

or about November 24, 1919, by the North American Creamery Co., Boston, Mass., and transported from the State of Massachusetts into the State of New York, 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 a product deficient in milk fat and containing excessive moisture had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for said product. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that a valuable constituent, to wit, milk fat, had been in part abstracted from said butter.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was an imitation of, and was sold under the distinctive name of, another article.

On January 11, 1921, the said North American Creamery Co., having admitted the truth of the allegations of the libel and consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product might be released to said claimant for re-working, upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

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

S942. Misbranding of Stopsit. U. S. * * * v. 24 Bottles and 36 Bottles of Stopsit. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (E. & D. Nos. 12970, 13072. I. S. Nos. 9138-r, 9139-r. S. Nos. C-1998, C-2057.)

On or about June 26 and on July 28, 1920, respectively, 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 libels for the seizure and condemnation of 24 bottles and 36 bottles of Stopsit, at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by O. K. Horner, Brazil, Ind., April 17 and January 28, 1920, respectively, 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.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of two preparations, a dilute aqueous solution of berberine sulphate, and a powder composed of potassium permanganate and potassium sulphate.

It was alleged in substance in the libels that the article was misbranded in that certain statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effect thereof, (carton) "O. K. Horner's Stopsit * * * Never known to stricture * * * safe sure and speedy * * * remedy, for Gonorrhœa and gleet * * * remedy is for venereal diseases of men and women * * *," (shipping container) "* * * injection for gonorrhœa or gleet * * *," (bottle) "* * * injection for Gonorrhœa and Gleet for Leucorrhœa or whites * * *," (circular) "* * * Trouble with the prostate gland * * * Rheumatic Trouble * * * Trouble of any kind * * *," falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective as a remedy for the several diseases, ailments, and afflictions mentioned upon the container, carton, and bottles and in the circulars aforesaid, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On November 23, 1920, 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.

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