

weak and die of exhaustion. Treatment—The cause is some disturbance, usually an acid condition in the sow's milk. Give the sow the regular dose of powder for brood sows, and if necessary follow this with another dose of powder the next day. This treatment should relieve the trouble in 24 to 48 hours. Thumps Symptoms—A jerking of the diaphragm in young pigs, similar to hiccoughs, the flanks drawing in and the chest walls out at each jerk. This is caused by overfeeding or lack of exercise and should not be confused with thumps in larger hogs caused by cold or flu. Treatment—Feed light with a little powder every other day until relieved. \* \* \* Bull Nose—Nectoric Rhinitis Symptoms—Lumps or swellings on the head, particularly the snout. Repeated sneezing often with a bloody discharge from the nose, poor appetite. Treatment—\* \* \* This is generally considered to be caused by the same germ that causes Necro or Enteritis, affecting the intestines. The powder should be fed the same as in a case of Enteritis until the condition of the pigs warrant less frequent doses. Paralysis of the Hind Quarters Symptoms—Most common in sows being nursed heavily unless it is caused by improper feeding or injuries. At first the only symptom is an unsteady, wobbling walk or slow, clumsy turning of the body. Later the hind quarters are dragged. Impaired appetite and constipation are common symptoms. Treatment—Feed powder regularly to relieve constipation and give a light diet such as ground wheat, bran and milk. \* \* \* Rickets Symptoms—General weakness and loss of appetite. The pigs begin walking stilted or lame. There is some deformity of the legs and later the leg bones become bowed or enlarged, particularly at the joints. The pigs lose weight and become severely stunted. Treatment—\* \* \* As digestion is always disturbed, in a case of rickets, the powder should be fed regularly twice a week until this trouble is relieved. Note We want to emphasize again the importance of feeding the powder regularly. When there is any failure to get results the most common cause is that too little of the powder has been fed or that it has not been used as often as directed. Also study the directions as it will not get the best results to use the powder once a week as a condition when special treatment is needed as in cases of enteritis or worms. \* \* \* Horses—\* \* \* In case of colic mix a pint of powder in a quart of hot water and drench. \* \* \* If the first dose is not sufficient repeat in one hour."

On June 10, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered finding the product misbranded and ordering that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**19520. Misbranding of Dr. Goodwin's silkweed herbal compound. U. S. v. 86 Packages of Dr. Goodwin's Silkweed Herbal Compound. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 27715. I. S. No. 44455. S. No. 5795.)**

Examination of a drug product, known as Dr. Goodwin's silkweed herbal compound, from the shipment herein described disclosed no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it in the labeling.

On February 5, 1932, the United States attorney for the Western District of Arkansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 86 packages of Dr. Goodwin's silkweed herbal compound, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Fort Smith, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped by Dr. F. A. Goodwin, Chicago, Ill., on or about October 12, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Arkansas, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs, including a laxative drug such as senna, a resinous drug such as scammony, and an aromatic drug such as fennel, and inorganic material such as calcium carbonate and sodium carbonate or bicarbonate.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the label, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Package) "Recommend this medicine in treatment of Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Blood, Bladder, Rheumatism, Malaria, Chills and Fever."

On June 13, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**19521. Misbranding of Wallingford's garget cure. U. S. v. 34 Bottles of Wallingford's Garget Cure. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (9528-A. F. & D. No. 28341.)**

Examination of a drug product, known as Wallingford's garget cure, involved in this action disclosed no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it on the bottle label and carton and in a circular shipped with the article.

On May 23, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 34 bottles of the said Wallingford's garget cure, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by Victor E. Cox, from Portland, Me., on or about May 3, 1932, and had been transported from the State of Maine into the State of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of potassium iodide (6.5 grams per 100 milliliters), glycerin, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that certain statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed. The said statements were annexed to the libel and made a part thereof, and were as follows: (Bottle label) "Garget Cure;" (carton) "Garget Cure For the Prevention and Cure of Garget in Cattle \* \* \* One Dose given to a cow every month will prevent Garget. \* \* \* This bottle contains three doses and is sufficient for the cure of any case of Garget in cattle. See references on circular;" (circular) "Garget Cure For The Cure And Prevention Of Garget In Cattle. \* \* \* The symptoms of Garget In Cows are: tightness of the skin, swelling of the udder, stringy or bloody milk, a dullness about the eyes, stiff joints, general languor and debility; and the cause is cold, improper food, uncleanness, being kept for a long time on hay only, and a variety of other causes. When the Epizootic was having its run all over the country, I dispensed quantities of Horse Medicines, and since that time I have given much attention and study to the diseases of horses and cattle. In the spring of 1872, a gentleman of this town had a valuable cow attacked with garget. The animal became very poor, was stiff in the joints, hide bound, refused food, and he thought he should lose her. After trying all the common remedies without effect, he came to me for medicine. I gave him Garget Cure, with directions how to use it, and in 48 hours the cow was entirely rid of the disease; dullness about the eyes disappeared, and the animal rapidly recovered. This gentleman had a brother, living in a neighboring town, who owns a fine herd of cows; one of these had garget, and I sent him a bottle of the Garget Cure, with the same result. The cure of the cow immediately followed. Others in that vicinity ordered it, and gave it with the same remarkable success. Soon I began to have orders from Wells, Sanford, and other towns in this vicinity, and, being anxious to know if it kept up its reputation, I have inquired of almost every one who used it, and they have invariably told me that it cured their cows immediately. The following named gentlemen are a few who have used the Garget Cure: \* \* \* I am now having so many orders for this Garget Cure that I have concluded to put it up in bottles of three doses each (enough to cure any case of Garget), and introduce it to the public, hoping that it may be the means of saving many valuable cows. Who would not be willing to pay the price of a bottle of this Medicine (50 cents) rather than dose a sick cow two or three weeks with garget root or herb tea; or roweling, which is a troublesome matter; or even employing a cow doctor, who pretends to know all about sick cattle and don't know anything, and, after she is dead and buried, brings in a bill, 'For doctoring your cow till she died, Five Dollars,' when two or three doses of this preparation, one dose given every 24 hours in a little meal or other feed, will cure her. It is seldom necessary to give the three doses, as one or two are generally sufficient to perfect a cure, unless in very obstinate cases. One dose given every month will positively Prevent any cow ever