

Act. The article was labeled in part, "Soluble Saccharin," and consisted of about half sugar and a little corn starch.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said Pharmacopœia, official at the time of investigation, and the standard of strength, quality, or purity was not plainly stated upon the container thereof, and further in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Soluble Saccharin," borne on the label, was false and misleading in that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the name of, another article.

On November 15, 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.*

6905. Misbranding of Pratt's Hog Cholera Specific. U. S. * * * v. 22 2-Pound Packages of Hog Cholera Cure. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9402. I. S. No. 5511-r. S. No. C-991.)

On October 21, 1918, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, 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 22 2-pound packages of hog cholera cure, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Brainerd, Minn., consigned on or about February 4, 1918, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Pratt Food Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Minnesota, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Pratt's Hog Cholera Specific * * * Disease Eradicator * * * Blood Purifier * * * For Hog Cholera and Other Hog Diseases."

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the following curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it: Effective as a remedy, treatment, cure, or specific for hog cholera; to prevent hog cholera; as a remedy, treatment, cure, or specific for the diseases peculiar to hogs; to prevent diseases of hogs; as a blood purifier or disease eradicator in hogs; as a remedy, treatment, cure, or specific for thumps, diphtheria, scours, catarrh, rheumatism, or apoplexy in hogs; that the above statements were false and fraudulent.

On January 22, 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.*

6906. Adulteration of herring. U. S. * * * v. 747 Pails * * * of Hately Brand Norway Herring. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9404. I. S. Nos. 17608-r, 17612-r. S. No. E-1141.)

On October 22, 1918, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, 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 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