

conditioned in part that it be relabeled to the satisfaction of this department. On September 14, 1923, no claimant having appeared for the balance of the cough cure and for the condition powder, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**11872. Adulteration and misbranding of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 22 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and sale.** (F. & D. No. 16349. I. S. No. 6779-t. S. No. E-3885.)

On May 26, 1922, the United States attorney for the District of New Hampshire, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 22 cases of canned shrimp at Manchester, N. H., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Acme Packing Co., from Apalachicola, Fla., on or about February 13, 1922, and transported from the State of Florida into the State of New Hampshire, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: "AC-PA-Co Brand \* \* \* Fancy Shrimp Wet Contents 5 3/4 Oz. \* \* \* Packed By Acme Packing Co. Apalachicola, Fla."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that excessive brine had been mixed and packed with and substituted wholly or in part for canned shrimp.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement, "Wet Contents 5 3/4 Oz.," borne on the labels of the cans containing the article, was false and 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 said packages.

On October 20, 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 sold by the United States marshal.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**11873. Misbranding of Montauk star brand pills and Princess brand pennyroyal, tansy, and cotton root bark compound. U. S. v. 136 Packages of Montauk Star Brand Pills and 99 Packages of Princess Brand Pennyroyal, Tansy, and Cotton Root Bark Compound. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 16873. I. S. Nos. 7603-v, 7604-v. S. Nos. W-1222, W-1223.)

On October 21, 1922, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 136 packages of Montauk star brand pills and 99 packages of Princess brand pennyroyal, tansy, and cotton root bark compound, consigned by the Olympia Laboratory, New Orleans, La., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., alleging that the articles had been shipped from New Orleans, La., on or about May 9, 1922, and transported from the State of Louisiana into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the Montauk star brand pills contained iron sulphate, aloes, and a trace of strychnine, and that the Princess brand pills contained aloes.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the following statements appearing in the labeling of the respective products, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, (Montauk star brand pills) (box) "Female Pills," (circular accompanying both products) "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 time arrives. Young girls approaching the time of puberty, or who have not overcome the functional derangements induced by that momentous change in their life, can be given these pills with great benefit, restoring elasticity to the step, brightness to the eyes and cheerfulness to the disposition. Reliable," were false and fraudulent, in that the said products contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing the curative or therapeutic effects claimed.