

tained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and remedial therapeutic effects claimed.

On October 8, 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.*

S394. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. * * * v. 600 Tubs, 350 Tubs, and 300 Tubs of Butter. Consent decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 10913, 10914, 11053. I. S. Nos. 7730-r, 7731-r, 7734-r. S. Nos. C-1400, C-1401, C-1405.)

On August 5, August 6, and August 8, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, 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 of 600 tubs, 350 tubs, and 300 tubs, respectively, of butter, alleging that a portion of the article had been shipped by the F. J. Munn Co., on July 24, and July 28, 1919, a portion by the Crescent Creamery Co., on July 25, 1919, and a portion by Miller & Holmes, on July 28, 1919, all located at St. Paul, Minn., and transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article in each shipment was alleged in the libels for the reason that a substance, to wit, excessive water, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, for the further reason that a substance deficient in milk fat and high in moisture had been substituted in part for the article, and for the further reason that a valuable constituent of the article, to wit, butter fat, had been in part abstracted from said article.

Misbranding of the article in each shipment 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, butter.

On November 1, 1919, the F. J. Munn Co., the Crescent Creamery Co., and Miller & Holmes, of St. Paul, Minn., claimants, having admitted the allegations of the libels and consented to decrees, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimants upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bonds in the sum of \$1,000 each, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the article be reprocessed under the supervision of representatives of this department.

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

S395. Adulteration of raisins. U. S. * * * v. 130 Cases Each Containing 25 Pounds Net of Loose Raisins. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10920. I. S. No. 2045-r. S. No. W-459.)

On or about August 9, 1919, 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 130 cases of loose raisins, at Seattle, Wash., consigned by Chaddock & Co., Fowler, Calif., alleging that the article was shipped on or about May 2, 1919, from the State of California into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Examination of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was contaminated with sand, and that the contents consisted in part of moldy raisins.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel in that it had been mixed and packed with an article so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On November 7, 1919, Matchett Macklem Co., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to the claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the filing of a bond in the sum of \$350, conditioned in part that the raisins be not used for human food or consumption.

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

8396. Misbranding of Gillen's Cholera Remedy. U. S. * * * v. 248 Cases, More or Less, of a Product Labeled in Part, "Gillen's Cholera Remedy." Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released on bond. (F. & D. No. 11072. I. S. Nos. 9415-r, 9416-r. S. No. C-1412.)

On August 14, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, 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 248 cases of Gillen's Cholera Remedy, at New Athens, Ill., consigned by the Gillen Remedy Co., Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 20, 1919, and transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Illinois, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Gillen's Hog Remedy for Hogs and Chickens."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of an aqueous solution of saponified tar oil and sodium sulphate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel in that certain statements appearing on the label on the package containing the article, regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, falsely and fraudulently represented the article to be effective as a treatment and as a preventive for cholera in hogs and chickens and for sore head and roup and white diarrhea in little chicks, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On June 30, 1920, the United Stock Remedies Co., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to the claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the filing of a bond in the sum of \$2,500, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

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

8397. Misbranding of Benetol Vaginal Suppositories. U. S. * * * v. 141 Packages, 50-Cent Size, and 21 Packages, \$1 Size, of Benetol Vaginal Suppositories. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 11487, 11488. I. S. Nos. 3049-r, 3050-r. S. Nos. W-522, W-523.)

On or about October 19, 1919, 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 libels for the seizure and condemnation of 141 packages, 50-cent size, and 21 packages,