

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On May 2, 1921, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$40.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9847. Misbranding of Johnson's Female Regulator. U. S. * * * v. 6 Dozen Bottles of Johnson's Female Regulator, et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 14376, 14377, 14422, 14628, 14690, 14849. I. S. Nos. 9775-t, 9776-t, 9777-t, 9780-t, 9781-t, 9783-t. S. Nos. E-3077, E-3078, E-3109, E-3116, E-3200, E-3352.)

On February 2 and 7, March 14, April 4, and May 6, 1921, respectively, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of $17\frac{1}{2}$ dozen bottles and 3 dozen packages of Johnson's Female Regulator, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Mayaguez, San Juan, and Ponce, P. R., respectively, alleging that the article had been shipped in part by the Logan Pharmacal Co., Philadelphia, Pa., and in part by the France and New York Medicine Co., New York, N. Y., between the respective dates February 23, 1920, and some time within the month of February, 1921, and transported from the States of Pennsylvania and New York, respectively, into the island of Porto Rico, 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 sugar-coated pills containing extracts of vegetable drugs.

It was alleged in substance in the libels that the article was misbranded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effect of the said article, (bottle and carton, all consignments) "Regulador * * * para La Mujer Regulariza las Funciones del Periodo Corrije las Afecciones de la Matriz. * * * restoring weak generative organs to health and strength; * * * relieving pain during labor; efficacious in nervousness and female debility, ailments of the ovaries and the uterus, bearing-down pains, lack of ambition, melancholy, hemorrhages, irritation, dizziness, loss of sleep, pains in the sides and back, tired feeling, fainting spells, besides suppression and other menstrual irregularities * * *," (carton only, all consignments) "* * * Ideal For Inflammation Ulceration Or Falling Of Womb For Sick Ovaries, Leucorrhoea, And Irregular Menstruation * * *," (circular contained in a portion of the consignments) "Female Regulator * * * stimulates the debilitated system of women. * * * the ideal specific * * * correct the disorders and diseased conditions of the womb * * * give animation to the fallen spirit of women * * * the tormenting pain in the thighs, vertigo, and headache and backache disappear, the sight becomes clear and the overcharged brain relieved, preventing the unpleasant fainting caused by debility * * * nerves had become normal, * * * darkened vision, nervous irritation, hemorrhage, * * * disappeared. * * * the hysteria or weeping * * * as well as ovaric neuralgia, also ceased * * *," were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effect claimed.

On May 3 and August 25 and 29, 1921, respectively, 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.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9848. Adulteration of coal-tar color. U. S. * * * v. 1 Pound Can of Coal-Tar Color. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 14645. I. S. No. 3684-t. S. No. C-2875.)

On March 25, 1921, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, 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 1 pound can of coal-tar color, remaining unsold in the original package at Central City, Ky., consigned by the W. B. Wood Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., March 1, 1921, alleging that the article had been shipped from St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Kentucky, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that sodium chlorid had been mixed and packed with, and substituted wholly or in part for, the said article, and for the further reason that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, to wit, arsenic, which might render the said article injurious to health.

On June 28, 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.*

9849. Misbranding of Southern stock powders. U. S. * * * v. 58 Packages of Southern Stock Powders. Tried to a jury. Verdict finding product misbranded. Order of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction entered. (F. & D. Nos. 14654, 14655. Inv. Nos. 30045, 30046. S. No. E-3193.)

On March 23, 1921, the United States attorney for the Western District of South Carolina, 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 58 packages of Southern stock powders, at Greenville, S. C., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Southern Stock Food Co., Atlanta, Ga., on or about January 21, 1921, and transported from the State of Georgia into the State of South Carolina, 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 essentially of iron sulphate, arsenic, nuxvomica, antimony, aloes, a nitrate, salt, soda, and ground vegetable material.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the cartons containing the said article bore statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof and the ingredients or substances contained therein, to wit, "* * * Hog Cholera—Will be prevented if you start in time to feed all your hogs Southern Stock Powders. * * * in the preparation of these Powders we have carefully considered cholera," which were false and fraudulent in that the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On June 9, 1921, the case having come on for final disposition before a jury, a verdict was entered finding the product to be misbranded as alleged in the libel, and it was ordered by the court that the said product be condemned and forfeited and that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*