

broken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by Dr. W. S. Burkhart, Cincinnati, Ohio, in part on April 19, 1920, and in part on June 30, 1920, and transported from the State of Ohio 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 essentially of aloes, podophyllum, and capsicum, in sugar-coated tablets.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the following curative and therapeutic effects were claimed on the cartons containing the said article, (small and medium sizes) "* * * Recommended for Kidney and Liver Disease, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, Sick and Nervous Headache, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Female Complaints, Catarrh, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Nervous Affection, Dyspepsia * * * and all Syphilitic Diseases * * *," (large size) "* * * Recommended for Blood Diseases, such as Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Diseases, Fever and Ague, Sick and Nervous Headache, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Female Complaints, Catarrh * * * Indigestion, Neuralgia, Nervous Affection, Dyspepsia. * * *," which statements regarding the said article were false and fraudulent in that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed.

On August 17, 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 disposed of according to law. The product was destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

9973. Misbranding of cottonseed cake. U. S. * * * v. W. Preston Battle (W. P. Battle & Co.). Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 13173. I. S. No. 12042-r.)

On October 30, 1920, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against W. Preston Battle, trading as W. P. Battle & Co., Memphis, Tenn., alleging shipment by said defendant, on or about February 24, 1919, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, from the State of Tennessee into the State of Kansas, of a quantity of unlabeled cottonseed cake 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 and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On October 11, 1921, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

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

9974. Misbranding of Gold Medal compound pennyroyal pills. U. S. * * * v. 12 Packages of * * * Gold Medal Compound Pennyroyal Pills. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13505. I. S. No. 10036-t. S. No. W-713.)

On September 1, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern 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 12 packages of Gold Medal compound pennyroyal pills, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the S. Pfeiffer Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., on or about

August 2, 1920, and transported from the State of Missouri 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 the pills consisted essentially of pennyroyal oil, aloin, laxative plant extract, and iron sulphate, coated with a mixture of sugar and calcium carbonate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the following statements appearing in the circulars accompanying the same, " * * * in cases of suppressed menstruation. To Prevent Irregularities. Take * * * four or five days before the expected appearance of the menstrual period. For Painful Menstruation or Dysmenorrhoea. These excruciating pains which some go through each month, can be avoided to a great extent by taking Gold Medal Pills the same as prescribed for suppression. We recommend these Pills as a Most Effectual Emmenagogue * * *," were false and fraudulent in that the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the said statements.

On August 17, 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 disposed of according to law. The product was destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

9975. Misbranding of Egyptian regulator tea. U. S. * * * v. 20 Dozen, 8 Dozen, and 2 Dozen Packages * * * of * * * Egyptian Regulator Tea. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 14440. I. S. No. 10421-t. S. No. W-871.)

On February 11, 1921, the United States attorney for the Southern 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 20 dozen small, 8 dozen medium, and 2 dozen large sized packages of Egyptian regulator tea, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., consigned by the Kells Co., Newburgh, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 25, 1919, and August 2, 1920, respectively, and transported from the State of New York 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 a mixture of senna, coriander, dog grass, licorice root, ginger, cinnamon, sambucus, and dandelion root.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the circulars accompanying the said article bore the following statements, (white circular, all sizes) "Egyptian Regulator Tea * * * A Speedy and Positive relief for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Nervousness. * * * Nature's Own Gift To Dyspeptic, Debilitated Men, to Wornout, Nervous Women, to Mothers of Peevish and Sickly Children, to Girls Just Budding into Womanhood, to Sufferers from Defective Nutrition and Blood Diseases, to Corpulent People, whether Male or Female, Old or Young. * * * Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sick Headache, pains in all parts of the body, Running Sores, Pimples, Boils, Carbuncles and Skin Diseases. * * * Lung Trouble and Consumption. Premature Old Age, Lack of Youthful Energy, Beauty and Vigor, Sallow Complexion and Haggard, Careworn Look * * * diabetes, * * * Malaria * * * killing the Disease Germs, * * * Heart Troubles, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Gout, * * * apoplexy * * *," (blue wrap-