

Worry, Overwork and to Promote and Restore Normal Conditions of Strength, Vigor and Vitality."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of pills containing, essentially, iron, phosphates, strychnine, and plant extractives, including damiana and gentian.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded in that by reason of the above-quoted statements in the label of the packages and containers thereof the said article purported to contain and be a cure for certain diseases, disorders, and symptoms, and that the said statements were false and fraudulent in that the said article contained little or no ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effect claimed.

On February 12, 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.*

9585. Misbranding of Wendell's Ambition Brand pills. U. S. * * * v. 20 Large and 68 Small Size Packages * * * and 38 Small Size Packages * * * of Wendell's Pills Ambition Brand. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 13501, 13502. I. S. Nos. 1215-t, 13299-t. S. Nos. C-2167, C-2172.)

On September 17, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, 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 20 large and 68 small size packages and 38 small size packages, more or less, of Wendell's Ambition Brand pills, remaining unsold in the original packages at Columbus, Ohio, consigned on July 7, July 12, and August 2, 1920, respectively, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Wendell Pharmacal Co., Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Ohio, 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 quinine and plant extractives, including nux vomica and aloin.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the following statements appearing on the cartons containing the article, "* * * Pills Ambition Brand Beneficial in the treatment of * * * Nervous Debility, Sleeplessness, Despondency, Mental Depression, Hysteria, Nervous Headaches, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, * * * Affections of the Nervous System," were false and fraudulent in that the said article contained little or no ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed.

On February 12, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were 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.*

9586. Misbranding of Hooper's female pills. U. S. * * * v. 20 Packages * * * of Hooper's Female Green Seal Pills. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13523. I. S. No. 12386-t. S. No. C-2392.)

On September 2, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, 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 20 packages of Hooper's Green Seal female pills, consigned on or about February 5, 1920, remaining unsold in the original packages at Columbus, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped from New York,

N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Ohio, 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.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the following statements appearing in the circular and wrapper accompanying the said article, (circular) “* * * Female Pills * * * a safe and sovereign remedy in female complaints, * * * an Emmenagogue in producing Menstruation. * * * for the removal of irregularities. * * * are used * * * (except in cases of pregnancy) * * *,” (wrapper) “* * * opening obstructions of the vessels * * * cure of disorders peculiarly incident to the Female Sex, * * * remedy against those general complaints the Female Sex are subject to; * * * cleanse, purify, and cause a free circulation of the blood, * * * open those obstructions which Virgins are liable to, * * * best * * * for * * * the irregularities, * * * for the palpitation of the heart, giddiness, loathing of food, bad digestion, pains of the stomach, heating of the arteries of the neck, short breath * * * scurvy * * * should be taken by all women at age of forty-five * * * to prevent those disorders which usually attend them at that time. * * * sovereign remedy * * * in all hypochondriac, hysterick, or vapourish disorders, * * * strengthen the nerves, * * * for * * * obstruction of * * * courses, * * * continue their use until the end is answered * * *,” were false and fraudulent in that the said article contained little or no ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effect claimed.

On February 12, 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.*

9587. Adulteration and misbranding of vinegar. U. S. * * * v. 6 Barrels of * * * Vinegar. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 14133. I. S. No. 7839-t. S. No. E-3029.)

On January 3, 1921, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, 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 6 barrels of vinegar, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Danville, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by J. C. Vosburgh, Palatine Bridge, N. Y., on or about October 30, 1920, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, (barrels) “New York State Pure Cider Vinegar * * *”

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that waste vinegar had been mixed and packed with, and substituted wholly or in part for, pure cider vinegar, and for the further reason that it was mixed in a manner whereby damage and inferiority were concealed.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, to wit, “Pure Cider Vinegar,” was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser into the belief that the said article was made from apples, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained a waste vinegar product. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the said article was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, pure cider vinegar.