

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the contents of the capsules consisted essentially of a mixture of essential oils and resins, including oils of santal and cinnamon, and copaiba and gurjun balsams.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded for the reason that each package of the same was labeled in part on the cartons, "Penslar Sancop Pearls for Chronic or Sub-acute Inflammation of the Mucous Membrane of the Urethra, Chronic Discharges from the Urinary Passages * * * Peninsular Chemical Co.," and in part on the bottles, "Penslar Sancop Pearls * * * for Chronic or Sub-acute Inflammation of the Urinary Passage, Chronic Discharges from the Urethra, etc. * * *," whereas the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it, and the statements on said cartons and bottles were false and fraudulent.

On August 27, 1919, 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.*

SS81. Misbranding of Hooper's Female Pills. U. S. * * * v. 61, 78, 8 Dozen, 136, 135, 346. 5 Dozen, 75, 104, and 141 Packages of Hooper's Female Pills. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 13282, 13283, 13333, 13336, 13337, 13338, 13339, 13626, 13627. I. S. Nos. 6385-t, 7502-t, 6308-t, 7454-t, 6326-t, 6307-t, 7455-t, 6332-t, 6305-t, 6330-t, 6333-t, 6334-t, 6335-t, 6382-t, 6383-t, 6384-t. S. Nos. E-2513, E-2700, E-2701, E-2496, E-2497, E-2498, E-2499, E-2500, E-2501, E-2502, E-2503, E-2504, E-2624, E-2625.)

On September 1, August 18, August 20, and September 8, 1920, respectively, 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 certain quantities of an article of drugs, labeled in part "Hooper's Female Pills," remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages, in part at Newburgh, N. Y., and in part at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Horace B. Taylor Co., Philadelphia, Pa., between the dates of June 26, 1918, and August 11, 1920, 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: (Circular and wrapper) "* * * Female Pills * * * a safe and sovereign remedy in female complaints * * * an Emmenagogue in producing Menstruation * * * for the removal of Irregularities * * * are used * * * (except in cases of Pregnancy * * *);" (wrapper) "* * * opening obstructions of the vessels * * * cure of disorders peculiarly incident to the Female Sex * * * remedy against those general complaints the female sex are subject to * * * cleanse purify and cause a free circulation of the blood * * * open those obstructions which virgins are liable to * * * best * * * for * * * the irregularities * * * for the palpitation of the heart, giddiness, loathing of food, bad digestion, pains of the stomach, heating of the arteries of the neck, short breath * * * scurvy * * * should be taken by all women at the age of forty-five * * * to prevent those disorders which usually attend them at that time * * * sovereign remedy * * * in all hypochondriac, hysterick, and vapourish disorders * * * strengthen the nerves * * * for * * * obstruction of courses * * * continue their use until the end is answered * * *."

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.