

bottles of an article of drugs, labeled in part "H. G. C. * * * Acme Chemical Mfg. Co., Ltd., N. O., La.," in the original packages at Fort Worth, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 21, 1919, from New Orleans, La., and transported from the State of Louisiana into the State of Texas, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was accompanied by a circular containing, in substance, the following statements: "* * * H. G. C. for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Leucorrhœa or Whites. It is a non-poisonous injection for Gonorrhœa and Gleet, Leucorrhœa or Whites * * * For Leucorrhœa and Whites in females * * * For catarrhal conditions. Coryza, Nasal Catarrh, Cold in the Head, Chronic Catarrh of the Head. * * * Conjunctivitis, Catarrh of the Mucous Membrane Covering the Inner Surface of the Eyelids. * * * Inflammation of the Bladder * * * Hemorrhoids, Piles. * * * For ulcers and open sores it has antiseptic and healing qualities."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of 2 preparations, one a liquid composed essentially of an aqueous solution of borax and berberine, and the other a package containing magnesium sulphate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements contained in the circular, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of said drug, were false and fraudulent in that said drug product did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed, and was not a cure, treatment, or remedy for the diseases and conditions therein enumerated.

On April 20, 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.*

8513. Adulteration of eggs. U. S. * * * v. James A. McHenry, Ella E. Bryan, Cecile E. Bryan, Mabel B. Berry, George A. Bryan, Walter J. Bryan, Raymond F. Bryan, Leta M. Bryan, and Henry Boggs. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 11032. I. S. No. 5807-r.)

On January 10, 1920, 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 said district an information against James A. McHenry, Ella E. Bryan, Cecile E. Bryan, Mabel B. Berry, George A. Bryan, Walter J. Bryan, Raymond F. Bryan, Leta M. Bryan, and Henry Boggs, trading as McHenry & Bryan, at Fayetteville, Ark., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about August 5, 1918, from the State of Arkansas into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of an article, labeled "Crax," which was adulterated.

Examination of a representative sample of the article, consisting of 8 cases, by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed 27.8 per cent of inedible eggs.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information in that the article was food and consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On January 22, 1920, the defendants entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

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

8514. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. * * * v. Logan County Cotton Oil Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10 and costs. (F. & D. No. 11118. I. S. No. 6728-r.)

On November 8, 1919, 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 said district an information against the Logan County Cotton Oil Co., Paris, Ark., alleging shipment by the said defendant, on or about October 11, 1918, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, from the State of Arkansas into the

State of Illinois, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Cottonseed Meal S. P. Davis' Cr'k'd, Se'n'd Cake," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

	Per cent.
Ammonia	7.33
Protein	37.7
Crude fiber	14.1

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information in that the statements, to wit, "Ammonia 8 Per Cent, Protein 41 Per Cent, Crude Fiber not over 9 Per Cent," borne on the tags attached to the sacks, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser in that they represented that the article contained 8 per cent of ammonia and 41 per cent of protein and not more than 9 per cent of crude fiber, whereas, in truth and in fact, the article did not contain 8 per cent of ammonia, and did not contain 41 per cent of protein and contained more than 9 per cent of crude fiber.

On December 2, 1919, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

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

8515. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. * * * v. George H. Hardin and George O. Bearden (G. H. Hardin & Co.). Tried to a jury. Verdict of guilty. Fine, \$20 and costs. (F. & D. No. 11602. I. S. No. 9437-r.)

On December 11, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas, 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 H. Hardin and George O. Bearden, copartners, trading as G. H. Hardin & Co., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 1, 1919, from the State of Arkansas into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of eggs which were adulterated.

Examination of the 2 cases shipped, 180 from each case, by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed 40 inedible eggs, or 11.1 per cent.

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

On June 9, 1920, the case having come on for trial before the court and a jury, after the submission of evidence and arguments by counsel, the jury was charged by the court and, after due deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of \$20 and costs.

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

8516. Misbranding of Dr. Harper's Anti-Cholera Tonic. U. S. * * * v. 486 Packages of Dr. Harper's Anti-Cholera Tonic. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 11667 to 11677, inclusive. I. S. No. 8740-r. S. No. C-1595.)

On November 24, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, 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 486 packages of Dr. Harper's Anti-Cholera Tonic, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages in Oklahoma, as follows, 100 packages at LeFlore, 80 packages at Wister, 136 packages at Talihina, 42 packages at Howe, 56 packages at Albion, and 72 packages at Poteau, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Elite Chemical Co., Watertown, Tenn., on or about August 7, 1919, and transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of Oklahoma, 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 a mixture of sodium bicarbonate, sodium