

On December 28, 1921, H. O. Wilbur & Sons, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., claimant, having filed an answer admitting the allegations of the libel and having requested restoration of the product in order that the cocoa butter might be extracted therefrom, under the supervision of this department, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,700, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**10160. Adulteration and misbranding of soluble saccharin. U. S. \* \* \* v. 2 Pounds of Saccharin. Default decree declaring product adulterated and misbranded and ordering its destruction. (F. & D. No. 9378. I. S. No. 15354-r. S. No. E-1131.)**

On October 8, 1918, the United States attorney for the Northern District of West Virginia, 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 2 pounds of saccharin, at Martinsburg, W. Va., alleging that the article had been shipped by the W. B. Wood Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., on or about August 15, 1918, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of West Virginia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Soluble Saccharine \* \* \* Soluble in Cold Water \* \* \* W. B. Wood Mfg. Co. \* \* \* St. Louis, Mo."

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was adulterated by the addition thereto of a certain percentage of sugar.

Misbranding was alleged in substance for the reason that the article was branded as being "Soluble Saccharine," when, in truth and in fact, it was not soluble saccharin but contained a certain quantity of sugar, which operated to cause the said branding to be untrue.

On April 8, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of the court was entered declaring the product to be adulterated and misbranded and ordering its destruction by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**10161. Misbranding of Dr. Sanger's capsules. U. S. \* \* \* v. 31 Packages of \* \* \* Dr. Sanger's Capsules. Default decree declaring product misbranded and ordering its destruction. (F. & D. No. 10750. I. S. No. 15794-r. S. No. E-1579.)**

On June 23, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of West Virginia, 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 31 packages of Dr. Sanger's capsules, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Clarksburg, W. Va., alleging that the article had been shipped by Edw. J. Moore Sons, New York, N. Y., on or about November 14, 1918, and transported from the State of New York into the State of West Virginia, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the capsules contained copaiba balsam, cubebs, santal oil, matico, licorice, and magnesia.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the carton containing the said article and the booklet accompanying the same bore the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effect thereof, (carton) "Dr. Sanger's Capsules For Diseases Of The Urinary Organs and Bladder \* \* \*," (booklet) "Dr. Sanger's Capsules. \* \* \* for Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Bladder Disorders, Cystitis, Cystirrhoea, Retention of the Urine and Leucorrhoea or Whites. \* \* \* the most obstinate cases \* \* \* have yielded to the soothing and powerful curative powers of this remedy. In many cases the disease yields in a very short time. \* \* \* Symptoms of Gonorrhoea. \* \* \* You should at once begin treatment, as a delay might lead to stopping of the passage by stricture or inflammation of the kidneys and bladder \* \* \*," which statements were false and fraudulent in that the said article contained no substance or ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.