

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed animal substance.

On June 10, 1921, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

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

**9678. Misbranding of Pratt's cow remedy. U. S. \* \* \* v. 26½ Dozen Pails of Pratt's Cow Remedy. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 14595. I. S. No. 10626-t. S. No. W-880.)**

On March 9, 1921, 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 26½ dozen pails of Pratt's cow remedy, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Pratt Food Co., Philadelphia, Pa., December 2, 1920, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Washington, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: "\* \* \* For Barrenness \* \* \* For Calves: For preventing or treating scours \* \* \* For Accidental Or Non-Contagious Abortion \* \* \* Contagious Abortion \* \* \* Retained After-birth \* \* \* Pratt's Cow Remedy is a tested compound to aid in the prevention and treatment of abortion (slinking of calves), barrenness (failure to breed), retained afterbirth \* \* \*."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of sodium chlorid, sodium bicarbonate, magnesium sulphate, fenugreek, ginger, capsicum, nux vomica, bitter plant material, charcoal, and a small amount of iron oxid.

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 curative and therapeutic effects thereof, were false and fraudulent since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On April 1, 1921, the Pratt Food Co., Philadelphia, Pa., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having confessed judgment, a decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant 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, conditioned in part that the product be relabeled under the supervision of this department.

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

**9679. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. \* \* \* v. 1 Barrel of Olive Oil, So-Called. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and sale. (F. & D. No. 15009. I. S. No. 5401-t. S. No. E-3370.)**

On June 2, 1921, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, 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 barrel of olive oil, remaining unsold at Lawrence, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the I. C. Co. [Italy Commercial Co.], New York, N. Y., on or about March 31, 1921, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance, to wit, cottonseed oil, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to re-