

Dizziness, etc. 1 teaspoonful will relieve Headache in a short time; Dyspepsia, Sour and Weak Stomach can be relieved in 10 days; diseased Kidneys, trouble of the Bladder, retention of Urine can be relieved in 15 to 20 days. It is especially an unfa ling remedy for female diseases, as Obstruction of the Monthly Courses, Painful Menstruation, Chlorosis or Green Sickness. These drops should not be taken during pregnancy" (similar statements in German), (circular) "best and most useful * * * for * * * the diseases for which * * * recommended * * * thoroughly tested * * * a great many severe cases, have relieved a great many aches and pains * * * Have proved a boon to many men and women afflicted with blood impurities, inactive liver, kidneys, stomach * * * or bilious disorders, such as * * * dyspepsia, headache, dizziness, colic, cramps in the stomach or bowels. Taken regularly about the time menstruation is to begin, they benefit by lessening the distress of painful or delayed periods. They should not be taken during "pregnancy" (similar statements in German), (Dr. Lemke's laxative herb tea, carton) "will cure and dispel all attacks of Colds, Coughs, Fevers, Catarrh in Head or Stomach. * * * a valuable remedy to cure Dyspepsia, Sour and Sick Stomach, Biliousness, Liver and Kidney Trouble, Headache and Dizziness. * * * will cure Costiveness and regulate the Stomach and Bowels in a short time; it will produce a good appetite and digestion. * * * is an important blood purifier. It will relieve and certainly cure all diseases which originate from impure blood, such as Scrofula, Jaundice, Yellow Blotches and Pimples on the Face, Itching and Breakouts on the Skin. When * * * used for a few weeks it will produce a fresh, healthy complexion. * * * highly recommended for all Female Diseases" (similar statements in German), (circular) "best and most useful * * * for * * * disease for which they are recommended * * * thoroughly tested in * * * a great many severe cases, have relieved a great many aches and pains * * * used to aid the action of the liver and kidneys * * * conditions in which this tea may be used with good success are indigestion, gases in the stomach, jaundice, sour stomach, coated tongue, foul breath, belching up of gas, headache, dizziness, boils, pimples, dry sallow skin, certain eruptions of the skin on face or body, etc., which may be caused from an inactive liver, kidneys, acute infectious diseases, general debility, etc. Good health depends on keeping clean, not only the external body but that which is also important—the internal organs. Constipation is probably one of the most common of complaints that affect the human race, and few people realize the danger and harmful results it produces on the system. If the bowels are constipated, disease cannot be successfully relieved until the bowels are in a regular healthy condition. If the bowels do not carry off the waste matter which nature intends should be thrown off, the stomach fails to work properly, undigested food may remain in the stomach and bowels, the food sours, ferments, starts to decay, poisonous gases may form, which are taken up by the blood. The blood thus poisoned, may cause complications, such as pimples, boils, blotches, rashes, etc. The liver and kidneys may become affected and bring on further complications" (similar statements in German).

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of samples of the articles showed that the product labeled "Blood Drops" consisted of extracts of plant drugs, including aloe, sugar, alcohol and water, and that the product labeled "Herb Tea" consisted of a mixture of powdered senna with small portions of althea, fennel, buckthorn, elder, coriander, sassafras, flaxseed, lavender, American saffron, licorice, uva ursi, mullein, yarrow, boneset and peppermint.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in the libel for the reason that they contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labels above set forth.

On June 7, 1926, 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.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

4309. **Adulteration and misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. 125 Sacks of Cottonseed Meal. Decree entered, ordering product released under bond to be relabeled.** (F. & D. No. 20966. I. S. No. 449-x. S. No. W-1938.)

On March 25, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of New Mexico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Dis-

trict Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 125 sacks of cottonseed meal, remaining unsold in the original packages at Santa Fe, N. Mex., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Continental Cotton Oil Co., Colorado, Tex., October 15, 1925, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of New Mexico, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "100 Pounds (Net) 43% Protein Cottonseed Meal."

It was alleged in the libel that the contents of the said sacks were adulterated, in that a product containing less than 43 per cent of protein had been substituted for 43 per cent protein cottonseed meal, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the labels of the said sacks regarding the chemical contents of the article of food contained therein were false and misleading and were intended to deceive and did deceive the purchaser, in that the product contained less than 43 per cent of protein.

On May 17, 1926, the Charles Ilfeld Co., Santa Fe, N. Mex., having appeared as claimant for the property, a decree was entered, finding that the allegations set forth in the libel were true, that the product contained less than 43 per cent of protein and that the prayer for condemnation should be granted, and it was ordered by the court that the said product be released to the claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it not be sold or otherwise disposed of until relabeled to show that it contained 40 per cent of protein.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

14310. Adulteration and misbranding of cottonseed meal and cottonseed cake. U. S. v. 125 Sacks of Cottonseed Cake, et al. Decrees entered ordering products released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. Nos. 20951, 21015, 21016, 21017. I. S. Nos. 424-x, 446-x, 452-x, 454-x. S. Nos. W-1922, W-1949, W-1951, W-1952.)

On March 20, 1926, and April 13, 1926, respectively, the United States attorney for the District of New Mexico, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 588 sacks of cottonseed meal and cake, remaining unsold in the original packages in various lots at Raton, N. Mex., and Tucumcari, N. Mex., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Quana Cotton Oil Co., Quana, Tex., in various consignments, on December 29, 1925, and March 6, 8, and 18, 1926, respectively, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of New Mexico, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "100 Pounds (Net) 43% Protein Cottonseed Cake" (or "Meal") "Prime Quality Manufactured by Quana Cotton Oil Company Quana, Texas."

It was alleged in substance in the libels that the contents of the said sacks were adulterated, in that a product containing less than 43 per cent of protein had been substituted for 43 per cent protein cottonseed meal or cake, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged in substance for the reason that the statements on the labels of the sacks regarding the chemical contents of the article were false and misleading and were intended to deceive and did deceive the purchaser, in that the product contained less than 43 per cent of protein.

On May 17 and June 7, 1926, respectively, the Adamson Feed Co., Raton, N. Mex., the Light Grain & Milling Co., Tucumcari, N. Mex., and the Raton Milling & Elevator Co., Raton, N. Mex., having appeared as claimants for respective portions of the property, decrees were entered, finding that the matters and things set forth in the libel were true, that the products contained less than 43 per cent of protein, and that the prayer for condemnation of the said products should be granted, and it was ordered by the court that the products be released to the said claimants upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bonds in the aggregate sum of \$3,500, conditioned in part that they not be sold or otherwise disposed of until the 4 lots were relabeled to show the true contents, namely, 37 per cent protein, 39.3 per cent protein, 39 per cent protein, and 41 per cent protein, respectively.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*