

into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that it was composed of a certain substance, to wit, glue, which said substance, containing excessive amounts of arsenic, copper, and mercury, had been substituted for ground gelatin, which the said article purported to be, and had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and for the further reason that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, to wit, zinc, copper, arsenic, and mercury, which might render the article injurious to health.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, ground gelatin.

On June 2, 1919, the J. O. Whitten Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be labeled, "NOT TO BE USED FOR FOOD, OR FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF FOOD ARTICLES," and released 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.

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

**7398. Misbranding of Brown's Blood Treatment. U. S. \* \* \* v. 2½ Dozen Bottles of a Drug Known as "Brown's Blood Treatment." Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10221. -I. S. No. 13933-r. S. No. E-1369.)**

On May 8, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, 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 2½ dozen bottles of a drug known as Brown's Blood Treatment, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 26, 1919, by B. L. Brown, Philadelphia, Pa., and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Brown's Blood Treatment. This Preparation is Recommended by us for the Treatment of Contagious Blood Poison. B. L. Brown Sole manufacturer. 935 Arch St. Philadelphia, Pa."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of iodids of potassium and mercury, and sugar.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it was not capable of producing the therapeutic and curative effects claimed for it on the labels, cartons, and circulars, and such statements were false and fraudulent and the bottles, labels, cartons, and circulars contained statements as to the curative and therapeutic effects of the said drugs and of the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, (carton and bottle labels, in part) "Brown's Blood Treatment \* \* \* is Recommended by us for the Treatment of Contagious Blood Poison," (circular) "Syphilis and Blood Poison \* \* \* Dr. Brown's Blood Treatment is recommended to be used in Syphilitic Diseases of the Bones, Syphilitic Ulcers, Syphilitic Mucous Patches, Syphilitic and Scrofulous Skin Diseases and Diseases of the Blood arising from Syphilitic Inoculation," whereas, in truth and in fact, the article consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of potassium and mercuric iodids and sugar, and the product contained no

ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the statements upon the labels, cartons, and circulars.

On June 4, 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.

E. D. BALL,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7399. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. \* \* \* v. 35 Cases of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond.** (F. & D. No. 10224. I. S. No. 16358-r. S. No. E-1372.)

On May 8, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern 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 35 cases, each containing 30 cartons of butter, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Savannah, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 11, 1919, by the Springfield Creamery Co., Springfield, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Georgia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Supreme Fancy Creamery Butter 1 Lb. Net Weight."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance deficient in milk fat had been substituted wholly or in part for creamery butter, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the cartons were labeled as containing 1 pound net weight, whereas, in truth and in fact, said statement was false and misleading in that the cartons contained materially less than 1 pound net weight each. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of its contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the packages in terms of weight. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that the statement, to wit, "Creamery Butter," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser into the belief that it was creamery butter, when, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was a product deficient in milk fat.

On May 23, 1919, the said Springfield Creamery Co., claimant, having filed an appearance and claim, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and 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 \$1,250, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7400. Adulteration and misbranding of Santal Midy Capsules. U. S. \* \* \* v. 5½ Dozen Bottles of Santal Midy Capsules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 10524. I. S. No. 15721-r. S. No. E-1509.)

On June 6, 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 5½ dozen bottles of Santal Midy Capsules, consigned on May 9, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by E. Fougera & Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Maryland, and charging