

used with absolute confidence \* \* \* For the Eye, \* \* \* Throat, \* \* \* Ulcers and Hemorrhoids \* \* \* For Gonorrhœa \* \* \* Gonorrhœa in Women. \* \* \* Leucorrhœa (Whites)," were false and fraudulent in that said article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects and results claimed.

On August 25, 1919, the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, in conformity with section 10 of the act. On September 9, 1919, the claimant having failed to give a bond and pay the costs, as provided above, an amended decree was entered ordering the destruction of the goods.

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

**8652. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. \* \* \* v. Corinth Oil & Refining Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100. (F. & D. No. 10457. I. S. No. 15410-p.)**

On October 8, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Corinth Oil & Refining Co., a corporation, Corinth, Miss., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about November 30, 1917, from the State of Mississippi into the State of Michigan, of a quantity of cottonseed meal which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part, 'Farmer Brand 'Straight' Cotton Seed Meal.'

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained 33.94 per cent of protein.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement, "Protein (Guaranteed not less than 36 per ct.) 36 to 39 per ct.," borne on the tag attached to the sacks containing the article, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that said article contained not less than 36 per cent of protein, and for the further reason that the article was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it contained not less than 36 per cent of protein, whereas, in truth and in fact, the article did not contain 36 per cent of protein, but contained a less amount.

On April 5, 1920, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

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

**8653. Misbranding of Novita Globules, Novita Capsules, Novita Salve Stainless, and Novita Salve Brown. U. S. \* \* \* v. 2 Boxes Containing 50 Cartons of Novita Globules, 70 Cartons Large and 70 Cartons Small of Novita Capsules, 70 Cartons Large and 70 Cartons Small of Novita Salve Stainless, and 70 Cartons Large and 70 Cartons Small of Novita Salve Brown. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10547. I. S. Nos. 2695-r, 2696-r, 2697-r, 2698-r. S. No. W-414.)**

On or about June 11, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, 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 2 boxes of drugs, containing 50 cartons of Novita Globules, 70 cartons large and 70 cartons small of Novita Capsules, 70 cartons large and 70

cartons small of Novita Salve Stainless, and 70 cartons large and 70 cartons small of Novita Salve Brown, consigned by Novita Co., Chicago, Ill., remaining in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., alleging that the articles had been shipped on or about May 17, 1919, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results: The Novita Salve Stainless consisted essentially of acetate of lead, ammoniated mercury, and a small amount of acetanilid, in a saponifiable fatty base; the Novita Salve Brown consisted essentially of a tannin-bearing drug, a powdered root resembling hydrastis, and a trace of alkaloids, in a saponifiable fatty base; the contents of the capsules consisted essentially of powdered hydrastis and a trace of tannin, in a saponifiable base; and the globules consisted of pills containing essentially potassium nitrate, oil of juniper, arbutin, podophyllin, a powdered leaf drug, starch, and faint traces of alkaloids.

Misbranding of all of said articles was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the cartons containing said drugs and the circulars and booklets enclosed in the cartons bore statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, to wit, (Novita Globules) (carton) “\* \* \* For kidney and bladder troubles. \* \* \* Specific for kidney and bladder troubles. \* \* \* stimulating the flow of blood in the region of the kidneys thereby assisting these organs in their functions \* \* \*,” (circular) “Among the beneficial effects \* \* \* is the revival of activity on the part of the kidneys and bladder \* \* \* overcomes their inaction and averts diseases \* \* \* frees the system of impurities \* \* \*,” (Novita Capsules) (cartons, both sizes) “\* \* \* For diseases of the uterine organs \* \* \*,” (booklet, both sizes) “\* \* \* Menstrual derangements, suppressed or irregular menstruation, displacements \* \* \* leucorrhea or whites, antiversion \* \* \* all tumors or cancerous formations,” (Novita Salve Stainless and Novita Salve Brown) (carton, large size) “\* \* \* A nerve and tissue remedy for external use. Use freely wherever there is pain, diseased tissues, and particularly in ovarian tumor and cancerous affections; for eczema, scrofula, and facial eruptions. \* \* \* especially valuable in nerve trouble \* \* \*,” (carton, small size) “\* \* \* wherever there is inflammation, congestion \* \* \* rheumatism, stiffened joints or limbs \* \* \* will bring back vitality and strength to the parts. \* \* \* furnishes nutriment to the body through the medium of the skin,” (circular, both sizes) “\* \* \* ulceration of the skin, as in salt rheum, eczema, and inflammation of the lungs, as in croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, inflammation of the stomach, liver, kidneys, bladder, bowels and uterine organs. \* \* \* in cases where the ovaries are diseased, and where the spine or limbs are affected, and whenever there are diseased tissues, foreign matter, stiffening of joints or limbs, \* \* \* where menstruation is painful. \* \* \* weakness of the back, \* \* \* headache or pain, \* \* \* ovarian trouble, prolapsus, derangement of menstruation, or whenever the spine is affected. \* \* \* It will also produce a growth of adipose tissue or fat just beneath the skin, making the form plump and round. For rheumatism,” which were false and fraudulent in that no one of said drugs contained any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On April 20, 1920, Herbert H. Gray, Chicago, Ill., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

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