

On September 15, 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.*

**9216. Misbranding of cider vinegar. U. S. \* \* \* v. 226 Barrels of Cider Vinegar. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 13048. I. S. Nos. 14526-r, 14527-r, 14528-r. S. No. E-2422.)**

On July 15, 1920, the United States attorney for the Western 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 a libel, and on February 14, 1921, an amended libel, for the seizure and condemnation of 226 barrels of cider vinegar, consigned by the Waynesboro Vinegar Co., Inc., Waynesboro, Va., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Corning, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 7, 22, and 26, 1920, respectively, and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel, as amended, for the reason that said article was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of said packages.

On February 23, 1921, the Waynesboro Vinegar Co., Inc., Waynesboro, Va., claimant, having consented to a decree, executed a bond in the sum of \$10,000, and paid the costs of the proceedings, in conformity with section 10 of the act, an amended decree was entered ordering that the condemnation and forfeiture of the article and its release under bond provided by the previous decree be continued in full force and effect, said amended decree being conditioned in part that the barrels containing the article be relabeled under the supervision of this department, so as to show the true quantity of the vinegar contained therein.

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

**9217. Misbranding of Hall's Texas Wonder. U. S. \* \* \* v. 3 Dozen Bottles \* \* \* of Hall's Texas Wonder. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13098. I. S. No. 3905-t. S. No. C-2049.)**

On July 26, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern 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 3 dozen bottles, more or less, of Hall's Texas Wonder, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Peoria, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by E. W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo., on or about July 14, 1920, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Recommended For Kidney and Bladder Troubles When Operation Not Required Weak or Lame Backs Rheumatism, Gravel and Bladder Troubles in Children;" (small circular headed "Read Carefully") "\* \* \* In cases of Gravel and Rheumatic troubles it should be taken every night in 25-drop doses until relieved."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of copaiba, rhubarb, colchicum, guaiac, turpentine, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements, regarding the 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 March 12, 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 destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

**9218. Adulteration of Crubro tomato ketchup. U. S. \* \* \* v. 49 Cases of Crubro Tomato Ketchup. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 13123. I. S. No. 8288-r. S. No. C-2064.)

On August 13, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, 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 49 cases of Crubro tomato ketchup, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Battle Creek, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped by Cruikshank Bros. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., on October 23, 1918, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Michigan, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Crubro Tomato Ketchup \* \* \* Absolutely Pure Food Products Guaranteed By Cruikshank Bros. Co. To Meet All Requirements Of All Federal And State Pure Food Laws. \* \* \*"

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance, to wit, decomposed and rotten tomatoes.

On January 26, 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 destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

**9219. Misbranding of Madame Dean Female Pills. U. S. \* \* \* v. 25 Packages of Madame Dean Female Pills. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 13310. I. S. Nos. 3862-t, 3863-t. S. No. C-2379.)

On August 24, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, 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 25 packages of Madame Dean Female Pills, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by Martin Rudy, Lancaster, Pa., on or about August 18, 1919, 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. A portion of the article was labeled in part: (Box) "Madame Dean Female Pills (Single)." The remainder of the article was labeled in part: (Box) "Madame Dean Female Pills (Special Strength)." The entire consignment was further labeled in part: (Box) "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 Amenorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, 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 menstria-