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article made by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of a base of cacao butter, carrying alpha- and beta-naphthol, boric acid, and traces of menthol and phenol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, appearing on the labels and in the circulars accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was a treatment, remedy, and cure for the special diseases of women, leucorrhœa, whites, vaginitis, vulvitis, cervicitis, endometritis, gonorrhœa, and all diseases of the vagina, inflammation or irritation of the cervix, and sexual diseases, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On December 26, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, a default decree 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.*

7796. Misbranding of Tratamiento Zendejas. U. S. * * * v. 96 Bottles of Tratamiento Zendejas. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11564. I. S. No. 9476-r. S. No. C-1662.)

On or about December 24, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, 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 96 bottles of Tratamiento Zendejas, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages, at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 6, 1919, by Panfilo Zendejas, Los Angeles, Calif., and transported from the State of California into the State of Louisiana, and charging misbranding under the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of a sirupy solution containing potassium iodid and unidentified plant extractives.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the statements appearing on the labels and in the circular accompanying the article falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was a treatment, remedy, and cure for rheumatism, constipation, kidney troubles, eczema, tumors, ulcers, eruptions, suppurated manifestations, suppurations whether tumors, scrofulas, wounds, fistulas, impurities from the blood, paralysis, loss of sight, chronic rheumatism, extremely large or deep ulcers; that it would create well being and hope in a large number of patients whose depressed and sad appearance is a sure sign of constant disturbances in the digestive apparatus, impoverishment of the blood and lack of nervous energy; that it was the most assimilable and eliminable medicine for all impurities of the blood; and that it would give good results with blood diseases of all kinds and diseases of secondary order such as anemia, chlorosis, jaundice, and some skin diseases, diseases originating from impurity of the blood, pimples, headache (acute pain in head), dyspepsia, intestinal irregularities produced by the use of mercury, epilepsy or fits, insomnia, sores, lack of respiration, memory, sleep, and appetite, poor digestion, seasickness, neurasthenia, suppuration of the eyes or ears, scrofula, fatigue caused by overwork, some diseases of the sight, nervous affections, paralysis, lack of blood circulation, sleeping of the arms, legs, or other parts of the body, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not a treatment, remedy, and cure for the diseases named.

On March 23, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, a default decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the property be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

7797. Misbranding of Saxon Gonorrhœa Injection. U. S. * * * v. 180 Bottles of Saxon Gonorrhœa Injection. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11561. I. S. No. 2546-r. S. No. W-557.)

On December 22, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, 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 180 bottles of Saxon Gonorrhœa Injection, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 18, 1919, by the Saxon Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding under the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of the article made by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of salts of lead and zinc, and berberine.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, appearing on the labels and carton accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was a treatment, remedy, and cure for gonorrhœa, gleet, and the prevention of stricture, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On January 21, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, default decree 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.*