

Trouble in Children * * *," (circulars) "Read Carefully Special Direction * * * The Texas Wonder, Hall's Great Discovery, * * * in * * * Gravel and Rheumatic troubles it should be taken every night in 25-drop doses until relieved * * *," which said statements were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effect set forth in said statements.

On February 2, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered finding that the article was subject to condemnation, and it was ordered by the court that the same be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

9055. Adulteration and misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. * * * v. 500 Sacks of Cottonseed Meal. Decree of court releasing product from custody, the same having been sold for fertilizing purposes. (F. & D. No. 12457. I. S. No. 111-r. S. No. E-2161.)

On May 21, 1920, 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 500 sacks, more or less, of cottonseed meal, at Jacksonville, Fla., consigned by the Central Oil Co., Macon, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 14, 1920, and transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Florida, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Tags attached to sacks) "100 Lbs. Good Cotton Seed Meal Manufactured by Central Oil Company Cotton Seed Products Macon, Ga."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained 6.36 per cent of ammonia, 33.0 per cent of protein, 5.15 per cent of fat, and 15.07 per cent of crude fiber.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance deficient in protein and fat and containing excessive crude fiber had been mixed and packed with, and substituted wholly or in part for, the article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements appearing in the label, to wit, "Ammonia (minimum) 7.00% Protein (minimum) 36.00% Crude Fat (minimum) 5.50% Crude Fibre (maximum) 14.00%," were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchasers since the product contained less ammonia, protein, and fat, and more crude fiber than was declared on said labeling.

On October 18, 1920, the cause having come on to be heard, upon motion of the United States attorney for the release of the product belonging to said Central Oil Co., of Macon, Ga., and it appearing to the court that, in accordance with the directions of a representative of this department and subject to the entry of a decree, the said company has sold the product for fertilizing purposes only, it was ordered by the court that said sale be approved, that the proceedings be dismissed, and that the cottonseed meal be released for the purposes of such sale, and that said company pay the costs of the proceedings.

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

9056. Misbranding of Texas Wonder. U. S. * * * v. 237 Bottles of Texas Wonder. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 12592. I. S. No. 9689-r. S. No. C-1906.)

On April 30, 1920, the United States attorney for the Western District of Texas, 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 237 bottles of Texas Wonder, at San Antonio, Tex., alleging that

the article had been shipped by E. W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo., in part on or about February 10, 1920, the remainder on or about March 15, 1920, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Texas, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of copaiba, rhubarb, colchicum, guaiac, turpentine, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the following statements appearing on the carton and in the circular accompanying the article, regarding the curative effect thereof, (carton) " * * * A Remedy For Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak and Lame Backs, Rheumatism and Gravel. Regulates Bladder Trouble in Children. * * *," (circular, headed "Read Carefully") " * * * In cases of Gravel and Rheumatic troubles it should be taken every night in 25-drop doses until relieved," were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On June 30, 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.*

9057. Misbranding of DeLacy's Cin-Ko-Na and Iron. U. S. * * * v. 10 Bottles of DeLacy's Cin-Ko-Na and Iron. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 12593. I. S. No. 9688-r. S. No. C-1908.)

On April 30, 1920, the United States attorney for the Western District of Texas, 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 10 bottles of DeLacy's Cin-Ko-Na and Iron, at San Antonio, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Mallinkrodt Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo., on or about August 15, 1919, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Texas, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of a solution containing quinine, strychnine, a laxative plant drug, an iron salt, sugar, glycerin, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded for the reason that it was labeled, (carton) "A Valuable Remedy For All Blood Diseases, Rheumatism, Catarrh and all Nervous Diseases. * * * Builds up the entire Nervous System Allays Kidney and Bladder Troubles of all kinds, * * * All Blood Diseases, Rheumatism, Pimples, Ulcers, Skin Diseases, etc. All Nervous Diseases, Neuralgia, Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Headache, etc. * * * Catarrh In All Its Forms Kidney Troubles, Liver Complaints, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Malaria and Female Complaints. * * * Strengthens the Nerves, Restores the Torpid Liver, Invigorates the Kidneys, * * * and is a perfect Remedy in all Chronic Diseases peculiar to Women. * * * A most valuable remedy for * * * Catarrh Coughs, Colds, Grip, Bronchitis and Catarrh of the Stomach. Blood Diseases, Rheumatism, Pimples, Ulcers, Skin Troubles, Scrofula, and All Diseases arising from Impure Blood. Nervous Troubles * * * Blues, Worry, Despondency, Tobacco and Alcoholic Excess, and Nervous Prostration. Malaria Chills and Fever. * * * completely kills all Malaria Germs, Indigestion Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Inactive Liver, * * * and a Reliable Remedy for all Stomach and Bowel Troubles. It Is Of Great Benefit And Most Useful For Consumption and