

On October 13, 1920, the Gateway Milling Co., Inc., Kansas City, Mo., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of the court was entered ordering that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that it be sold as reground bran.

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

**10141. Misbranding of Madame Dean female pills, single and special strength. U. S. \* \* \* v. One Dozen Packages of Madame Dean Female Pills Single [and Special]. Default decree ordering destruction of the product. (F. & D. No. 13483. I. S. Nos. 9136-t, 9137-t. S. No. E-2554.)**

On or about September 13, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, 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 one dozen packages of Madame Dean female pills, single and special strength, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Miami, Fla., consigned by Martin Rudy, Lancaster, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped from Lancaster Pa., on or about June 3, 1920, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Florida, 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 special strength pills contained quinine, aloes, iron sulphate, senecio flowers and herb, ginger, and cornstarch; and that the single strength pills contained quinine, aloes, iron sulphate, hydrastis, ginger, and cornstarch.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the labeling thereof contained certain statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, as follows, (box label and wrapper) “\* \* \* Female Pills \* \* \* give relief in Female Disorders of the menstrual functions. \* \* \* for Painful, Irregular and Scanty Menstruation,” (booklet) “\* \* \* irregular, prolonged, or suppressed menstruation. \* \* \* Female Pills afford relief for these ailments. \* \* \* a remedy intended solely for the relief of Amenorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, scanty and irregular menstruation, and other derangements of the reproductive system, \* \* \* especially valuable in the functional changes \* \* \* of the menopause or change of life. \* \* \* act on the circulatory system of the uterus, thereby relieving painful, irregular and scanty menstruation, and assist in re-establishing or restoring, the menstrual or monthly periods. \* \* \* strengthen and build up the uterine function,” (circular) “\* \* \* a great relief against those general complaints the Female Sex is subject to; they help increase the vital quality of the blood; assist to bring nature into its proper channel, \* \* \* for irregular, \* \* \* scanty or suppressed menstruations, \* \* \* should be taken \* \* \* to assist nature with disorders \* \* \* during the change of life period. \* \* \* Continue with the treatment until they give relief. \* \* \* great relief from Pains or Headache; \* \* \* for suppressed menstruation, \* \* \* continue their use until relieved \* \* \* take \* \* \* until the menstrual flow commences again,” which were false and fraudulent in that the said article would not produce the curative or therapeutic effects which purchasers were led to expect from the said statements and which were applied to the said article with a knowledge of their falsity for the purpose of defrauding purchasers thereof.

On or about January 23, 1922, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of the court was entered ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

**10142. Misbranding of Dr. Ward's Celebrated liniment, Ward's lung balsam, Ward's kidney and bladder remedy, Ward's sarsaparilla compound, Ward's Chic Cura, Ward's remedy for heaves, and Ward's kidney and backache pills. U. S. \* \* \* v. Dr. Ward's Medical Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$35. (F. & D. No. 13891. I. S. Nos. 7834-r, 7835-r, 7836-r, 7837-r, 7838-r, 7839-r, 7840-r.)**

On May 17, 1921, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Dr. Ward's Medical Co., a corporation, Winona, Minn., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, from the State of Minnesota

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,