

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

adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (In circular, page 1) "Santal Midy * * * Essential Oil of Sandalwood * * * in the treatment of gonorrhœa, gleet and discharges from the urinary organs. * * * Inflammation of the Bladder.—When the bladder walls are inflamed, and even when there is hemorrhage, it is still useful on account of its peculiar soothing action on mucous surfaces. In nearly every case of hematuria, the frequency of micturition and the pain arising therefrom cease in two or three days. Suppurative Nephritis.—In this serious affection, a dose of 8 capsules of the drug often improves the symptoms in 24 hours." (Page 2) "Catarrh of the Bladder.—It is largely prescribed in cases of chronic catarrh of the bladder and is preferable to turpentine since it is not likely to be injurious to the kidneys and digestive apparatus. Vesical Catarrh of Old Age.—In this affection, so frequently accompanied by stricture of the urethra and congestion of the prostate, a rapid improvement follows its use * * *. In acute Cystitis, when the urine is colored with blood, and inflammation of the neck of the bladder, it gives relief and is preferable to other remedies, * * *. Finally, it assists elimination of the uric acid indicated by the red deposit in the urine resembling gravel." (Page 3) "Santal Midy Capsules for many years have been found extremely efficient and useful in the treatment of gonorrhœa and other discharges of the genito-urinary organs. * * *." (Page 4) Statements in Italian similar to the foregoing.

Analysis of a sample of the article in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the globules contained essentially oil of santal, and that the average content of 40 capsules was 0.2025 gram.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the bottle and wrapper label bore the statement that the capsules contained 25 centigrams of the article, whereas they contained about 0.2025 gram, a shortage from the declared weight of 19 per cent, and the strength and purity of the article fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that it was falsely branded as to the country in which it was manufactured or produced, being labeled in prominent type on the wrapper and bottle, in French, "House of Grimault & Co., * * * Paris," which misbranding was not corrected by the statement in small type on the labels, "Bottled in the New York Laboratories of Dr. Ph. Chapelle." Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance for the further reason that the statements appearing in the circular accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof for the treatment of gonorrhœa, gleet, inflammation of the bladder, hematuria, suppurative nephritis, and certain other diseases, were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On September 13, 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.