

on the lining membrane of the intestines. * * * Pelvic Pains or pains around the hips and back * * * Skin Disease * * * Catarrh * * *"

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of aloin, cascara sagrada, quinine, and strychnine.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the aforesaid statements on the box label and in the circular, together with a pictorial device on the carton showing apparatus being fed different fruits and discharging tablets, were false and misleading in that they conveyed the impression that "the laxative and healing properties" were due to fruit or fruit extracts, when, in fact, they were not. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statements aforesaid, regarding its curative and therapeutic effect, were false and fraudulent, as the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On January 16, 1920, 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 destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

5608. Misbranding of Madame Dean Vaginal Suppositories. U. S. * * *
v. 36 Packages and 34 Packages of Madame Dean Vaginal Suppositories. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 11417, 11418. I. S. Nos. 8706-r, 8707-r. S. Nos. C-1507, C-1508.)

On or about October 9, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 36 packages and 34 packages of an article of drugs, labeled in part "Madame Dean Vaginal Suppositories," in the original unbroken packages at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by Martin Rudy, Lancaster, Pa., on or about September 2, 1919, and July 16, 1919, respectively, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Missouri, 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 suppositories composed essentially of a salt of bismuth, alum, boric acid, tannin, and a trace of powdered plant drug in a cacao butter base.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that certain statements appearing on the cartons and containers of the article and in the circular and booklet inclosed in said containers, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of said drug product, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective for the relief of leucorrhoea or whites, gonorrhoeal inflammation, congestion, ulceration, and similar female complaints, vaginitis, vulvitis, leucorrhoeal discharges, inflammation, congestion, and ulceration of the vagina, gonorrhoea, and similar female complaints, whereas said drug product did not contain any ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed.

On November 17, 1919, 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.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*