

into the State of Wisconsin, on or about January 27, 1919, of quantities of Ward's remedy for heaves and Ward's kidney and backache pills, respectively, on or about April 30, 1919, of a quantity of Ward's kidney and bladder remedy, and on or about May 5, 1919, of quantities of Ward's Celebrated liniment, Ward's lung balsam, Ward's sarsaparilla compound, and Ward's Chic Cura, respectively, all of which were misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of each of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the liniment consisted of alcohol, soap, sassafras oil, capsicum extract, and water, colored with cudbear; that the lung balsam consisted of chloroform, menthol, tar, ipecac. extract, ammonium chlorid, sugar, alcohol, and water, colored with caramel; that the kidney and bladder remedy consisted of extracts of uva ursi and cascara sagrada, sodium phosphate, sodium acetate, alcohol, and water, sweetened with saccharin and flavored with lemon oil; that the sarsaparilla compound consisted of sarsaparilla extract, anise oil, sassafras oil, a trace of potassium iodid, alcohol, and water, colored with caramel; that the Chic Cura consisted of gentian, sulphur, capsicum resin, sand, and a large amount of broken clamshells; that the remedy for heaves consisted of tartar emetic, calcium carbonate, and powdered bloodroot; and that the kidney and backache pills consisted of methylene blue, uva ursi, digitalis, aloes, a trace of buchu, talc, resin, and an aromatic oil.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the information for the reason that certain statements, designs, and devices appearing on the bottles, cartons, or packages, as the case might be, containing the respective articles, and in the circulars accompanying certain of the said articles, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, falsely and fraudulently represented that the liniment was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for cholera, flux, cholera morbus, diarrhea, dysentery, colic, cramps, chills and ague, sore throat, colds, la grippe, mumps, diphtheria, chronic diarrhea, chronic inflammation of the stomach, coughs, earache, piles, and spinal affections, for sweeney, colic, heaves, and scour in horses, scour in cattle, and hog cholera, and as an antidote for all troubles from drinking bad water; that the lung balsam was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for asthma, bronchitis, pleurisy, pains and oppression of the chest or lungs, sore throat, catarrh, pneumonia, congestion, inflammation, consumption, difficult breathing, all affections of pulmonary organs, la grippe, croup, quinsy, and tonsillitis; that the kidney and bladder remedy was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for acute and chronic kidney, bladder, and urinary disorders, Bright's disease, dropsy, all uric acid troubles, gravel, retention of urine, pain in urinating, frequent calls, brick dust in urine, thick, sluggish, or scanty urine, ulceration, inflammation and irritation or catarrh of the bladder, blood or mucus in urine, pain in urethra, and enlargement of the prostate gland; that the sarsaparilla compound was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for chronic affections of the skin, scrofula, eruptive and skin diseases, such as St. Anthony's fire, erysipelas, pimples, blotches, boils, tumors, tetter or salt rheum, scald head, ulcers and sores, chronic rheumatism, syphilitic and mercurial diseases, and the various diseases arising from impurities of the blood; that the Chic Cura was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for chicken cholera, gapes, and roup and as a treatment for all the common diseases of fowls; that the remedy for heaves was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for distemper, heaves, indigestion, coughs, epizootic, and skin troubles; and that the kidney and backache pills were effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for backache, bladder-irritation, congestion of the kidneys, diabetes, gravel, lumbago, nonretention of urine, scanty urine, scalding urine, and all urinary troubles; when, in fact and in truth, the said articles contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On November 15, 1921, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$35.

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

10143. Adulteration and misbranding of egg noodles. U. S. * * *
The American Beauty Macaroni Co., a Corporation. Plea of
guilty. Fine, \$5 and costs. (F. & D. No. 14365. I. S. No. 2831-r.)

On May 31, 1921, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, 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 American Beauty Macaroni Co., a corporation, Denver, Colo., alleging shipment by said company, on or about October 7, 1919, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act,

as amended, from the State of Colorado into the State of New Mexico, of a quantity of egg noodles which were adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "American Beauty Brand High Grade Egg Noodles Manufactured And Guaranteed By The American Beauty Macaroni Co. * * *."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was an alimentary paste containing about 3 per cent of dried egg yolk and that it was short weight.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, an alimentary paste containing little or an insufficient amount of whole eggs, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength; for the further reason that a substance, to wit, dried egg yolks, had been substituted wholly or in part for whole egg noodles, which the article purported to be; and for the further reason that a valuable constituent of the said article, namely, egg albumen, had been wholly or in part abstracted.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "High Grade Egg Noodles," and "Net Weight 4 Oz.," borne on the cartons containing the article, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and misleading in that the said statements represented that the article consisted wholly of egg noodles and that the said cartons contained four ounces net thereof, and for the further reason that the article was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it consisted wholly of egg noodles and that the said cartons contained four ounces net thereof, whereas, in truth and in fact, the article did not consist wholly of egg noodles but did consist wholly or in part of an alimentary paste which contained little or no egg, and the said cartons did not contain four ounces net of the said article but did contain a less amount. Misbranding was alleged 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.

On July 5, 1921, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$5 and costs.

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

10144. Adulteration of powdered capsicum. U. S. * * * v. Allaire, Woodward & Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 14524. I. S. No. 13320-r.)

On May 27, 1921, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Allaire, Woodward & Co., a corporation, Peoria, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about May 19, 1919, from the State of Illinois into the State of New York, of a quantity of powdered capsicum which was adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained not more than 10 per cent of genuine capsicum, the fruit of *Capsicum frutescens*. The remaining 90 per cent consisted of the fruits of *Capsicum annuum*, a species less pungent than *Capsicum frutescens*.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in said Pharmacopœia, official at the time of investigation, in that the said article was derived in large part from a product other than the dried ripe fruits of *Capsicum frutescens*, whereas the said Pharmacopœia provides that capsicum shall be wholly derived from the dried ripe fruits of *Capsicum frutescens*, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the said article was not declared on the container thereof.

On November 19, 1921, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

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

10145. Adulteration and misbranding of vinegar. U. S. * * * v. 30 Barrels * * *, 9 Barrels * * *, and 15 Cases * * * of Vinegar * * *. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 14620. I. S. Nos. 3220-t, 3221-t. S. No. C-2848.)

On March 14, 1921, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, 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 condemna-