

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 animal substance.

On December 18, 1920, 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.*

9136. Adulteration and misbranding of wheat middlings. U. S. * * * v. 966 Bags of Wheat Middlings * * *. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered sold. (F. & D. No. 13832. I. S. No. 13601-t. S. No. E-2832.)

On November 1, 1920, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel, and on January 3, 1921, an amendment to said libel, praying the seizure and condemnation of 966 bags of wheat middlings, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Atlanta, Ga., consigned by the Gateway Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 8, 1919, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Georgia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel, as amended, for the reason that rice hulls and a substance low in protein and fat and containing excessive crude fiber had been mixed and packed with, and substituted wholly and in part for, the article described in the label on and attached to the bags containing the product, and for the further reason that said article was mixed in a manner whereby damage and inferiority were concealed.

Misbranding was alleged in substance for the reason that the statements borne on the labels to the effect, "Wheat middlings with ground screenings, not exceeding mill run * * * Protein * * * 15 per cent * * * fat * * * 4 per cent * * * crude fibre * * * 7 per cent," were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser in that the protein contained therein was less than 15 per cent, the fat less than 4 per cent, and the crude fiber more than 7 per cent. Misbranding was alleged in substance for the further reason that the article was an imitation of, and offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article.

On February 2, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the same be sold by the United States marshal, after the removal of the tags from the bags, and that, in the event that such sale could not be effected for want of a bidder, the product be destroyed.

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

9137. Adulteration and misbranding of Glory Sugron Artificial Sweetener. U. S. * * * v. 15 Bottles of * * * Glory Sugron Artificial Sweetener * * *. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13837. Inv. No. 25843. S. No. E-2846.)

On November 3, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, 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 15 bottles, more or less, of an article, labeled in part "Glory Sugron Artificial Sweetener Specifically for medicinal use Guaranteed to be absolutely pure and harmless Empire Laboratory Co. * * * Chicago, Ill.," consigned on or about July 28, 1920, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Empire Laboratory Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Maryland,

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 saccharin had been substituted wholly or in part for the article; for the further reason that it was mixed in a manner whereby damage or inferiority was concealed; and for the further reason that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, to wit, saccharin, which might render the article injurious to health.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Glory Sugron Artificial Sweetener Specifically for medicinal use Guaranteed to be absolutely pure and harmless * * * 2 fluid ounces equals 15 lbs. of sugar," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that the article was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article.

On December 18, 1920, 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.*

9138. Adulteration of nonalcoholic beverage. U. S. * * * v. 3 Kegs * * * of Nonalcoholic Beverage * * *. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13857. I. S. Nos. 8433-t, 8434-t, 8435-t. S. No. E-2864.)

On November 12, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, 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 kegs of nonalcoholic beverage, labeled in part "Non-Alcoholic Artificial Flavor and Color" (one keg each of "Port Hot Punch Flavor," "Roman Punch Flavor," and "Champaign Cordial Flavor"), consigned on or about September 20, 1920, remaining in the original packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Red Cross Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a product which had no food value, to wit, saccharin, had been mixed and packed with, and substituted in part for, the article, and for the further reason that the article contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, to wit, saccharin, which might render it injurious to health.

On December 21, 1920, 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.*

9139. Misbranding of Donaldson's Wonderful New Life Remedy. U. S. * * * v. 19 Bottles of * * * Donaldson's Wonderful New Life Remedy * * *. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13878. I. S. No. 8264-t. S. No. E-2880.)

On November 19, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, 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 19 bottles of Donaldson's Wonderful New Life Remedy, consigned on or about October 8, 1920, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the T. B. Donaldson Medicine Co., Philadelphia, Pa., and transported from the State of Penn-