

* false and fraudulent, since the said articles contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (White pine cough cure) (bottle) "For * * * Croup, Whooping Cough & Relief in Consumptive Cases. * * * Take one teaspoonful every 30 minutes till relief is certain. Larger doses do not hasten a cure;" (Bilious Man's Friend) (cartons, all consignments, in English) "The Blood Medicine * * * For Liver And Kidney Troubles, Rheumatism, Backache * * * Indigestion And Sick Headache, Heartburn, Colds With Feverish Conditions * * * For relieving congested condition of the system, Stomach Troubles, Backache, Kidney Complaints, Severe Colds * * * Sick Headache, Overheated Conditions from over work or sun exposure, Loss of Appetite. Prevents Chills * * * In cases of La Grippe * * * A pain in the digestive organs calls for Tubbs' Bilious Man's Friend," (cartons, all consignments, in foreign languages) "For relieving a congested condition of the system, Stomach Disorders, Pains in the Back, Derangements of the Kidneys, Severe Colds * * * Headache, Overheated Conditions resulting from fatigue or exposure to the sun, Loss of appetite. Prevents chills * * * In case of 'Grippe,'" (bottle label of portion of consignments) "The Blood Medicine For Stomach Troubles, Backache, Kidney Complaints, Severe Colds, Biliousness * * * Sick Headache, Overheated Conditions from Over-work or Sun Exposure, Loss of Appetite, Rheumatism Prevents Chills," (bottle label of remainder of consignments) "The Blood Medicine For * * * Liver and Kidney Troubles, Rheumatism, Backache, Severe Colds * * * Indigestion, Sick Headache, Heartburn," (circular in portion of consignments, "Descriptive List Of Tubbs Medicines") "For Stomach Troubles, Backache, Kidney Complaints, Severe Colds * * * Sick Headache, Yellow Jaundice, Nervous Disorders, Overheated Condition from over-work or sun exposure, Loss of Appetite, Rheumatism, Scurvy, Worms and Piles. Prevents Chills * * * In case of La Grippe * * * For Rheumatism * * * It has cured many others. Why not you;" (condition powder) "It is an invaluable remedy for * * * Distemper * * * Mange, Coughs * * * Boils, Pink Eye, Epizootic * * * For Horses * * * For * * * Coughs, Distemper * * * Heaves, Influenza * * * Distemper and Epizootic readily overcome by using a tablespoonful three times a day. * * * prevents * * * heaves * * * For Cows * * * To prevent garget, milk-fever * * * For Calves * * * prevent scours * * * For Hogs To prevent cholera * * * For Poultry Cholera, Roup, Gapes." Misbranding was alleged with respect to a portion of the Bilious Man's Friend for the further reason that the statement, "Alcohol 20%," appearing on the bottle label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On May 16, September 14, September 15, and November 5, 1923, respectively, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

11989. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 290 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 17593. I. S. No. 4198-v. S. No. C-4049.)

On July 2, 1923, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 290 tubs of butter, at Jersey City, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by Swift & Co., from Atlantic, Iowa, on or about June 18, 1923, to Chicago, Ill., and reshipped by said Swift & Co., on or about June 21, 1923, and that it had been transported in interstate commerce from the State of Iowa into the State of New Jersey, 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, to wit, a product deficient in milk fat and high in moisture, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted in whole or in part for butter, which the said article purported to be. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that a valuable constituent of the said article, to wit, butterfat, had been in whole or in part abstracted.

On November 10, 1923, 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 \$7,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that it be manufactured into oleomargarine under the supervision of this department.

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

11990. Adulteration of chestnuts. U. S. v. 6 Sacks of Chestnuts. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 18029. I. S. No. 2886-v. S. No. E-4588.)

On November 19, 1923, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 6 sacks of chestnuts, at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by P. L. Robertson, Montebello, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped from Montebello, Va., on or about October 18, 1923, and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of Pennsylvania, 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, or putrid vegetable substance.

On December 8, 1923, 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.*

11991. Adulteration of sardines. U. S. v. 15 Cases of Sardines. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 17849. I. S. No. 1939-v. S. No. E-4503.)

On October 9, 1923, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 15 cases of sardines, at Salem, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Columbian Canning Co., from Lubec, Me., on or about June 20, 1923, and transported from the State of Maine into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Champion Brand * * * Sardines In Cotton Seed Oil * * * Packed And Guaranteed By The Columbian Canning Co. Washington Co. Lubec, Maine * * * Net Weight $3\frac{1}{4}$ Ozs."

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 substance.

On November 26, 1923, 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.*

11992. Adulteration of chestnuts. U. S. v. 13 Sacks of Chestnuts. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 18028. I. S. No. 2887-v. S. No. E-4589.)

On November 19, 1923, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 13 sacks of chestnuts, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by H. H. McNemar, Petersburg, W. Va., alleging that the article had been shipped from Petersburg, W. Va., on or about October 19, 1923 and transported from the State of West Virginia into the State of Pennsylvania, 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 or putrid vegetable substance.

On December 8, 1923, 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.*