

tions * * * For Amenorrhœa (Suppression of the Menses) * * * treatment * * * should be continued until relief is obtained. For Dysmenorrhœa (Painful or Scanty Menstruation) * * * our medicine will be found to give lasting benefit and genuine relief * * * To prevent difficult, painful, over-profuse and other morbid menstrual conditions, and keep this important function normal, take * * * for a few days before the expected reappearance of the menstrual flow," falsely and fraudulently represented them to be effective as remedies for the various diseases, ailments, and afflictions mentioned upon each of the packages containing the articles and upon the circular inclosed therein, whereas, in truth and in fact, they were not.

On November 23, 1920, 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.*

8808. Misbranding of Madame Dean Female Pills. U. S. * * * v. 2 Dozen Packages and 2 Dozen Packages of Madame Dean Female Pills. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 13478, 13650. Inv. Nos. 23351, 26501. S. Nos. C-2294, C-2460.)

On or about August 24, and September 10, 1920, respectively, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, 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 2 dozen and 2 dozen packages of Madame Dean Female Pills, at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by Martin Rudy, Lancaster, Pa., August 20, 1919, and June 14, 1920, respectively, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Illinois, 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 aloes, ferrous sulphate, quinine, hydrastis, ginger, and cornstarch.

It was alleged in substance in the libels that the article was misbranded for the reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effect thereof, (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 Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, 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 period * * * 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, painful, 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," falsely and fraudulently represented the article to be effective as a remedy for

the various diseases, ailments, and afflictions mentioned on the label and wrapper upon each of the packages containing the article and in the circular and booklet inclosed in each of said packages, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On November 23, 1920, 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.*

SS09. Misbranding of Palmo Tablets. U. S. * * * v. 28 Packages of Palmo Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13609. Inv. No. 26625. S. No. C-2361.)

On or about September 3, 1920, the United States attorney for the Northern 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 condemnation of 28 packages of Palmo Tablets, at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the McCullough Drug Co., Lawrenceburg, Ind., May 31, 1920, and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Illinois, 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 tablets consisted essentially of plant extractives, including damiana and nux vomica, iron phosphate, and a small amount of phosphorus.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effect thereof, (box) "A * * * remedy for many Nervous Disorders * * * irritability, weakness, depression, etc. * * * for men or women who are run-down generally and who lack energy or ambition," (circular) "No one can attain * * * success * * * without an abundance of vitality or nerve force * * * excesses of the usual kind * * * may bring about this condition * * * we have * * * reliable treatment for just such cases * * * Palmo Tablets re-animate and re-vitalize. They are * * * for Nervous Exhaustion or Debility, Depression or Despondency, Irritability, Fretfulness, Fidgets, Lack of Tone," falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective as a remedy for the various diseases, ailments, and afflictions mentioned upon the label of the boxes containing the article and in the circular inclosed therein, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On November 23, 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.*

SS10. Adulteration and misbranding of lemon extract. U. S. * * * v. 5 Gross Bottles of Lemon Extract. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11586. I. S. No. 16372-r. S. No. E-1853.)

On January 8, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, 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 5 gross bottles of lemon extract, remaining unsold in the original packages at Savannah, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Okay Extract Co., New York, N. Y., October 19, 1919, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Georgia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.