State of Texas, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Both sizes) "Conkey's Cow * * * Special * * * For Barrenness * * * Abortion * * * Retained Afterbirth * * * Scours In Calves * * * To Maintain Vitality."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the preparation consisted essentially of sodium sulphate, charcoal, and ground plant material, including cinchona bark and uva ursi leaves.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the therapeutic and curative effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, in that the said statements represented that the article was a treatment, remedy, and cure for barrenness, abortion, retained afterbirth, scours in calves, that it maintained vitality, and that it was a specific cure therefor, whereas the said article did not contain any ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On February 4, 1924, 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.

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

12127. Misbranding of Texas Wonder. U. S. v. 144 Bottles, et al., of Texas Wonder. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 12974, 12991, 12992. S. Nos. C–2000, C–2006, C–2007.)

On July 9 and 23, 1920, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas, 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 432 bottles of Texas Wonder, remaining in the original packages in part at Fort Worth and in part at Dallas, Tex., consigned by G. Nash, from St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped from St. Louis, Mo., in various consignments, namely, on or about June 21 and 25, 1920, respectively, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Texas, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "The Texas Wonder, Hall's Great Discovery, for Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak and Lame Backs, Rheumatism and Gravel. Regulates Bladder Trouble in Children." A portion of the said cartons contained a circular reading in part as follows: "Read Carefully * * * In cases of Gravel and Rheumatic troubles it should be taken every night in 25-drop doses until relieved."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of copaiba, guaiac resin, extracts of rhubarb and colchicum, an oil similar to turpentine oil, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that the above-quoted statements were false and fraudulent, in that the article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the said therapeutic effects claimed on the cartons, to wit, the treatment and cure of kidney and bladder troubles, weak and lame backs, rheumatism, gravel, bladder trouble in children, stone in the kidneys, or similar diseases.

During the month of February, 1923, and on February 4, 1924, 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.*

12128. Misbranding of Ferraline. U. S. v. 183 Bottles and 487 Bottles of Ferraline. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 16297, 16298. S. Nos. C–3614, C–3615.)

On May 22 and July 14, 1922, respectively, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying the seizure and condemnation of 670 bottles of Ferraline, remaining in the original package in part at Dallas and in part at Fort Worth, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Ferraline Medicine Co., Demopolis, Ala., in part on or about October 2, 1920, and in part on or about August 13, 1921 [1920], and transported from the State of Alabama into the State of Texas, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "For Indigestion,

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