

condemnation of 40 boxes of Redsules, at Denver, Colo., consigned by H. Planten & Son, New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 30, 1917, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Colorado, 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 article consisted essentially of oil of santal, copaiba, and methyl salicylate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the statements borne on the cartons and in the leaflets, to wit, (on carton) "Redsules * * * for the treatment of Private Diseases of Men * * *," (on leaflet) "Redsules * * * a medicine for the treatment of Affections of the Genito-Urinary Tract, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Inflammation of the Bladder * * * for restoring a healthy condition of the Mucous Membranes of the Genito-Urinary Tract in Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Inflammation of the Bladder," regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent, and for the further reason that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On June 18, 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.*

7431. Adulteration and misbranding of creamery butter. U. S. * * * v. 353 Cases of Blue Ribbon Creamery Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10497. I. S. No. 15698-r. S. No. E-1515.)

On June 4, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court, said court holding a District Court, a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 155 cases, each containing 30 1-pound prints, and 198 cases, each containing 10 1-pound prints, of creamery butter, at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 18, 1919, by the Meriden Creamery Co., Kansas City, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the District of Columbia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Blue Ribbon Creamery Butter * * * Guaranteed by the Meriden Creamery Co., Kansas City U. S. A."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that an excessive amount of water had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower, reduce, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and for the further reason that a substance deficient in milk fat and high in moisture had been substituted wholly or in part for creamery butter, which the article purported to be, and for the further reason that a valuable constituent thereof, to wit, butter fat, had been in part abstracted.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Blue Ribbon Creamery Butter," was false and misleading, and deceived and misled the purchaser into the belief that the article was creamery butter, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not creamery butter, but was a butter containing an excessive amount of water, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, creamery butter, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On June 19, 1919, the said Meriden Creamery Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product should be returned.

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

7432. Misbranding of The Crossman Mixture. U. S. * * * v. 3 Dozen Bottles of The Crossman Mixture. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10498. I. S. No. 2389-r. S. No. W-399.)

On June 3, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, 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 3 dozen bottles of The Crossman Mixture, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Ore., alleging that the article had been shipped on July 10, 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 Oregon, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Wrapper) "The Crossman Mixture * * * A Remedy for Gonorrhœa and Gleet * * * is recommended by us as an excellent remedy for Gonorrhœa and Gleet, and as of value in preventing attending complications. * * *." (Bottle) "Recommended for the treatment of not only the active stages of simple Urethritis and Gonorrhœa, but especially of sub-acute and chronic conditions, as Gleet * * *." (Circular) "The Crossman Mixture * * * is recommended as a reliable remedy in the treatment of Gonorrhœa, tending to prevent the complications above mentioned. 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 and oleoresin, including copaiba and cubeb, and alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements, borne on the wrappers and labels, and in the circulars accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof and the ingredients and substances contained therein for the treatment of gonorrhœa and gleet and preventing attending complications, and for urethritis, were false and fraudulent in that it contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On August 20, 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.*

7433. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. * * * v. 600 Cases of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10496. I. S. Nos. 15029-r, 15030-r. S. No. E-1501.)

On June 4, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, 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 600 cases of butter, consigned by the Hanford Produce Co., Sioux City, Ia., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Phila-