

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,