

that the article had been shipped on or about February 21, 1920, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, 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 were composed essentially of aloes and ferrous sulphate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the label and circular contained certain statements, designs, and devices, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects thereof and the ingredients or substances contained therein, which were false and fraudulent in that the article would not produce the curative or therapeutic effects which purchasers were led to expect by the following statements, designs, and devices which were applied to said article with a knowledge of their falsity for the purpose of defrauding purchasers thereof, (carton) “\* \* \* Female Regulating Pills \* \* \*,” (small circular in English and German) “\* \* \* Obstruction of long standing \* \* \* in recent cases of Obstruction \* \* \* When Obstruction is apprehended \* \* \* In cases of Impotency or Barrenness, Seminal Weakness, Gleet, Whites, and all diseases arising from a relaxed state of the genital organs, whether the result of disease, injuries or consequences of youthful indiscretion, or indulgence of the passions in riper years \* \* \* all sufferings connected with the womb and its dependencies, \* \* \* a specific remedy \* \* \* the only curatives known to the world \* \* \* designed to check and do away with irregularities. From obstructions of the monthly function \* \* \* constant nausea during the severest period of the infliction, headache of a violent type, extreme and tormenting nervousness, a tendency to apoplexy, increase of bile beyond the natural volume, hysteria, racking pains, giddiness, uncertain state of the urine, corrugated skin, sallow and repulsive complexion, furred tongue and fetid breath, varicose veins, general debility, loss of hair, decay and aching of the teeth, glandular swellings, spasms, fits, etc., etc. \* \* \* designed for the obviation of the fatal consequences (either direct or remote) of the suppression, or too great activity of menstruation. : \* \* sure guide to menstrual regularity \* \* \* whites \* \* \* often eradicated this dreadful scourge in a few days \* \* \* restore the female to complete health \* \* \* designed as a panacea \* \* \* most desperate cases of illness arising from a disorganization of the procreative organs and dependent functions in females \* \* \* irregularity \* \* \* cured \* \* \* for epilepsy \* \* \* induce with certainty periodical regularity \* \* \*.”

On December 4, 1920, Eugene R. Siering, trading as Chas. Meyer, claimant, having appeared as claimant of the property, and the case having come on for final disposition, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon the execution of a bond in the sum of \$100, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the goods be relabeled under the supervision of this department.

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

**8730. Misbranding of cottonseed cake and cottonseed meal and cake.**  
**U. S. \* \* \* v. Beeville Oil Mill, a Corporation. Plea of guilty.**  
**Fine, \$50.** (F. & D. No. 10873. I. S. Nos. 10852-r, 10854-r, 10856-r, 10858-r, 10859-r.)

On May 7, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Beeville Oil Mill, a corporation, Beeville, Tex., alleging shipment by said com-

pany, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about October 8 and October 10, 1918, from the State of Texas into the State of Oklahoma, of quantities of cottonseed cake and cottonseed meal and cake which were misbranded. The articles were labeled variously in part, "Ordinary Cotton Seed Cake Manufactured by Russell Coleman Oil Mill, San Antonio, Texas," "Ordinary Cotton Seed Cake Manufactured by Beeville Oil Mill, Beeville, Texas," or "Texoma Brand Prime Cotton Seed Meal and Cake, Texas Cake and Linter Co., Dallas, Tex."

Analyses of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that they contained less protein than the percentages stated on the label.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Protein Not Less Than 43 per cent" or "43 per cent," borne on the tags attached to the sacks containing the articles, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that the article contained not less than 43 per cent of protein, and for the further reason that the article was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it contained not less than 43 per cent of protein, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained less than 43 per cent of protein.

On May 31, 1920, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant corporation, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

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

**S731. Misbranding of Injection Zip. U. S. \* \* \* v. 26 Dozen Bottles of Injection Zip. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 10878. I. S. No. 13444-r. S. No. E-1623.)

On July 8, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, 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 26 dozen bottles of Injection Zip, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Baker-Levy Chemical Co., Indianapolis, Ind., on or about July 21 and September 6, 1918, and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Pennsylvania, 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 acetates and sulphates of lead and zinc, berberine, and opium, in water and alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged, in substance, in the libel for the reason that the following statements appearing on the bottles and cartons containing the article and in the circulars accompanying the same, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, (bottle) "Injection Zip \* \* \* This Injection is an excellent preparation and cannot produce stricture. Relief being speedy \* \* \*," (carton) "Injection Zip \* \* \*," (circular) "An excellent preparation for the treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet and Leucorrhœa \* \* \* Ladies troubled with Leucorrhœa will obtain a speedy relief \* \* \*," were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On June 25, 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.*