

Rheumatism, Stomach Trouble, Kidney Trouble, Dysentery System Builder And Blood Purifier;" (carton) "For Stomach Trouble Rheumatism Indigestion Kidney Trouble Blood Purifier System Builder \* \* \* Builds up the Rundown System, Restores Vitality, Relieves 'Spring Fever' and has no equal in the treatment of Kidney Trouble. For Weak Puny Children this Natural Tonic can be relied upon no matter how serious or long standing;" (circular) "If You Suffer From Indigestion, Dyspepsia Or Stomach Troubles, take \* \* \* after each meal. If You Are Afflicted With Rheumatism, Pains In The Body Or Limbs, Two teaspoons \* \* \* after each meal and at bedtime, will \* \* \* eliminate poisons from the system, restore your appetite \* \* \*. If You Are Run Down \* \* \* Two teaspoons \* \* \* after each meal will renew weak tissues \* \* \* overcome weakness and give you a new lease on life. Kidney Trouble, Backache Or Dull, Heavy Feeling will be overcome by regular doses of Ferraline \* \* \*. For Sore Throat And Ordinary Cough \* \* \*. There is no better remedy for ordinary sore throat than Ferraline. \* \* \* Ferraline \* \* \* will build up the system, restore strength and vitality \* \* \* in restoring those who are weak, run-down and susceptible to various ills."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of about 3 per cent of iron sulphate and other iron compounds and about 97 per cent of water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the above-quoted statements appearing on the bottle label and carton and in the accompanying circular were false and fraudulent, in that the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the said therapeutic effects.

During the month of February, 1923, and on February 4, 1924, respectively, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**12129. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. v. John Bostock. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25.** (F. & D. No. 17778. I. S. No. 7613-v.)

On November 19, 1923, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against John Bostock, Upland, Nebr., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about November 9, 1922, from the State of Nebraska into the State of Colorado, of a quantity of shell eggs which were adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Jno. Bostock, Upland, Nebraska."

Examination by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of 360 eggs from the consignment showed that 139, or 38.61 per cent of those examined, were inedible eggs, consisting of black rots, mixed or white rots, and spot rots.

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

On March 10, 1924, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**12130. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. 500 Sacks, et al., of Cottonseed Meal. Decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond to be relabeled.** (F. & D. Nos. 18225, 18232. I. S. Nos. 13702-v, 15850-v. S. Nos. E-4686, E-4708.)

On January 2 and 7, 1924, respectively, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying the seizure and condemnation of 1,000 sacks of cottonseed meal, remaining in the original unbroken packages in part at Elizabethtown and in part at Bird in Hand, Pa., consigned by the Eastern Cotton Oil Co., from Hertford, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in two consignments, namely, on or about November 15 and 19, 1923, respectively, and transported from the State of North Carolina into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article

was labeled in part: (Tag) "Perfection Cotton Seed Meal 100 Lbs. Net Manufactured By Eastern Cotton Oil Company Elizabeth City, N. C. Guarantee Protein not less than 41.00% Equivalent to Ammonia 8.00%."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the packages containing the article bore the following statements regarding the said article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, "Perfection Cotton Seed Meal," "Guarantee Protein not less than 41.00% Equivalent to Ammonia 8.00%," and "100 Lbs. Net," which were false and misleading, in that they indicated to the purchaser that the article contained 41 per cent of protein, the equivalent of 8 per cent of ammonia, and that the sacks contained 100 pounds net of the article, when, in fact, the said article contained less than 41 per cent of protein and the said sacks contained less than 100 pounds of the said article. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the statement made was not correct.

On January 11 and 18, 1924, respectively, the Eastern Cotton Oil Co., Elizabeth City, N. C., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bonds in the aggregate sum of \$4,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that it be relabeled under the supervision of this department.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**12131. Adulteration and misbranding of vinegar. U. S. v. Lyons Bros. Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 17781. I. S. No. 9401-v.)**

On November 17, 1923, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, 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 Lyons Bros. Co., a corporation, trading at Atlanta, Ga., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about May 10, 1923, from the State of Georgia into the State of Florida, of a quantity of vinegar which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "The Lyons Bros. Co. Gold Dust Vinegar Atlanta, Ga."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was distilled vinegar containing not more than 10 per cent of apple vinegar, colored with caramel.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, diluted distilled vinegar, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted in part for vinegar, which the said article purported to be. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article was a product inferior to vinegar, to wit, a mixture composed in part of diluted distilled vinegar, and was artificially colored so as to simulate the appearance of vinegar and in a manner whereby its inferiority to vinegar was concealed.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Vinegar," borne on the barrel containing the article, regarding the said article, was false and misleading, in that it represented that the article consisted wholly of vinegar, 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 vinegar, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not so consist but did consist in part of diluted distilled vinegar, artificially colored. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was a product composed in part of diluted distilled vinegar, artificially colored, prepared in imitation of vinegar, and was offered for sale and sold under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, vinegar.

On March 8, 1924, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*