

most excellent treatment for Piles * * * As a tonic and invigorator in Nervous Debility, use one every other night. For Leucorrhoea, Catarrh, Pro-lapse, Version, Flexion, Backache, Suppression of the Natural Flow, due to a cold, and as a general tonic to any of the Female Organs * * * These suppositories should not be used during menstruation, as they may impede its progress, but used in the intervals, they prove a most efficient regulator as to time and quantity and make this important function upon which good health so greatly depends, as it should be—natural and painless. * * * A smarting sensation on first application is conclusive proof of an ulcerated condition of the parts and therefore the more urgent the need of the remedy. * * * the best cure for female trouble * * * of great help to all ills of a mother. * * * very beneficial as a cure for leucorrhoea * * * I have been using the * * * Cones for Leucorrhoea and has made me feel like a different woman. * * * It is the best cure for female trouble.”

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the article showed that it consisted of suppositories containing cocoa butter, quinine sulphate, zinc sulphate, boric acid, and traces of formaldehyde and phenol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that the above-quoted statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, borne on the labels, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On January 5, 1927, 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.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

14991. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 3,969 Cases of Salmon, et al. Consent decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 21518, 21519, 21520. I. S. Nos. 12639-x, 12640-x, 12641-x. S. Nos. W-2081, W-2082, W-2083.)

On or about January 10, 1927, the United States attorneys for the Northern District of California, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 12,187 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages in part at Alameda, Calif., and in part at San Francisco, Calif., consigned by the Alaska Packers Assoc., Nushagak, Alaska, alleging that the article had been shipped from Nushagak, Alaska, in inter-state commerce into the State of California, arriving in part August 27, 1926, and in part August 31, 1926, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On January 25, 1927, the Buttneck Mfg. Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bonds totaling \$74,000, the terms of said bonds requiring that the product be reconditioned under the supervision of this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

14992. Adulteration of Fava beans. U. S. v. 25 Bags of Fava Beans. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21471. I. S. No. 14964-x. S. No. E-5917.)

On December 22, 1926, the United States attorney for the Southern 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 praying seizure and condemnation of 25 bags of Fava beans, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by Salloum Bros., from Alexandria, Egypt, May 26, 1926, and transported from a foreign country into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.