

free sulphur, gentian, fenugreek and charcoal, none of which said substances nor the combination of any or all of them was capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the statements borne on the labels of the packages.

On May 12, 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.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6834. Adulteration of eggs. U. S. \* \* \* v. 7 Cases of Eggs. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 9338. I. S. No. 5661-r. S. No. C-969.)

On August 24, 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 a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 7 cases of eggs, each containing 30 dozen eggs, at Duluth, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 19, 1918, by the Williams Produce Co., Fargo, N. D., and transported from the State of North Dakota into the State of Minnesota, 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 whole or in part of a decomposed substance.

On April 12, 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.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6835. Adulteration and misbranding of soluble saccharin. U. S. \* \* \* v. 1 Can of Soluble Saccharin. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 9339. I. S. No. 2439-r S. No. W-246.)

On September 23, 1918, the United States attorney for the District of Utah, 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 one 5-pound can of soluble saccharin, remaining unsold in the original unbroken package at Salt Lake City, Utah, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 17, 1918, by the W. B. Wood Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Utah, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Soluble Saccharine."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, to wit, saccharin, and that the contents of the can differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity determined by the tests for saccharin laid down in the said Pharmacopoeia, said can or container containing a product consisting of saccharin and sugar in equal parts, and that there was not plainly stated on the can or container the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the contents thereof; and for the further reason that the strength and purity of the contents of the can fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, in that it was sold as saccharin, whereas, in truth and in fact, it consisted of saccharin and sugar in equal parts.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement borne on the label, regarding the contents, was false and misleading, the true nature of the contents of said can or container being as hereinbefore alleged; misbranding was alleged in substance for the further reason that the statement aforesaid,