

irritated glands, backaches, kindred complaints, but that in many instances the cures were absolutely permanent \* \* \* If your case is of long standing, do not expect one or two bottles to cure you \* \* \* you must continue to take the medicine—a half-dozen, a dozen bottles—yes, until you feel absolutely sure every vestige of your trouble has been removed.”

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of small quantities of extract of a plant drug similar to *Galium aparine*, benzoic acid, salicylic acid, and water. Water constituted 98 per cent of the article and the dissolved matter, 2 per cent.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the above-quoted statements, appearing on the carton and bottle containing the said article and in the accompanying circular, were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed, to wit, the treatment and cure of kidney and bladder trouble, Bright's disease, acute and chronic cystitis, renal and vesical pus or blood in urine, incontinence, albuminuria and ailments caused from defective kidney and bladder elimination, backache, persistent headache, dizziness, forgetfulness, weakness and rheumatism, when caused by disordered kidneys, and also inflammation of the bladder.

On March 3 and December 11, 1922, respectively, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

**11182. Misbranding of Gombault's caustic balsam. U. S. v. Lawrence-Williams Co., a Corporation. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$100 and costs. (F. & D. No. 13924. I. S. No. 7879-r.)**

On April 4, 1921, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, 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 Lawrence-Williams Co., a corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about March 3, 1919, from the State of Ohio into the State of Indiana, of a quantity of Gombault's caustic balsam which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was a mixture of a fatty oil with approximately 20 per cent by volume of turpentine oil.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the information for the reason that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding the therapeutic and curative effects thereof, appearing on the labels of the bottles and cartons containing the article and in the accompanying booklet and circular, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for azoturia (paralysis of hind quarters), bladder inflammation, bog spavin, blood spavin, bone spavin, bronchocele, or goiter, broncho-pleuro pneumonia, congestion of lungs, distemper, dropsy, elbow tumors, enteritis (inflammation of bowels), exotosis (bony tumor), farcy, fistula, influenza, liver disease, ophthalmia (sore eyes), pleurisy, peritonitis, paralysis, roaring, scrotal swellings, side bones, splint, strangles, broken wind, founder, ringbone, pink eye, bony tumors, spavin, poll evil, splints, capped hock, sweeny, all lameness, all skin diseases and parasites, diphtheria, mange and navicular disease, rheumatism, rheumatic troubles, lumbago, muscular rheumatism, stiff and enlarged joints, neuralgia, sore throat, quinsy, sore lungs, chest cold, felons, boils, cancer, cancerous sores, old sores, stye, blood poisoning, diphtheria, laryngitis, corns, bunions, and any old and chronic ailments, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On December 8, 1922, a plea of nolo contendere to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

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

**11183. Misbranding of Vital Sparks and manhood tablets. U. S. v. 10 Packages and 3 Dozen Boxes of Vital Sparks and 28 Cases of Drugs. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 15224, 15387, 15477. S. Nos. C-3124, C-3273, C-3580.)**

On or about July 21, September 15, and October 18, 1921, respectively, the United States attorneys for the Southern District of Mississippi, the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and the Southern District of Alabama, respectively,

acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said respective districts libels praying the seizure and condemnation of 10 packages of Vital Sparks at Jackson, Miss., 3 dozen boxes of Vital Sparks at Philadelphia, Pa., and 28 cases of drugs labeled "Manhood Tablets" at Mobile, Ala., said articles remaining in the original unbroken packages, consigned by the Hollander-Koshland Co., Baltimore, Md., alleging that the articles had been shipped from Baltimore, Md., May 13, 1921, July 8, 1921, and April 28, 1920, respectively, and transported from the State of Maryland into the States of Mississippi, Pennsylvania, and Alabama, respectively, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the Vital Sparks consisted of gelatin capsules, each containing a fatty oil, colored red, and a sugar-coated pill of zinc phosphid, damiana, and strychnine, and that the manhood tablets consisted of sugar-coated pills of zinc phosphid, damiana, and strychnine.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that certain statements appearing in the labeling of the respective articles, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, falsely and fraudulently represented that the so-called Vital Sparks was effective as a powerful nerve stimulant, and that when the directions were followed a marked improvement in strength and vitality and in the normal functioning of the sexual organs might be expected, and that the so-called manhood tablets were effective for use in the treatment of sexual weakness or impotence, lost manhood, debility, lack of virility and impotence, atonic impotence, prostatorrhoea and spermatorrhoea, that it would be effective in restoring a normal condition of the functions, and that a marked improvement might be expected within a comparatively short time, whereas, in truth and in fact, the said articles contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On November 7, 1921, October 3, 1921, and May 20, 1922, respectively, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

**11184. Misbranding of butter. U. S. v. Yalobusha Cooperative Creamery, a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 16021. I. S. No. 1489-t.)**

On April 17, 1922, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi, 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 Yalobusha Cooperative Creamery, a corporation, Water Valley, Miss., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about July 29, 1921, from the State of Mississippi into the State of Louisiana, of a quantity of butter which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Water Valley Ole Miss Pasteurized Mississippi Creamery Butter One Pound Net \* \* \* Yalobusha Co-op. Cry. Co. Water Valley, Mississippi."

Examination of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the average net weight of 30 prints was 15.35 ounces.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement, to wit, "One Pound Net," borne on the packages containing the article, regarding the said article, was false and misleading in that it represented that each of the said packages contained one pound net of the said article, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that each of the said packages contained one pound net of the article, whereas, in truth and in fact, each of the said packages did not contain one pound net of the 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 December 4, 1922, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

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