

Drugs Act, from the State of Illinois, on or about September 9 and 12, 1919, into the State of Alabama, and, under the name of the National Feed Co., on or about September 11, 1919, into the State of Louisiana, on or about September 22, 1919, into the State of Alabama, and on or about August 25 and 26 and September 19, 1919, respectively, into the State of Georgia, of quantities of wheat shorts which were adulterated and misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the product was reground bran or reground bran with screenings, with flour added in certain instances.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that certain substances, to wit, ground bran and flour, reground bran, or ground bran, as the case might be, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower and reduce and injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted in part for wheat shorts, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Wheat Shorts With Ground Screenings," or "Wheat Shorts From Wheat Products And Ground Screenings," borne on the tags attached to the sacks containing the said article, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and misleading in that they represented that the said article consisted wholly of wheat shorts with ground screenings or wheat shorts from wheat products and ground screenings, 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 consisted wholly of wheat shorts and ground screenings or wheat shorts from wheat products and ground screenings, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not so consist, but did consist in large part of ground bran and flour, reground bran, or ground bran, as the case might be. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was a mixture composed in large part of ground bran and added flour, ground bran, or reground bran, as the case might be, prepared in imitation of another article, and was offered for sale and sold under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, wheat shorts with ground screenings or wheat shorts from wheat products and ground screenings.

On May 17, 1921, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$14 and costs.

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

9617. Misbranding of Gold Medal Compound pills. U. S. * * * v. 6 Dozen Packages of * * * Gold Medal Compound Pills. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13332. I. S. No. 3040-t. S. No. C-2148.)

On August 19, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee, 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 6 dozen packages of Gold Medal Compound pills, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chattanooga, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the S. Pfeiffer Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., November 12, 1919, and April 24, 1920, respectively, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Tennessee, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "* * * Gold Medal Compound Pills. Begin by taking one Pill before each meal * * * Four or five days before the expected appearance of the menstrual flow, drink freely * * * of hot ginger tea * * * in cases of suppressed menstruation."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the pills consisted essentially of ferrous sulphate, aloes, and oil of pennyroyal, coated with sugar.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effect thereof were false and fraudulent in that the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effect claimed and would not cure, relieve, or remedy suppressed menstruation.

On November 26, 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.*

9618. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. * * * v. George W. Reaves and Henry W. Reaves (Sentinel Poultry & Egg Co.). Pleas of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 14511. I. S. Nos. 346-t, 352-t.)

On May 23, 1921, the United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against George W. Reaves and Henry W. Reaves, trading as the Sentinel Poultry & Egg Co., Sentinel, Okla., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 14 and 16, 1920, respectively, from the State of Oklahoma into the State of Kansas, of quantities of shell eggs which were adulterated.

Examination of 2 of the 4 cases involved in the former shipment and one-half case each of the 3 cases involved in the latter shipment by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the presence of 99, or 13.75 per cent, and 119, or 22.03 per cent, respectively, inedible eggs, consisting of black rots, mixed or white rots, spot rots, blood rings, and chick rots.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed and putrid animal substance.

On June 14, 1921, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed fines in the aggregate of \$50 and costs.

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

9619. Misbranding of 999 nerve tonic. U. S. * * * v. 6 Packages of * * * 999 Nerve Tonic * * *. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 14862. Inv. No. 25906. S. No. E-3361.)

On May 11, 1921, 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 6 packages, more or less, of 999 nerve tonic, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Cumberland, Md., consigned March 31, 1921, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Combination Remedy Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Maryland, 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 capsules, containing phosphorus and extractives of damiana and nux vomica.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effect