

to take the medicine—a half-dozen, a dozen bottles—yes, until you feel absolutely sure every vestige of your trouble has been removed * * *”

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of plant extractives, potassium nitrate, and benzoic and salicylic acids or their salts.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements regarding the therapeutic and curative effects of the said article were false and fraudulent and calculated to mislead and deceive the purchaser in that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On September 15, 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.*

9933. Misbranding of Robert J. Pierce's Empress Brand pennyroyal tablets. U. S. * * * v. 70 Packages * * * of Robert J. Pierce's Empress Brand Pennyroyal Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13508. I. S. No. 12380-t. S. No. C-2321.)

On September 2, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, 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 70 packages, more or less, of Robert J. Pierce's Empress Brand pennyroyal tablets, remaining unsold in the original packages at Columbus, Ohio, consigned by Robert J. Pierce, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y., on or about April 28, 1920, alleging that the article had been shipped from Mount Vernon, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Ohio, 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 the tablets contained iron sulphate, aloes, and tansy oil.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the said article purported to contain and be a cure for certain diseases, disorders, and symptoms by reason of certain statements appearing on the label of the box containing the said article and in the accompanying circular, to wit, (box) “* * * the most Powerful and Reliable Emmenagogue known. The only safe, sure and always effectual remedy in suppression (stoppage) of the menstrual function,” (circular) “* * * The Celebrated Female Regulator * * * Active treatment should begin four or five days before the expected reappearance of the menstrual flow. * * * Take one * * * three times daily, * * * follow * * * instructions * * * until the desired result is obtained. * * * emmenagogue medicine * * * they have invariably proved successful. As a Preventive of Irregularities. Take one * * * three times daily, * * * They can always be depended upon as a monthly regulator,” which statements were false and fraudulent in that it contained no ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effect claimed.

On February 12, 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.*