

6791. Adulteration and misbranding of distilled water. U. S. * * * v. 16 Jugs * * * of So-called Distilled Water. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. Empty containers ordered sold. (F. & D. No. 9266. I. S. No. 5576-r. S. No. C-962.)

On August 19, 1918, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, 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 16 jugs, purporting to contain double distilled water, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Leavenworth, Kansas, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 8, 1918, by the Eads Water Co., Kansas City, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Kansas, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole and in part of a filthy, decomposed, putrid animal or vegetable substance so packed and mixed with the article as to injure, lower, and affect its quality, purity, and strength.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the brand or label on the article was misleading and deceptive and calculated to induce the purchaser to believe the product to be pure, distilled water, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was adulterated as aforesaid.

On October 23, 1918, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed and that the empty containers should be sold by the United States marshal.

J. R. RIGGS, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

6792. Adulteration of apple butter. U. S. * * * v. 75 Cases of Apple Butter. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9267. I. S. No. 6201-r. S. No. C-963.)

On or about September 10, 1918, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee, 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 75 cases, each containing two dozen jars of apple butter, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Chattanooga, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 9, 1918, by Dawson Bros. Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga., and transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Tennessee, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Dawson's Brand Apple Butter * * * Made by Dawson Bros. Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga."

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

On February 26, 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 should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

J. R. RIGGS, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

6793. Adulteration of split herring. U. S. * * * v. 922 Barrels and 227 Barrels of Split Herring. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 9268, 9269. S. Nos. C-960-961.)

On August 21, 1918, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, 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 922 barrels of split herring at Duluth, Minn., and 227 barrels of split herring at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 20, 1917, by the Gorton Pew Fisheries Co., Gloucester, Mass., and transported from the State of Massachusetts into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On August 31, 1918, and October 10, 1918, Wolpert Davis & Co., a corporation, Minneapolis, Minn., claimant, having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bond in the aggregate sum of \$8,500, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

J. R. RIGGS, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

6794. Adulteration and misbranding of gelatin. U. S. * * * v. 1 Barrel of * * * Gelatin. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 9270. I. S. No. 2316-r. S. No. W-239.)

On August 23, 1918, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, 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 barrel of a product purporting to be gelatin, consigned by the California Glue Co., San Francisco, Cal., and arriving at Seattle on August 10, 1918, remaining unsold in the original unbroken package at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped and transported from the State of California into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was unlabeled but was sold as gelatin.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that glue had been mixed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part for gelatin, which the article purported to be; and in that it contained an added poisonous and added deleterious ingredient, to wit, zinc, which might render the article injurious to health.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, gelatin, when it consisted wholly or in part of glue.

On April 21, 1919, the said California Glue Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be delivered to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$150, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that said product should be mixed with a low grade of hatter's glue to render it inedible, under the supervision of a representative of this department.

J. R. RIGGS, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

6795. Misbranding of The Texas Wonder. U. S. * * * v. 6 Dozen Bottles of The Texas Wonder. Product ordered destroyed. (F. & D. No. 9271. I. S. No. 16009-r. S. No. E-1092.)

On August 26, 1918, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, 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