

On August 11, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of the court were entered finding the products to be misbranded and ordering their destruction by the United States marshal.

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

**9750. Misbranding of Pratt's cholera remedy, poultry regulator, animal regulator, and hog cholera specific. U. S. \* \* \* v. Pratt Food Co., a Corporation. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 10896. I. S. Nos. 4870-p, 4874-p, 4875-p, 6811-p.)**

On November 24, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, 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 Pratt Food Co., a corporation, Philadelphia, Pa., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Florida, on or about December 12, 1917, of a quantity of Pratt's cholera remedy, and on or about March 16, 1918, of quantities of Pratt's poultry regulator and Pratt's animal regulator, respectively, and from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of North Carolina, on or about December 11, 1917, of a quantity of Pratt's hog cholera specific, all of which were misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the Pratt's cholera remedy consisted essentially of iron sulphate, aluminum sulphate, and ginger; that the Pratt's poultry regulator consisted essentially of fenugreek seed, ginger, fennel, gentian, nux vomica, charcoal, sulphur, calcium carbonate, and iron sulphate; that the Pratt's animal regulator consisted essentially of fenugreek seed, ginger, fennel, gentian, nux vomica, charcoal, salt, and iron sulphate; and that the Pratt's hog cholera specific consisted essentially of fenugreek seed, gentian, charcoal, salt, sulphur, and a small amount of ferrous sulphate.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the information for the reason that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding the therapeutic and curative effects thereof, appearing on the labels of the packages containing the respective articles, falsely and fraudulently represented that the Pratt's cholera remedy was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for chicken cholera; that the Pratt's poultry regulator was effective to prevent chicken cholera, roup, gapes, and all common ailments of poultry and as a treatment, remedy, and cure for chicken cholera, roup, gapes, and all common ailments of poultry; that the Pratt's animal regulator was effective to prevent hog cholera and as a treatment for hog cholera; and that the Pratt's hog cholera specific was effective to prevent hog cholera and as a treatment, remedy, and cure for hog cholera, when, in fact and in truth, they were not.

On June 15, 1921, a plea of nolo contendere to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

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