

tion, 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. * * * great relief from Pains or Headache; * * * for suppressed Menstruation, * * * continue their use until relieved. * * * take * * * until the menstrual flow commences again."

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

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements, regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent.

On February 14, 1921, 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.*

9220. Misbranding of Aspironal. U. S. * * * v. 1½ Gross Bottles of * * * Aspironal. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10075. I. S. No. 16173-r. S. No. E-1313.)

On or about April 23, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, 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 1½ gross bottles of Aspironal, at Tampa, Fla., consigned by the Aspironal Laboratories, Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped from Atlanta, Ga., on or about February 18, 1919, and transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Florida, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Bottles) "Aspironal For Colds Coughs For LaGrippe Contains 10% Alcohol * * * For The Treatment Of Colds, Coughs due to Colds, LaGrippe, Headaches Neuralgia and Rheumatism * * * Prepared Only By Aspironal Laboratories, Atlanta, Georgia;" (circular) "Aspironal The Liquid Cold Remedy * * * for the treatment of Colds, Coughs due to Colds, La Grippe, Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism. * * * For Influenza * * * to prevent Influenza."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of a liquid composed essentially of sugar, alcohol, and water, and small amounts of sodium salicylate, camphor, menthol, cascara, and mydriatic alkaloids.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the bottle label and the circular, inclosed within the wrapper containing the bottle, contained the above-quoted statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effect of said article, which were false, fraudulent, and misleading in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the bottles failed to bear a statement of the labels of the quantity or percentage of alcohol contained therein.

On March 12, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation 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.*

9221. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. 11 Cases * * * of Olive Oil. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10158. I. S. Nos. 7095-r, 7096-r, 7097-r, 7098-r. S. No. C-1199.)

On May 1, 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 11 cases, more or less, of olive oil, at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the M. La Rossa Co., Indianapolis, Ind., on March 20, 1919, and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (70 half-gallon cans) "Extra Quality Olive Oil $\frac{1}{2}$ Gal. F. Arrigo, Termini Imerese Italia Sicilia" (picture of olive gathering scene); (60 gallon cans) "Termini Imerese Brand Olive Oil One Gallon Imported & Packed By B. Colombo Italy Sicily;" (26 gallon cans) "Extra Quality Olive Oil B. Di Salvo Bagheria Italia Sicilia;" (4 half-gallon cans) "Termini Imerese Finest Quality Olive Oil Contents $\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon Giacomo Orlandi Termini Imerese Italia Sicilia."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that cottonseed oil had been substituted in part for the article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that each of the cans filled with the article was labeled, to wit, "Olive Oil," which statement was false and misleading in that it purported to set forth that the article consisted of genuine olive oil, and for the further reason that said statement deceived and misled the purchaser into the belief that the article consisted of genuine olive oil, whereas, in truth and in fact, it consisted in part of cottonseed oil. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the above-quoted statements, together with the designs and devices appearing upon each of the labels borne by the said cans, conveyed the impression that said article was a foreign product, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was a product of domestic manufacture, for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, genuine olive oil, and for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents of each of the said cans was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight or measure.

On March 9, 1921, 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.*

9222. Misbranding of "3 Days" Cure. U. S. * * * v. 2 Dozen Packages Containing Bottles of Liquid and Loose Capsules Labeled "3 Days' Cure." Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10223. I. S. No. 16342-r. S. No. E-1366.)

On May 6, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, 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 2 dozen packages containing bottles of liquid and loose cap-