

Burns * * * Tetter on the head or any other part of the body; * * * Carbuncles, Cancerous Affections, Gangrene, Eruptions of all kinds * * * Dog, Snake, Spider, and other Poisonous Bites; Broken Breasts, Sore Nipples, * * * Weak Loins, Limbs, Muscles, Injured Spine; Sore Eyes, Swellings of all kinds; * * * sore throat * * * in pleurisy and pneumonia, it is unequalled; * * * Wind Galls, Sore Back, Cracked Heel, Fistula, and in fact almost every other External disease that afflicts man or brute. * * * For an Ulcer, Tumor or Eruption * * * In early stages of Inflammatory Rheumatism and Soreness about the Breast * * *," which were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On October 15, 1919, 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.

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

8658. Misbranding of cottonseed cake. U. S. * * * v. New Roads Oil Mill & Mfg. Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10. (F. & D. No. 12358. I. S. No. 12050-r.)

On or about August 30, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, 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 New Roads Oil Mill & Mfg. Co., a corporation, New Roads, La., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about February 24, 1919, from the State of Louisiana into the State of Kansas, of a quantity of cottonseed cake which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part, "Chic-Homa Quality Cotton Seed Meal or Cake."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained 33.58 per cent of protein.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Guaranteed Analysis Protein, Not less than 41%," borne on the tags attached to the sacks containing the article, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that said article contained not less than 41 per cent of protein, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that the article contained not less than 41 per cent of protein, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained less than 41 per cent of protein.

On August 30, 1920, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

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

8659. Misbranding of Stillwagon's Medicated Stock Food and Stillwagon's Poultry Food. U. S. * * * v. 20 Packages, 30-Cent Size, and 11 Packages, 60-Cent Size, of Stillwagon's Medicated Stock Food, and 18 Packages, 30-Cent Size, and 8 Packages, 60-Cent Size, of Stillwagon's Poultry Food. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 12511. I. S. Nos. 9030-r, 9031-r. S. No. C-1832.)

On March 16, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, 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 20 packages, 30-cent size, and 11 packages, 60-cent size, of Stillwagon's Medicated Stock Food, and 18 packages, 30-cent size, and 8 packages, 60-cent size, of Stillwagon's Poultry Food, remaining in the packages at Decatur, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Stillwagon

Food Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., on or about January 24, 1920, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The articles were labeled in part: (Stock Food) (carton) “* * * Stillwagon’s Food is a sure remedy for all diseases arising from Indigestion and Impure Blood; also a preventative for Hog Cholera * * * To relieve Scours in Calves * * * An Invaluable Remedy in the treatment of diseases peculiar to Horses, such as * * * Farcy, Distemper * * * Founders * * * Bots * * * Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs * * * and all Diseases arising from Impure Blood * * * In all afflictions of horses such as * * * Pink Eye * * * Impure Blood, etc., * * * Swine Cholera (Plague) * * * As a preventive, feed once or twice a day * * * Cures and prevents disease in horses, cattle, hogs, colts, calves, lambs, and pigs * * *,” (circular) “* * * for worms or any other trouble;” (Poultry Food) (carton) “Cures Roup, Gapes and Cholera * * * Cures and Prevents Diseases * * * Gapes in little Chickens or Turkeys * * *”

Analyses of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the stock food was composed essentially of sulphur, salt, ferrous sulphate, gentian, anise, charcoal, and cottonseed hulls, and that the poultry food was composed essentially of sulphur, salt, ferrous sulphate, capsicum, gentian, iron oxid, and cottonseed hulls.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the aforesaid statements, contained in the labeling, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent since the articles contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On September 2, 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.*

SG60. Adulteration of raisins. U. S. * * * v. 1,400 Boxes of Raisins. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released on bond. (F. & D. No. 11013. I. S. No. 2040-r. S. No. W-444.)

On or about July 23, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, 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 1,400 boxes of raisins, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Tacoma, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the California Associated Raisin Co., Kingsbury, Calif., June 9, 1919, and transported from the State of California into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, “Ungraded rain damaged muscat raisins.”

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed vegetable substance, and for the further reason that sand had been mixed and packed with the article so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength.

On August 1, 1919, P. Pagni and G. Cinelli, copartners, trading as G. Cinelli Co., Tacoma, Wash., having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimants upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

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