

and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that saccharin had been substituted wholly or in part for the article; for the further reason that it was mixed in a manner whereby damage or inferiority was concealed; and for the further reason that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, to wit, saccharin, which might render the article injurious to health.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Glory Sugron Artificial Sweetener Specifically for medicinal use Guaranteed to be absolutely pure and harmless * * * 2 fluid ounces equals 15 lbs. of sugar," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that the article was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article.

On December 18, 1920, 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.*

9138. Adulteration of nonalcoholic beverage. U. S. * * * v. 3 Kegs * * * of Nonalcoholic Beverage * * *. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13857. I. S. Nos. 8433-t, 8434-t, 8435-t. S. No. E-2864.)

On November 12, 1920, 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 3 kegs of nonalcoholic beverage, labeled in part "Non-Alcoholic Artificial Flavor and Color" (one keg each of "Port Hot Punch Flavor," "Roman Punch Flavor," and "Champaign Cordial Flavor"), consigned on or about September 20, 1920, remaining in the original packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Red Cross Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Maryland, 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 product which had no food value, to wit, saccharin, had been mixed and packed with, and substituted in part for, the article, and for the further reason that the article contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, to wit, saccharin, which might render it injurious to health.

On December 21, 1920, 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.*

9139. Misbranding of Donaldson's Wonderful New Life Remedy. U. S. * * * v. 19 Bottles of * * * Donaldson's Wonderful New Life Remedy * * *. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13878. I. S. No. 8264-t. S. No. E-2880.)

On November 19, 1920, 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 19 bottles of Donaldson's Wonderful New Life Remedy, consigned on or about October 8, 1920, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the T. B. Donaldson Medicine Co., Philadelphia, Pa., and transported from the State of Penn-