

Importers and Jobbers, Office Works and Laboratories 1245-1257 Garfield Ave., Chicago."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, mineral oil, had been mixed and packed with the said article so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for the said article, to wit, lemon flavor prepared with alcohol or edible oils. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article was colored by coal-tar dyes in a manner whereby damage and inferiority were concealed.

Misbranding was alleged in substance for the reason that the cans containing the article bore the above-quoted statements regarding the ingredients contained therein, which were false and misleading in that the said article did not consist of edible oils with lemon flavor, but consisted of nonedible mineral oils with lemon flavor, and for the further reason that the article was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser to believe that the article consisted of edible oils with lemon flavor, when in fact it was nonedible mineral oil with lemon flavor. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, namely, Citronol, that is to say, an article consisting of edible oils with lemon flavor, and for the further reason that the article was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count.

On June 1, 1921, 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. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**9570. Misbranding of Dr. Blackman's Medicated Salt Brick. U. S. \* \* \*  
v. 50 Cases of Blackman's Medicated Salt Brick. Product released  
under bond and case dismissed. (F. & D. No. 9227. I. S. No. 6634-r.  
S. No. C-951.)**

On August 13, 1918, 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 a libel, and on November 4, 1918, an amended libel, for the seizure and condemnation of 50 cases of Blackman's Medicated Salt Brick, at Little Rock, Ark., consigned by the Blackman Stock Remedy Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., in part on May 9 and in part on May 22, 1918, alleging that the article had been shipped from Chattanooga, Tenn., and transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of Arkansas, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Dr. Blackman's Medicated Salt Brick \* \* \* Manufactured by Blackman Stock Remedy Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. \* \* \*;" "A Worm Medicine Blood Purifier Kidney Regulator \* \* \* For \* \* \* Cattle \* \* \* Hogs And Pigs \* \* \* As A Preventive."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted chiefly of salt with small amounts of nuxvomica, sulphur, nitrate, and an iron compound.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel, as amended, for the reason that the above-quoted statement that the product was meritorious as a preventive was false and fraudulent since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the preventive effects claimed.

On April 29, 1919, the Blackman Stock Remedy Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., having entered an appearance as claimant for the property, it was ordered by the court that upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execu-

tion of a good and sufficient bond, the product be released to said claimant and the case be dismissed, and it was further ordered by the court that the said product be relabeled to the satisfaction of this department.

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

**9571. Misbranding of B. A. Thomas' hog powder. U. S. \* \* \* v. 21 Two-Pound Cartons and 4 Five-Pound Sacks, et al., of Hog Powder. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 9253, 9254, 9255, 9256, 9257. I. S. Nos. 6601-r, 6602-r, 6603-r, 6604-r, 6605-r. S. Nos. C-952, C-953, C-954, C-955, C-956.)

On or about August 15, 1918, 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 a libel for the seizure and condemnation of approximately 73 two-pound cartons and 22 five-pound sacks of hog powder, at Morrillton, Solgahachia, Hattievile, Cleveland, and Old Hickory, Ark., respectively, consigned March 23, March 27, April 9, April 22, and May 18, 1918, respectively, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Old Kentucky Mfg. Co., Paducah, Ky., and transported from the State of Kentucky into the State of Arkansas, 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 sodium chlorid, magnesium sulphate, iron oxid and sulphate, and calcium salts.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, appearing on the cartons and bags, respectively, (carton) " \* \* \* B. A. Thomas' Improved Hog Powder As a preventive for Cholera and Swine Plague, \* \* \* When the hogs are sick \* \* \* give to each hog from two to four tablespoonfuls of Hog Cholera twice a day, \* \* \* follow these directions and you will have satisfactory results. \* \* \* is a safe and effective remedy for diseases of hogs. \* \* \* during a general epidemic of hog cholera which has spread to his own herd and he first used this remedy with such splendid effect that he did not lose a single hog. Although a number were past eating and were apparently in a hopeless condition \* \* \* a remedy for cholera, swine plague \* \* \* it has been subjected to the most severe tests in some of the worst epidemics of hog cholera ever known, and wherever used as directed it has proved as equally successful \* \* \*," (bag) "An effective remedy for Hog Diseases; \* \* \* by removing the cause," were false and fraudulent in that the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On October 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.

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

**9572. Adulteration and misbranding of saccharin. U. S. \* \* \* v. 10 Pounds of Saccharin. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 9376. I. S. No. 16066-r. S. No. E-1130.)

On October 4, 1918, the United States attorney for the Western District of South Carolina, 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 10 pounds of saccharin, remaining in the original unbroken package at Greenville, S. C., alleging that the article had been shipped by the W. B. Wood Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., August 15, 1918, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of South Carolina, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.