false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed therein.

On November 5, 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.*

10202. Misbranding of Madame Dean female pills. U. S. * * * v. 7 Packages Drugs, Madame Dean's. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13582. I. S. No. 3461-t. S. No. C-2395.)

On August 25, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, 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 7 packages of drugs labeled in part, "Madame Dean Female Pills," remaining in the original unbroken packages at St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped by Martin Rudy, Lancaster, Pa., on or about May 4, 1920, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Minnesota, 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 quinine, aloes, iron sulphate, hydrastis, ginger, and cornstarch.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effect thereof, (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 Amenorrhoea. Dysmenorrhoea, 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. * * * Special Strength * * * should relieve the most obstinate cases * * *" were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On December 15, 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.*

10203. Misbranding of Hooper's female pills. U. S. * * * v. 5 Packages of Drugs. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13622. I. S. No. 7479-t. S. No. E-2708.)

On September 9, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York, 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 drugs, labeled in part "Hooper's Female Pills" (Green Seal), remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Horace B. Taylor Co., Philadelphia, Pa., and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New York, and was received at Brooklyn on or about May 7 and August 7, 1920, respectively, 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 aloes and ferrous sulphate.