

in vagina or womb, falling of the hair, and certain other diseases and disorders, whereas, in truth and in fact, is was not effective.

On March 15, 1920, Seth H. Lindahl, 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 released to the claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the filing of a bond in the sum of \$400, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

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

S411. Misbranding of Stops It In One Day. U. S. * * * v. 4 Dozen Bottles, More or Less, of a Drug Labeled "Stops It In One Day." Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10845. I. S. No. 7150-r. S. No. C-1376.)

On July 21, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, 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 4 dozen bottles of Stops It In One Day, at Cincinnati, Ohio, consigned on or about April 22, and May 29, 1919, by the O. K. Remedy Co., Brazil, Ind., alleging that the article had been transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of 2 preparations, a bottle containing a dilute solution of berberine sulphate and a tube containing a mixture of potassium permanganate and potassium sulphate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel in that certain statements appearing in the circulars accompanying, on the carton inclosing, and on the label on the bottle containing the article, regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, falsely and fraudulently represented the article to be effective as a remedy for gonorrhoea, gleet, leucorrhoea or whites, and venereal diseases of men and women, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not effective.

On March 10, 1920, no claimant having appeared, 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.*

S412. Adulteration of raisins. U. S. * * * v. 100 Boxes, 50 Pounds Each, and 220 Boxes, 25 Pounds Each, of Raisins. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released on bond (F. & D. No. 10853. I. S. Nos. 2037-r, 2039-r. S. No. W-442.)

On or about July 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 a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 100 boxes, 50 pounds each, and 220 boxes, 25 pounds each, of raisins, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Tacoma, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by Chaddock & Co., Fowler, Calif., and transported from the State of California into the State of Washington, arriving at Tacoma, Wash., on or about July 17, 1919, 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 vegetable substance, and for the further reason that a substance, to wit, sand, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength.