

unbroken packages at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 5, 1919, by the Meriden Creamery Co., Kansas City, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the District of Columbia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "High Grade Gold Bar Creamery Butter. The Meriden Creamery Co., Kansas City, Mo."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that an excessive amount of water had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower, reduce, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and for the further reason that a substance deficient in milk fat and high in moisture had been wholly or in part substituted for creamery butter, which the article purported to be. Adulteration of the article was alleged for the further reason that a valuable constituent thereof, to wit, butter fat, had been in part abstracted therefrom.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement borne on the label, to wit, "High Grade Gold Bar Creamery Butter," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser into the belief that the article was creamery butter, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was a butter containing an excessive amount of water. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, creamery butter, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On June 19, 1919, the said Meriden Creamery Co., claimant, having consented to a decree of condemnation and forfeiture, it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product should be rechurned under the supervision of a representative of this department.

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

**7344. Misbranding of Halz Injection. U. S. \* \* \* v. 95 Bottles \* \* \* of Halz Injection. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10318. I. S. No. 5592-r. S. No. C-1217.)**

On May 20, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, 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 95 bottles of Halz Injection, consigned by the Ed. Price Chemical Co., Kansas City, Mo., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Oklahoma City, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 14, 1918, and January 28, 1919, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Oklahoma, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the Halz Injection made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of zinc sulphate, boric acid, glycerin, traces of alum and formaldehyde, and water. Analysis of a sample of the tablets showed that they consisted essentially of calcium and magnesium carbonates, copaiba, a laxative plant drug, plant extractives, a small amount of an unidentified alkaloid, sugar, and starch.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statements borne on the carton enclosing, on the label on the bottle containing, and in the circular and small envelope accompanying the article, to wit, (on carton) "Halz (Price's Medicine) Injection for Gonorrhœa and Gleet, Whites and Leucorrhœa, Male or Female \* \* \* We get quick results.

Will not cause stricture," (bottle label) "\* \* \* Gonorrhœa and Gleet," (circular) "Directions \* \* \* While our preparation is known as a Gonorrhœa medicine, it is also good for Leucorrhœa and Whites \* \* \*. The thing to do is to continue the use of it until well and use it night and morning for a while after. Usually one or two dollar bottles will relieve," (small envelope) "Halz Tablets Internal Treatment for Gonorrhœa and Gleet," regarding the article, were false and fraudulent in that the article consisted of a clear, colorless, acid, aqueous, aromatic solution containing essentially glycerin, boric acid, zinc sulphate, and a trace of alum and formaldehyde, and in that the tablets contained in the small envelope consisted essentially of sugar, starch, calcium magnesium carbonate, and plant material, including copaiba, emodin-bearing drug (rhubarb), and a small amount of alkaloids, and in that the above ingredients or combination of ingredients were not capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On July 3, 1919, Alexander Drug Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., having filed an answer that the article seized was the property of the Ed. Price Chemical Co., manufacturer of the product, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal, and that judgment be entered against the Ed. Price Chemical Co. for the costs of the proceedings.

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

**7345. Adulteration of evaporated milk. U. S. \* \* \* v. 100 Cases of Evaporated Milk. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10321. I. S. No. 15713-r. S. No. E-1423.)**

On May 20, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, 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 cases of evaporated milk, consigned on or about April 28, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by Frank P. Wood Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Elk-Horn Brand Unsweetened Evaporated Milk Elkhorn Valley Condensing Co. Distributor Omaha, Neb., Papillion, Neb., Perry, Ia."

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

On June 25, 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 be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

**7346. Adulteration of spring water. U. S. \* \* \* v. 100 Bottles and 20 Cases of Benscot Natural Spring Water. Consent decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10322. I. S. No. 16214-r. S. No. E-1424.)**

On May 20, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, 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 bottles, each containing 5 gallons, and 20 cases, each containing 1 dozen half-gallon bottles, of Benscot Natural Spring Water, consigned by the Benscot Mineral Springs Co., Austell, Ga., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Jacksonville, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 16, 1919, and transported from the State of Georgia