the article had been shipped on or about May 22, 1919, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Colorado, 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 consisted essentially of an iron salt, strychnine, phosphorus, and unidentified plant extractives.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded for the reason that the label on each package or box bore the following statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of said pills, "Highly recommended for Nervousness, General Debility, Lack of Energy, Self Distrust, Loss of Memory and Diseases arising from Mental Worry, Overwork, Excesses, etc.," which said statements were false and fraudulent in that the pills contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed, and said pills were not a remedy or cure for any of the diseases mentioned.

On October 8, 1920, 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.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8959. Misbranding of Allan's Star Brand Pills. U. S. * * * v. 4 Boxes * * * of Allan's Star Brand Pills. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13757. Inv. No. 23298. S. No. C-2541.)

On October 14, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas, 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 4 boxes of Allan's Star Brand Pills, at Blytheville, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 5, 1920, by the Allan-Pfeiffer Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Arkansas, 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 contents of the pills consisted essentially of aloes, ferrous sulphate, and starch.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded for the reason that there appeared upon the circular inclosed in each box of the article the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the same, "A Good Remedy in Suppressed or Painful Menstruation * * * to bring on the menses * * * immediately preceding the expected appearance of the menstrual flow * * * treatment should begin * * * Take one Pill * * * Continue this treatment * * * until a satisfactory result is secured * * * To Prevent Irregularities Take one Pill * * * four or five days preceding the expected appearance of the menstrual period * * * For Painful Menstruation The same treatment prescribed for suppression," all of which said statements were false and fraudulent for the reason that the pills contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for them.

On November 22, 1920, 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.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8960. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. * * * v. 1,549 Cases and 76 Cases * * * of Queen of the Valley Brand Catsup. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. Nos. 9399, 9401. I. S. Nos. 6458-r, 6459-r. S. Nos. C-992, C-993.)

On October 17 and 18, 1918, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, 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