

relieved the Deafness and Head Noises of more people than any known remedy
 * * * to soften and loosen the mucus * * *.”

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of a solution of camphor, oil of eucalyptus, and a trace of alkaloid in mineral oil.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effect, appearing on the labeling thereof, were false and fraudulent as the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On January 29, 1920, the said A. O. Leonard, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and confessed judgment, a decree was entered by order of the court for the destruction of the product by the United States marshal.

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

8680. Misbranding of Zendejas Treatment. U. S. * * * v. 89 Bottles of a Drug Product. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released on bond. (F. & D. No. 12437. I. S. No. 9701-r. S. No. C-1930.)

On May 3, 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 a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 89 bottles of a drug product, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Houston, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped by Panfilo Zendejas, Los Angeles, Calif., on or about February 13, 1920, and transported from the State of California into the State of Texas, and charging misbranding under the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, “Zendejas Treatment a Strong Purifier of the Blood a Blood Depurator.”

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of an aqueous solution containing potassium iodid, plant extractives, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said drug product or medicine were false and fraudulent in that the medicine contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative or therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On September 27, 1920, Panfilo Zendejas, claimant, having filed an answer and consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceeding and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$100, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

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

8681. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. * * * v. 208 Cases of Canned Salmon. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 12438. I. S. No. 664-r. S. No. E-2092.)

On May 6, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, 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 208 cases of canned salmon, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 10, 1919, and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of New York, and charging adulteration under the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was labeled in part, "Halls Pink * * * Sealect Brand Pink Salmon * * * G. Batcheller Hall Co. Distributor Seattle, Washington."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On July 19, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, a default decree 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.*

8682. Adulteration and misbranding of gelatin. U. S. * * * v. W. B. Wood Mfg. Co., a Corporation, and W. B. Wood. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$250 and costs. (F. & D. No. 12477. I. S. Nos. 11371-r, 11400-r, 12429-r.)

On September 14, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the W. B. Wood Mfg. Co., a corporation, and W. B. Wood, St. Louis, Mo., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about March 4, 1919, March 25, 1919, and March 16, 1919, from the State of Missouri into the States of Ohio and Kentucky, of quantities of gelatin which was adulterated and misbranded. The shipment of March 4 was invoiced as gelatin. The remaining shipments were labeled "Gelatine."

Analyses of samples by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article in each shipment consisted in part of glue and contained excessive quantities of zinc.

Adulteration of the article in all shipments was alleged in the information for the reason that it contained an added poisonous and deleterious ingredient, to wit, zinc, which might have rendered the article injurious to health, and for the further reason that glue had been mixed and packed with, and substituted in part for, gelatin, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article in the shipments of March 16 and 25, 1919, was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement, "Gelatine," borne on the drum containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading, and the article was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser in that it represented that said article was gelatin, whereas, in truth and in fact, said article was not gelatin, but was a mixture composed in part of glue. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was a mixture composed in part of glue, prepared in imitation of gelatin, and was offered for sale and sold under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, gelatin.

On November 6, 1920, the defendants entered pleas of nolo contendere to the information, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$250 and costs.

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

8683. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. * * * v. Thomas R. Pugh and Joseph W. Pugh (Wilmot Oil Mill). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$20 and costs. (F. & D. No. 12479. I. S. Nos. 6887-r, 12034-r.)

On or about August 6, 1920, 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 an information against Thomas R. Pugh and Joseph W. Pugh, copartners, trading as the Wilmot Oil Mill, Wilmot, Ark., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about February 3 and 18,