

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason the above-quoted statements appearing on the cartons and in the accompanying circulars were false and fraudulent in that the said articles contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed.

On July 27, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**9552. Misbranding of American hog remedy. U. S. \* \* \* v. Chauncey A. Jones, Kittie Zeutervan, Philip E. Prouse, and Clyde Miller (American Remedy Co.). Pleas of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 11395. I. S. No. 12201-r.)**

On February 24, 1920, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Chauncey A. Jones, Medina, Ohio, Kittie Zeutervan, Bloomville, Ohio, Philip E. Prouse, Tiffin, Ohio, and Clyde Miller, Republic, Ohio, trading as the American Remedy Co., Tiffin, Ohio, alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about February 14, 1919, from the State of Ohio into the State of Kentucky, of a quantity of American hog remedy which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of charcoal, salt, ferrous sulphate, magnesium sulphate, and unidentified, finely-ground organic material, with a small amount of nux vomica indicated.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the information for the reason that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, appearing on the labels of the packages containing the said article, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective as a preventive, treatment, remedy, and cure for hog cholera, inflammatory diseases peculiar to swine, and all contagious diseases peculiar thereto, and effective to expel worms therefrom, to purify the blood and produce rapid growth, and to prepare pigs for market in a much shorter time, whereas, in fact and in truth, it was not.

On March 26, 1920, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**9553. Misbranding of Capitol hog remedy. U. S. \* \* \* v. Capitol Food Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 11430. I. S. Nos. 14931-r, 14932-r.)**

On January 18, 1920, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, 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 Capitol Food Co., a corporation, Tiffin, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about December 3, 1918, from the State of Ohio into the State of Pennsylvania, of a quantity of Capitol hog remedy which was misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of sodium sulphate, sodium chlorid, charcoal, small amounts of nux vomica, alkaloids, ferrous sulphate, and plant material. Iron oxid was present in one of the samples analyzed.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the information for the reason that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding the therapeutic

tic and curative effects thereof, appearing on the labels of the packages containing the article and in a booklet contained in said packages, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment, remedy, cure, or preventive of hog cholera, inflammatory diseases peculiar to swine, and all contagious diseases of swine, that it would purify the blood of swine, expel worms, prevent diseases of hogs and insure health to hogs, and would prepare hogs for the market in a very short time, when, in truth and in fact, it did not contain ingredients effective for the purposes named.

On March 26, 1920, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**9554. Misbranding of Ludlum's specific paste. U. S. \* \* \* v. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  Dozen \* \* \* Packages of Ludlum's Specific. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 11541. I. S. No. 8387-r. S. No. C-1612.)

On December 1, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, 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 $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen packages of Ludlum's specific paste, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped by C. O. Chestnut & Co., Danville, Ill., on or about February 10 and March 7 [17], 1919, respectively, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Circular) "Dr. Ludlum's Paste for Gonorrhea and Complaints of the Organs of Generation. Dr. Ludlum's Paste For Gonorrhoea. \* \* \* Generally, from one to three boxes is sufficient for cases from one to eight weeks' standing and those of several months' standing, one or two more boxes \* \* \*"

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of cubebs, copaiba, rosin, and oil of sassafras.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On July 27, 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.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**9555. Misbranding of Wade's Combination Gon-Kure. U. S. \* \* \* v. 17 Packages \* \* \* of Wade's Combination Gon-Kure. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 11679. I. S. No. 8391-r. S. No. C-1601.)

On November 22, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, 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 17 packages of Wade's Combination Gon-Kure, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Bucyrus, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Gem Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo., on or about August 21, 1919, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Wade's Combination \* \* \* Gon-Kure \* \* \*;" (boxes) "\* \* \* Cystine Tablets for bladder and urinary affec-