

perspire." The boxes containing a portion of the product were further labeled: "Eczema Frequently, Eczema has been relieved by using Volta Powder as directed hereon for Rheumatism. Be Fair To Yourself. Relief is noticed, in most cases, within a few days, but patience is necessary. If the disease is chronic or of long standing, Volta Powder should be continued until all indications of the cause have been removed."

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of a mixture of sulphur and iron oxide, flavored with volatile oils including methyl salicylate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the above quoted statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On March 2, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

14227. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 8 Cubes, et al., of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 20914. I. S. No. 10652-x. S. No. W-1902.)

On February 17, 1926, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 26 cubes of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by Swift & Co., from Weiser, Idaho, January 29, 1926, and transported from the State of Idaho into the State of California, 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 substance deficient in butterfat had been substituted wholly or in part for said article, and for the further reason that a valuable constituent, namely, butterfat, had been in part abstracted.

On March 2, 1926, Swift & Co. having appeared as claimant for the property and 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 released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$796, conditioned in part that it be made to conform with the law under the supervision of this department.

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

14228. Adulteration of canned cherries. U. S. v. 23 Cases of Cherries. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20681. I. S. No. 7211-x. S. No. E-5599.)

On December 1, 1925, 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 praying seizure and condemnation of 23 cases of cherries, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by J. A. Salter Co., from Manchester, N. Y., on or about August 6, 1925, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Manchester Brand Red Sour Pitted Cherries * * * Packed By The J. A. Salter Co., Manchester, N. Y."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed and putrid vegetable substance.

On January 14, 1926, 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.

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

14229. Adulteration and misbranding of canned cherries. U. S. v. 200 Cases of Canned Cherries. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20579. I. S. Nos. 758-x, 1051-x. S. No. W-1810.)

On November 5, 1925, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the