

condemnation of 747 6-pound pails of Hately brand Norway herring, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 27, 1918, by Hately Bros. Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Georgia, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, decomposed herring.

On November 11, 1918, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

**6907. Adulteration of prunes. U. S. \* \* \* v. 300 Boxes of Prunes. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9405. I. S. No. 11277-r. S. No. C-998.)**

On October 18, 1918, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, 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 500 boxes, each containing 50 pounds of prunes, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Lincoln, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 29, 1918, by E. L. Robertson, Banning, Cal., and transported from the State of California into the State of Nebraska, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On December 30, 1918, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

**6908. Misbranding of A Texas Wonder Hall's Great Discovery. U. S. \* \* \* v. 138 Bottles of A Texas Wonder Hall's Great Discovery. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9406. I. S. No. 5988-r. S. No. C-997.)**

On October 23, 1918, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Alabama, 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 138 bottles of A Texas Wonder Hall's Great Discovery, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Montgomery, Ala., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about October 7, 1918, by E. W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Alabama, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (On carton) "A Texas Wonder Hall's Great Discovery for Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Diabetes, Weak and Lame Backs, Rheumatism. Dissolves Gravel, Regulates Bladder Trouble in Children. One small bottle is two months' treatment." (On circular) "\* \* \* For stone in the kidneys \* \* \* Tuberculosis of the kidneys."

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statements above set forth, borne on the cartons and circulars, were false and fraudulent in that the product contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients

capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed for it on the carton and circular.

On March 26, 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 should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

**6909. Adulteration and misbranding of apple butter. U. S. \* \* \* v. 37 Cases of So-called Apple Butter. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 9412. I. S. No. 6161-r. S. No. C-1001.)

On October 26, 1918, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, 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 37 cases, each containing 2 dozen jars of so-called apple butter, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Galena, Kan., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 18, 1917, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Kansas, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Dawson's Brand \* \* \* Pure Apple Butter. Made by Dawson Bros. Mfg. Co. Memphis, Tenn."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance so packed and mixed with the product as to injure, lower, and affect its quality, purity, and strength.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the brand or label borne on the jars was misleading and deceptive, and calculated to induce the purchaser to believe the article to be pure, whereas, in truth and fact, it was not.

On May 23, 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 should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

**6910. Misbranding of Milks Emulsion. U. S. \* \* \* v. 30 Cases of Milks Emulsion. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 7242. I. S. No. 12431-l. S. No. C-459.)

On March 9, 1916, 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 a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 30 cases, each containing 24 bottles of Milks Emulsion, at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on February 12, 1916, by the Milks Emulsion Co., Terre Haute, Ind., and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Illinois, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: "A Valuable Remedy for Incipient Consumption," "Milks Emulsion Nature's Remedy Is Very Beneficial in Incipient Consumption," "Milks Emulsion Nature's Remedy Is Especially Beneficial in the Ills of Children."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of petrolatum sweetened with sirup and flavored with methyl salicylate.