

transported from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: "1 Quart Net Sico Brand Extra Fine Olive Oil. Guaranteed Absolutely Pure \* \* \* Packed By Southern Importing Co. \* \* \*"

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the cans containing the said article bore a certain statement, as follows, "One Quart Net," which said statement was misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On March 6, 1922, 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, with the proviso, however, that the product be sold if such sale could be speedily effected.

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

**10496. Misbranding of Garren's blood purifier and tonic. U. S. \* \* \* v. 12 Dozen Bottles and 60 Dozen Bottles of Garren's Blood Purifier & Tonic. Default decrees ordering destruction of the product. (F. & D. Nos. 14825, 14825-a. Inv. Nos. 32771, 32772. S. No. E-3338.)**

On April 22, 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 libels for the seizure and condemnation of 12 dozen bottles and 60 dozen bottles of Garren's blood purifier and tonic, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Richmond, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in part by the Garren Medicine Co., on or about February 17, 1921, and in part by the Asheville Medicine Co., on or about February 22 and March 14, 1921, both consignments being made from Hendersonville, N. C., and that the article had been transported from the State of North Carolina 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 it consisted essentially of extract of plant drugs, including golden seal, glycerin, sodium benzoate, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the carton and bottle containing the said article bore the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effect thereof, (carton) "\* \* \* Blood Purifier \* \* \* for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Weakness, \* \* \* Disorders of the Blood, \* \* \* Impure Blood, \* \* \* for Pimples, Blotches, Tumors, Boils, Ringworm, Scrofula, Ulcers and Syphilis. \* \* \* Indigestion \* \* \* Powerful purifier of the blood \* \* \*," (bottle) "\* \* \* Blood Purifier \* \* \* Indigestion \* \* \* A Purifier of the Blood \* \* \* Impurities of the Blood \* \* \*," which statements were false and fraudulent in that the said article did not contain any ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effect claimed.

On October 12, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of the court were entered ordering the destruction of the product by the United States marshal.

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

**10497. Adulteration of melon and lemon jam. U. S. \* \* \* v. 400 Cases of Melon and Lemon Jam. Default decree ordering destruction of the product. (F. & D. No. 15971. I. S. No. 8518-t. S. No. E-3767.)**

On or about February 8, 1922, 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 400 cases of melon and lemon jam, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Richmond, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped by the E. B. Harris Co., Boston, Mass., on or about September 20, 1921, and transported from the State of Massachusetts into the State of Virginia, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Melon & Lemon Jam Contents—32 Ozs. Net. The Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Melbourne, May, '19 Victoria, Australia."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On April 11, 1922, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of the court was entered ordering the destruction of the product by the United States marshal.

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

**10498. Misbranding of Madame Dean female pills. U. S. \* \* \* v. 5 Packages \* \* \* and 5 Packages \* \* \* of Madame Dean Female Pills \* \* \* Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13466. I. S. Nos. 6290-t, 6291-t. S. No. E-2552.)**

On September 2, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, 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 5 packages of Madame Dean female pills (special) and 5 packages of Madame Dean female pills (single), at Orange, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by Martin Rudy, Lancaster, Pa., on or about June 30, 1920, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New Jersey, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Box label and wrapper) " \* \* \* Female Pills \* \* \* give relief in Female Disorders of the menstrual functions. \* \* \* for Painful, Irregular and Scanty Menstruation \* \* \*"; (booklet) " \* \* \* irregular, prolonged, or suppressed menstruation. \* \* \* Female Pills afford relief for these ailments. \* \* \* a remedy intended solely for the relief of Amenorrhea, Dysmenorrhea, scanty and irregular menstruation, and other derangements of the reproductive system, \* \* \* especially valuable in the functional changes \* \* \* of the menopause or change of life. \* \* \* Act on the circulatory system of the uterus, thereby relieving painful, irregular and scanty menstruation, 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. \* \* \* Continue with the treatment until they give relief. \* \* \* great relief from Pains or Headache; \* \* \* for suppressed menstruation \* \* \* Continue their use until relieved \* \* \* take \* \* \* until the menstrual flow commences again."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the special strength pills contained quinine, aloes, iron sulphate, senecio flowers and herb, ginger, and cornstarch; and that the single strength pills contained quinine, aloes, iron sulphate, hydrastis, ginger, and cornstarch.

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

On July 11, 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.*

**10499. Adulteration of salmon. U. S. \* \* \* v. 430 Cases of Salmon \* \* \* Tried to the court. Verdict favorable to the Government. Product destroyed. (F. & D. No. 12998. I. S. No. 233-r. S. No. E-2331.)**

On July 2, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern 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 430 cases of salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Charleston, S. C., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Eufaula Grocery Co., Eufaula, Ala., on or about January 10, 1920, and transported from the State of Alabama into the State of South Carolina, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Prelate Brand Salmon Net Contents 15½ Oz. Alaska Pink Salmon Packed In Alaska By The Fidalgo Island Packing Co. Of Anacortes, Washington \* \* \*"