

On June 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.

C. W. PUGSLEY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

9468. Misbranding of Dubois Pefic Pills. U. S. * * * v. 8½ Dozen Packages of Dubois Pefic Pills. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 14794. I. S. No. 10648-t. S. No. W-911.)

On April 18, 1921, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Washington, 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 8½ dozen packages of Dubois Pefic Pills, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Spokane, Wash., consigned by W. J. Baumgartner, Detroit, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 28, 1921, and transported from the State of Michigan into the State of Washington, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Dubois Pills, which are purely vegetable * * * Reliable female tonic and regulator * * * a female tonic and regulator of menstrual disturbances and for relieving general female disorders. Needless pain and suffering may be prevented by the use of Dubois Pills * * * Female tonic exerting helpful, medicinal action over the female organs * * * of utmost value in assisting in the relieving of pains due to leucorrhœa, etc., and regulating the menses * * * Suppressed menstruation, painful menstruation * * * for leucorrhœa * * * In cases of menstrual disturbances the course of treatment may be commenced at any time when the indications suggest that the menstrual period is delayed due to taking cold or exposure * * * When the period is irregular."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the pills consisted essentially of aloes, ferrous sulphate, calcium carbonate, and sugar.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded for the reason that the statement in the label that the said pills were "purely vegetable" was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser in that the said article consisted chiefly of aloes, iron sulphate, calcium carbonate, and sugar. Misbranding was alleged in substance for the further reason that the article did not have the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it, and the above-quoted statements appearing in the labels and circulars were false and fraudulent in that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of curing the diseases and ailments for which it was claimed the said article was a specific and remedy.

On June 17, 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.

C. W. PUGSLEY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

9469. Adulteration and misbranding of prepared mustard. U. S. * * * v. 7½ Cases * * * of Prepared Mustard. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 14854. I. S. No. 3236-t. S. No. C-3052.)

On May 5, 1921, the United States attorney for the Southern 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 7½ cases of prepared mustard, at Decatur, Ill., alleging that