

irregular, painful, scanty or suppressed menstruations, * * * should be taken * * * to assist nature with * * * disorders * * * during the change of life period. * * * 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 * * * ”

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the special strength pills contained quinine, aloes, ferrous sulphate, senecio flowers and herb, ginger root, and cornstarch, and that the single strength pills contained quinine, aloes, ferrous 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 thereof were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On January 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.*

9779. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. * * * v. William Robert Haddock. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$75. (F. & D. No. 14342. I. S. Nos. 4208-t, 4226-t.)

On May 2, 1921, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against William Robert Haddock, Henshaw, Ky., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about August 18 and 21, 1920, respectively, from the State of Kentucky into the State of Indiana, of quantities of shell eggs which were adulterated.

Examination by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of samples taken from both consignments showed 11.11 per cent and 13.33 per cent, respectively, of inedible eggs, consisting of mixed or white rots, moldy eggs, spot rots, and heavy blood rings.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On May 2, 1921, 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.*

9780. Misbranding of Prescription 1000 Internal. U. S. * * * v. 12 Bottles * * * of Prescription 1000 Internal. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10697. I. S. No. 8817-r. S. No. C-1317.)

On June 23, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin, 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 12 bottles of Prescription 1000 Internal, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Madison, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Reese Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio, March 6, 1919, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Wisconsin, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Prescription 1000 Internal Is The Most Efficient