

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-

per, small and medium sizes) "Egyptian Regulator Tea A Remedy For * * * Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and all Disorders of the Stomach. Its daily use will Purify the Blood, Remove all Blotches from the Face * * *," (blue wrapper, large size) "Egyptian * * * Tea An Excellent Remedy For * * * Dyspepsia * * * Rheumatism, Nervousness, Liver Complaints, * * *," which 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.

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.*

9976. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. * * * v. United Oil Mills, a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$75 and costs. (F. & D. No. 14564. I. S. No. 9242-r.)

On July 12, 1921, 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 the United Oil Mills, a corporation, Arkadelphia, Ark., alleging shipment by said company, on or about January 21, 1920, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, from the State of Arkansas into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of cottonseed meal which was misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained 37.8 per cent of protein and 15.03 per cent of crude fiber in the samples examined. Examination of 40 sacks of the article by said bureau showed an average net weight of 97.3 pounds.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statements on the tags attached to the sacks containing the article, concerning the contents and ingredients thereof, to wit, "Guaranteed Analysis Protein 41% * * * Crude Fibre (Maximum) 10%," were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser thereof, since the said article contained less protein than 41 per cent and more fiber than 10 per cent; and for the further reason that the statement, to wit, "100 Lbs. Gross—99 Lbs. Net," labeled, marked, and branded on the tags attached to the said sacks, was false and misleading and the said sacks were so labeled as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that they contained 99 pounds net of the said article, whereas, in truth and in fact, the said sacks did not contain an average of 99 pounds net of the said article. 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, since the weight declared was not a correct statement of the quantity of the food contained therein.

On September 29, 1921, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$75 and costs.

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

9977. Misbranding of Simmons' cough sirup. U. S. * * * v. 3 Dozen and 6 Dozen Bottles of * * * Simmons' Cough Sirup. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 14632, 14633. Inv. Nos. 22289, 22291, 22292. S. Nos. W-885, W-886.)

On or about March 15, 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 labels for the