

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the contents of the capsules consisted of copaiba balsam, cubebs, santal oil, matico, licorice, and magnesia.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded in violation of paragraph 3, section 8 of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, in that the carton and circular bore and contained statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, which were false and fraudulent.

On January 12, 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.*

**8623. Misbranding of Bouchard Pills. U. S. \* \* \* v. 6 Dozen Cartons of Bouchard Pills. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11092. I. S. No. 2936-r. S. No. W-461.)**

On August 15, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, 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 6 dozen cartons of Bouchard Pills, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in part by Samuel G. McCotter Co., New York, N. Y., February 18, 1919, and in part by Martin Rudy, Lancaster, Pa., February 27, 1918, and transported from the States of New York and Pennsylvania into the State of California, 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 of two preparations, pills containing ferrous sulphate, resin, and a small amount of oil of cubebs, and injection tablets composed essentially of zinc sulphate and potassium permanganate.

Misbranding was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the article was labeled in part as follows (wrapper and carton) "Bouchard Pills for the relief of Gonorrhoea, Gleet and Diseases of the Urinary Organs \* \* \* Frequently gives relief in primary cases in one to three days \* \* \* The United Medical Company, Lancaster, Pa.," (booklet) "\* \* \* discharges from the genito-urinary passages. \* \* \*," (leaflet) "Bouchard's Injection Tablets \* \* \* Inject \* \* \* three or four times a day \* \* \* and continue taking the Bouchard Pills \* \* \* until all signs of the discharge have disappeared," which statements were false and fraudulent since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed.

On November 12, 1919, 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.*

**8624. Misbranding of Staf-O-Life and Coshemo Horse and Mule Feed. U. S. \* \* \* v. John E. Koerner and George L. Wagner (John E. Koerner & Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10. (F. & D. No. 11126. I. S. Nos. 16313-r, 16338-r.)**

On March 13, 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 John E. Koerner and George L. Wagner, trading as John E. Koerner & Co., New Orleans, La., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the

Food and Drugs Act, from the State of Louisiana into the State of Georgia, on or about March 24, 1919, of a quantity of Staf-O-Life Horse and Mule Feed, and on or about February 3, 1919, of a quantity of Coshemo Horse and Mule Feed which were misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the Staf-O-Life feed contained 9.14 per cent of protein and 2.36 per cent of fat, and that the Coshemo feed contained 7.34 per cent of protein, and 1.65 per cent of fat.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the information for the reason that the statements on the labels concerning the articles and the constituents thereof, to wit, (Staf-O-Life feed) "Guaranteed Analysis Protein 10.00%, Fat 3.00%," and (Coshemo feed) "Guaranteed Analysis Protein 8.50%, Fat 2.50%," were false and misleading in that they represented to purchasers of the articles that they contained not less than 10 per cent of protein and not less than 3 per cent of fat, and not less than 8.50 per cent of protein and not less than 2.50 per cent of fat, respectively, and for the further reason that the articles were labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchasers thereof into the belief that they contained not less than 10 per cent of protein and not less than 2.50 per cent of fat, and not less than 8.50 per cent of protein and not less than 2.50 per cent of fat, respectively, whereas, in fact and in truth, the articles contained less protein and less fat than declared.

On September 28, 1920, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

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

**SC25. Misbranding of cottonseed cake. U. S. \* \* \* v. Harry W. Sheckley, William O. Thompson, Cecil O. Phillips, Herbert E. Wells, and Elliott B. Church (Industrial Cotton Oil Properties). Pleas of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 11133. I. S. Nos. 2067-r, 2068-r.)**

On August 31, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Harry W. Sheckley, William O. Thompson, and Cecil O. Phillips, of New York, N. Y., Herbert E. Wells, of Columbia, S. C., and Elliott B. Church, of Boston, Mass., trading as the Industrial Cotton Oil Properties, Houston, Tex., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about December 7, and December 17, 1918, from the State of Texas into the State of Colorado, of quantities of cottonseed cake, contained in unlabeled sacks, which was misbranded.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly or conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count.

On September 27, 1920, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

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

**SC26. Adulteration of butter. U. S. \* \* \* v. 300 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released on bond. (F. & D. No. 11146. I. S. No. 7729-r. S. No. C-1399.)**

On August 11, 1919, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, 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