

seizure and condemnation of 20 dozen packages and $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen packages of Pierce's Empress Brand Tansy, Cotton Root, Pennyroyal and Apiol Tablets, at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped by Robert J. Pierce, New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the District of Columbia, and that the said article was being sold and offered for sale in the District aforesaid, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part "Pierce's" (or "Robert J. Pierce's") "Empress Brand Tansy, Cotton Root, Pennyroyal and Apiol Tablets."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the tablets consisted essentially of aloes, ferrous sulphate, and pennyroyal.

It was alleged in substance in the libels that the article was misbranded for the reason that the same bore a label containing the following statements, among others, "Tansy, Cotton Root, Pennyroyal and Apiol Tablets A safe emmenagogue always reliable and effective the best known remedy for the suppression of the menstrual function," and for the further reason that each package of the drug contained a circular which circular contained the following statements, among others, "Tansy, Cotton Root, Pennyroyal and Apiol Tablets * * * The Celebrated Female Regulator * * * Delayed Menstruations When the suppression is of long standing * * * take one until four days before the time when the menses should appear * * * immediately preceding the expected appearance of the menstrual flow, active treatment should begin. Take one * * * three times daily * * * 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 flow," which said statements were false and fraudulent in that they were severally statements of the curative and therapeutic effect of the said drug and of the ingredients and substances contained therein, which statements were false and fraudulent for the reason that said drug contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients in sufficient quantity and strength capable of producing the therapeutic effect claimed for it in said statements.

On October 18, 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.*

8908. Misbranding of Arthur's Emmenagogue Pills and Leslie's Emmenagogue Pills. U. S. * * * v. 11 Packages of Arthur's Emmenagogue Pills and U. S. * * * v. 4 Dozen Boxes of Leslie's Emmenagogue Pills. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 13411, 13412. I. S. Nos. 450-t, 442-t. S. Nos. C-2296, C-2295.)

On August 23, 1920, the United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, 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 11 packages of Arthur's Emmenagogue Pills and 4 boxes of Leslie's Emmenagogue Pills, remaining unsold at Gotebo and Erick, Okla., respectively, alleging that the articles had been shipped on or about January 14, 1920, by the Palestine Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Oklahoma, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The products were labeled

in part, respectively, "Arthur's Emmenagogue Pills" and "Leslie's Emmenagogue Pills."

Analyses of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that both brands of pills consisted essentially of ferrous sulphate, aloes, and an unidentified alkaloid.

It was alleged in substance in the libels that the articles were misbranded for the reason that the following statement relative to the curative and therapeutic effects of said articles, appearing on the boxes containing each of the articles, to wit, "Emmenagogue Pills recommended for Ammenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa and other Menstrual Troubles * * * beginning treatment * * * before the regular monthly period * * * continue * * * until relief is obtained," was false and fraudulent as the articles did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for them.

On November 15, 1920, no claimants having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

8909. Misbranding of Madame Dean Female Pills. U. S. * * * v. 30 Packages (Special) and 35 Packages (Single) * * * of Madame Dean Female Pills, etc. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13467. I. S. Nos. 8232-t, 8233-t. S. No. E-2553.)

On August 20, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, 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 packages of Madame Dean Female Pills (Special) and 35 packages of Madame Dean Female Pills (Single), consigned July 23, 1920, and July 30, 1920, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by Martin Rudy, Lancaster, Pa., and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Maryland, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the special strength pills consisted essentially of quinine, aloes, ferrous sulphate, senecio flowers and herb, and ginger, and that the single strength pills consisted essentially of quinine, aloes, ferrous sulphate, ginger, hydrastis, and cornstarch.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded for the reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, (box and wrapper) "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 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