

having entered an appearance as claimant for the 68 packages of the product, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the said product be released to the claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$100, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that it be relabeled in a manner satisfactory to this department.

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

9987. Misbranding of Allan's Star Brand pills. U. S. * * * v. Allan's Star Brand Pills. Default decree ordering the destruction of the product. (F. & D. No. 13877. Inv. No. 24118. S. No. C-2580.)

On or about December 4, 1920, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi, 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 packages of Allan's Star Brand pills, at Winona, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Allan-Pfeiffer Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo., on or about February 15, 1918, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Mississippi, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Circular) " * * * 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."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the pills consisted essentially of iron sulphate, aloes, and starch, coated with sugar and calcium carbonate.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the above-quoted statements appearing in the said circular, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, were false and fraudulent for the reason that the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On June 6, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of the court was entered ordering the destruction of the product by the United States marshal.

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

9988. Adulteration and misbranding of Bee Brand rubbed sage. U. S. * * * v. McCormick & Co., a Corporation. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$10 and costs. (F. & D. No. 14931. I. S. Nos. 8649-t, 8656-t.)

On November 14, 1921, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against McCormick & Co., a corporation, Baltimore, Md., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about October 5 and 14, 1920, respectively, from the State of Maryland into the District of Columbia and the State of Virginia, respectively, of quantities of Bee Brand rubbed sage which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was Greek sage.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance other than rubbed sage (*Salvia officinalis*), to wit, Greek sage (*Salvia*