

Co., St. Louis, Mo., on or about April 4, 1919, 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) "Wade's Combination Gon-Kure;" (bottle) "Gon-Kure \* \* \*;" (box) "\* \* \* Cystine Tablets for Bladder and Urinary Affections. \* \* \* A prompt relief for acute or chronic Cystitis and for urinary discharges of a chronic or contagious nature. \* \* \*;" (leaflet) "Gonorrhœa (commonly called Clap) \* \* \* Our treatment for Gonorrhœa and Gleet is known as Gon-Kure. The package contains a bottle of Injection Gon-Kure, a box of Cystine Tablets and a syringe. Injection Gon-Kure is a mild, soothing, healing, antiseptic lotion, non poisonous and non irritating \* \* \* it soothes, cools, and allays the inflammation promptly \* \* \* The purpose of the Cystine Tablets is to produce a free flow of urine, eliminate the acid from the urine, thus stopping the burning on urinating and to prevent Cystitis, or relieve it when already present. These tablets help to flush the urethral canal from the bladder out, and exert a very beneficial tonic and healing influence on the entire inflamed mucous surface."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of two preparations, an injection and tablets for internal use. The injection consisted of glycerin and water, with small amounts of boric acid, zinc sulphate, phenol, menthol, hydrastis, and alcohol. The tablets consisted essentially of magnesium carbonate, copaiba, cubebs, and santal oil, coated with sugar, calcium carbonate, and iron oxid.

It was alleged in substance in the libel and found by the court in its decree condemning the article that it was misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on the label thereof, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effect claimed.

On October 18, 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.*

**SG76. Misbranding of Robert J. Pierce's Empress Brand Tansy, Cotton Root, Pennyroyal and Apiol Tablets. U. S. \* \* \* v. 34 Packages of Robert J. Pierce's Empress Brand Tansy, Cotton Root, Pennyroyal and Apiol Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13305. S. No. C-2304.)**

On August 20, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, 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 34 packages of Robert J. Pierce's Empress Brand Tansy, Cotton Root, Pennyroyal and Apiol Tablets, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Milwaukee, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Robert J. Pierce Co., New York, N. Y., on or about April 5, 1920, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Wisconsin, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Package) "\* \* \* A safe emmenagogue. \* \* \* remedy for the suppression of the menstrual function;" (booklet) "\* \* \* The Celebrated Female Regulator \* \* \* Delayed Menstruations When the suppression is of long standing, \* \* \* follow instructions \* \* \* until the desired result is obtained \* \* \* Irregularities Where the menses are not regular \* \* \* are invaluable. Take before the expected appearance of the menstrual period."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of chocolate-coated tablets consisting essentially of aloes, ferrous sulphate, pennyroyal, and plant extractives.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the labels upon the packages and accompanying booklet bore certain statements, as hereinbefore set forth, which were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative or therapeutic effect claimed for it.

On October 6, 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.*

**S677. Misbranding of Dr. Martel's Female Pills. U. S. \* \* \* v. 45 (12 and 33) Packages of Dr. Martel's Female Pills. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 13489, 13490. Inv. Nos. 26654, 26372. S. Nos. C-2336, C-2337.)**

On August 25, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, 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 45 packages of Dr. Martel's Female Pills, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Milwaukee Wis., alleging that 12 packages thereof had been shipped by the Ashland Supply Co., Chicago, Ill., on or about December 12, 1919, and that 33 packages thereof had been shipped by the French Drug Co., New York, N. Y., on or about May 22, 1918, and that both consignments had been transported from the States of Illinois and New York, respectively, into the State of Wisconsin, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Package) “\* \* \* Female Pills \* \* \* for (suppression of the menses) dysmenorrhea (painful menstruation) and similar functional derangements;” (booklet) “\* \* \* for Disturbances of the Menstrual Functions \* \* \* For Amenorrhœa (Suppression of the Menses) \* \* \* will be found to give lasting benefit and genuine relief \* \* \* To prevent difficult, painful, overprofuse and other morbid menstrual conditions, and keep this important function normal.”

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of tablets containing essentially ferrous sulphate and carbonate, and oil of savin.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the labels upon the packages and the accompanying booklet bore certain statements, as hereinbefore set forth, which were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative or therapeutic effect claimed for it.

On October 6, 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.*

**S678. Misbranding of Madame Dean Female Pills. U. S. \* \* \* v. 24 Packages of Madame Dean Female Pills. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13581. Inv. No. 26361. S. No. C-2341.)**

On August 25, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, 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