

and fraudulently represented that the article was a treatment, remedy, and cure for diseases of the orificial passages, as gonorrhœa, gleet, leucorrhœa, piles, syphilis, chancroids, soft chancres, gonorrhœa, and nasal catarrh prevailing at the same time, constitutional catarrhal condition, gonorrhœa in women, acute gonorrhœa, and subacute or chronic gonorrhœa, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On December 23, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, a default decree 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.*

7786. Misbranding of Madame Dean Suppositories. U. S. * * * v. 30 Boxes * * * Madame Dean Antiseptic Vaginal Suppositories. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11194. I. S. No. 8328-r. S. No. C-1453.)

On September 15, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, 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 30 boxes of Madame Dean Suppositories, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Cincinnati, Ohio, consigned on or about April 21, 1919, by Martin Rudy, Lancaster, Pa., and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Ohio, and charging misbranding under the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the suppositories by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that they consisted essentially of cacao butter containing a salt of bismuth, alum, boric acid, tannin, and a small amount of unidentified plant tissue.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, appearing on the labels and in the circular accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was a treatment, remedy, and cure for the relief of leucorrhœa or whites, gonorrhœa, inflammation, congestion, ulceration, and similar female complaints, vaginitis, vulvitis, gonorrhœal inflammation, leucorrhœal discharge, and similar female complaints, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On March 10, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, a default decree 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.*

7787. Adulteration and misbranding of cocoa. U. S. * * * v. 89 Pounds of Alleged Cocoa. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11164. I. S. No. 6774-r. S. No. C-1445.)

On September 5, 1919, 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 89 pounds of alleged cocoa, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Joliet, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 14, 1919, by the National Cocoa Mills, New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Illinois, alleging adulteration and misbranding under the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "My Own Pure Cocoa Net weight one-half pound" (or "one-fifth pound" as case may be) "The cocoa contained in this package is positively high grade and guaranteed by the manufacturers to comply with all Federal and State food laws. It is a breakfast cocoa of superior quality and excel-