

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the pills consisted essentially of aloes and ferrous sulphate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that the statements appearing on the box labels and wrappers and in the circulars and booklets, as hereinbefore set forth, regarding the curative and therapeutic effect thereof, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On November 16, 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.*

**SSS2. Misbranding of Madame Dean Female Pills. U. S. \* \* \* v. 2 Dozen and 2½ Dozen Packages of Madame Dean Female Pills (Ordinary) and 21 Packages and 2½ Dozen Packages of Madame Dean Female Pills (Special). Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 13273, 13274, 13484. I. S. Nos. 6306-t, 6325-t, 7474-t, 7475-t. S. Nos. E-2521, E-2652, E-2557.)

On August 24 and September 1, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, 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 packages and 2½ dozen packages of Madame Dean Female Pills (Ordinary) and 2½ dozen packages and 21 packages of Madame Dean Female Pills (Special), remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by Martin Rudy, Lancaster, Pa., on or about May 28, 1920, February 8, 1919, September 20, 1919, and June 1, 1920, respectively, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Box and wrapper) "Female Pills \* \* \* give relief in Female Disorders of the menstrual functions \* \* \* for Painful, Irregular, 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 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, 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;" (circular accompanying the consignment of May 28, 1920) "\* \* \* Special strength \* \* \* should relieve the most obstinate cases."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the pills (ordinary) consisted essentially of aloes, ferrous sulphate, quinine, hydrastis, ginger, and cornstarch, and that the pills marked "Special Strength" consisted essentially of aloes, ferrous sulphate, quinine, senecio flowers and herb, ginger, and cornstarch.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the above-quoted statements appearing on the box labels and wrappers and in the circulars and booklets, regarding the curative and therapeutic effect thereof, were false and fraudulent since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On November 16, 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.*

**SSS3. Adulteration of pies. U. S. \* \* \* v. 50 Pies. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 13526. Inv. No. 9018. S. No. C-2424.)

On or about August 28, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, 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 50 pies, at Davenport, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 28, 1920, by the Case & Martin Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Iowa, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The tins containing the pies were stamped, "Case & Martin Co. Connecticut Pies."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that saccharin had been mixed and packed therewith so as injuriously to affect its quality and strength and had been substituted in part for the article, for the further reason that the article had been mixed with saccharin in such a manner as to conceal the damage and inferiority of said product, and for the further reason that said article contained an added poisonous and deleterious ingredient, to wit, saccharin, which might render the article injurious to health.

On October 8, 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.*

**SSS4. Misbranding of Parto-Glory. U. S. \* \* \* v. 371 Packages of Parto-Glory. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 13533, 13534, 13535, 13536, 13537, 13538. I. S. Nos. 5332-t, 5333-t, 5334-t, 5335-t, 5336-t, 5337-t. S. Nos. E-2598, E-2599, E-2600, E-2601, E-2602, E-2670.)

On August 27, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel of information praying the seizure and condemnation of 371 packages of an article, labeled in part "Parto-Glory," consigned by the Partola Service Corporation, New York, N. Y., between June 14 and 18, 1920, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped and transported from the State of New York into the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 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 an aqueous solution containing essentially an iron salt, strychnine, quinine, and potassium bromid.

It was alleged in substance in the libel of information that the article was misbranded for the reason that the following statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the same, (bottle) "Tonic for the Nerves," (can) "For the nerves. For every form of nervous affliction \* \* \* used