

## United States Department of Agriculture.

### SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY.

#### SUPPLEMENT.

N. J. 10301-10350.

[Approved by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., June 22, 1922.]

#### NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.]

**10301. Misbranding of Princess Brand pennyroyal, tansy, and cotton root bark compound. U. S. \* \* \* v. 3 Dozen Boxes of Princess Brand Pennyroyal, Tansy, and Cotton Root Bark Compound. Default decree ordering the destruction of the product.** (F. & D. No. 13756. Inv. No. 26207. S. No. E-2765.)

On March 3, 1921, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, 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 3 dozen boxes of Princess Brand pennyroyal, tansy, and cotton root bark compound, and subsequently an amendment to the said libel changing the amount of the said product from 3 dozen boxes as stated in the original libel to 69 packages, which product remained unsold in the original unbroken packages at Norfolk, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped by Robert J. Pierce, Inc., New York, N. Y., on or about April 13, 1920, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Virginia, 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 product consisted of pills containing aloes.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effect of the said article, appearing on the label of the box containing the article and in the accompanying circular, to wit, (box) “\* \* \* A Safe, Reliable, Powerful, Yet Harmless Emmenagogue \* \* \*” (circular) “\* \* \* For use in the suppression of irregularities of the menses. These pills are efficient in their results, \* \* \* In cases where the period is irregular, it is best to commence the use of these pills three or four days before the expected time by taking one pill every four hours until the time arrives. \* \* \*” were false and fraudulent in that the said article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On March 1, 1922, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of the court was entered ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

**10302. Adulteration of oysters. U. S. \* \* \* v. Charles Neubert (Charles Neubert & Co.). Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$100 and costs.** (F. & D. No. 15070. I. S. Nos. 8275-t, 8276-t, 8277-t, 8278-t, 8279-t, 8280-t, 8281-t.)

On November 21, 1921, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Dis-