

An examination of 40 sacks of the cottonseed meal labeled "100 Lbs. Net" by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed an average net weight of 94.18 pounds.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in the information for the reason that they were food in package form, and the quantity of the contents thereof was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the packages.

On June 30, 1922, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$75.

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

10921. Misbranding of Dr. Martel's female pills. U. S. v. 75 Packages of Dr. Martel's Female Pills. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13499. I. S. No. 12377-t. S. No. C-2335.)

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 75 packages of Dr. Martel's female pills, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Columbus, Ohio, consigned by the Royal Drug Co., Chicago, Ill., on or about July 2, 1919, alleging that the article had been shipped from Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois 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 pills contained iron sulphate, iron carbonate, and savin oil.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain representations appearing on the label of the box containing the article and in the accompanying circular, to wit, (box) "Female Pills * * * for suppression of the menses, dysmenorrhea (painful menstruation) and similar functional derangements," (circular) "Female Pills * * * For Disturbances of the Menstrual Functions * * * for Amenorrhea (Suppression of the Menses) * * * treatment * * * should be continued until relief is obtained. For Dysmenorrhea (Painful or Scanty Menstruation) * * * our medicine will be found to give lasting benefit and genuine relief. * * * To prevent difficult, painful, over-profuse and other morbid menstrual conditions, and keep this important function normal, take * * * for a few days before the expected reappearance of the menstrual flow," were false and fraudulent in that by reason of the said statements the said article purported to contain and be a cure for said diseases, disorders, and symptoms, whereas it contained little or no ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effect claimed.

On February 17, 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.

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

10922. Adulteration and misbranding of whole egg powder. U. S. v. Joe Lowe Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 14929. I. S. No. 10226-t.)

On October 3, 1921, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Joe Lowe Co., a corporation, Los Angeles, Calif., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about December 24, 1920, from the State of California into the State of Colorado, of a quantity of whole egg powder which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was invoiced as "Hygrade Whole Egg Powder" and was labeled in part: "* * * W. E. From Joe Lowe & Co. * * * Los Angeles, Cal. * * *"

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was a commercial yolk containing approximately 83 per cent of actual yolk and 17 per cent of albumen or egg white.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, commercial egg yolk powder, had been substituted in whole or in part for whole egg powder, which the article purported to be, and for the further reason that a valuable constituent of the article, to wit, white of egg, had been wholly or in part abstracted.