male figure holding to his lips the left hand of a female figure, his right arm at her back and his right hand resting on her shoulder, holding her right hand.

Analyses of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the Vitalo consisted of extracts of plant drugs, including damiana and nux vomica, sugar, alcohol, and water, that the Parrott sexual pills contained strychnine and a compound of iron and phosphorus, coated with calcium carbonate, and that Allan's compound extract of damiana consisted of extracts of plant drugs, including nux vomica, sugar, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the labeling of the respective articles bore statements regarding their curative and therapeutic effects which were false and fraudulent, in that the said articles contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed. Misbranding was alleged with respect to the said Vitalo for the further reason that the label on the bottles containing the article failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein.

On October 16, 1922, December 11, 1922, and April 2, 1923, respectively, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

11871. Misbranding of Tubbs white pine cough cure and Tubbs' condition powder. U. S. v. 20 Bottles, et al., of Tubbs White Pine Cough Cure and 24 Packages, et al., of Tubbs' Condition Powder. Consent decrees of condemnation and forfeiture with respect to 58 dozen bottles of Tubbs white pine cough cure and product released under bond to be relabeled. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction with respect to remainder of products. (F. & D. Nos. 16156, 16157, 16158, 16159, 16160, 16161, 16162. S. Nos. C-3555, C-3556, C-3557, C-3558, C-3559, C-3560, C-3561.)

On April 29, 1922, 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 libels praying the seizure and condemnation of 75½ dozen bottles of Tubbs white pine cough cure and 43 packages of Tubbs' condition powder, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Cloquet, Duluth, and Cromwell, Minn., respectively, alleging that the articles had been shipped by the Tubbs Medicine Co., from River Falls, Wis., between the dates of February 26, 1921, and April 8, 1922, and transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Minnesota, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the cough cure consisted essentially of pine tar, extract of a bark, chloroform, sugar, alcohol, and water, and that the condition powder consisted essentially of ground oil cake, nux vomica, charcoal, sulphur, soda, salt, copperas, and potassium nitrate.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the following statements appearing on the labels of the bottles containing the cough cure, "Tubbs White Pine Cough Cure * * * For * * * Croup, Whooping Cough & Relief in Consumptive Cases. * * * Take one teaspoonful every 30 minutes till relief is certain. Larger doses do not hasten a cure," and the following statements appearing in the labeling of the condition powder, "Tubbs' Condition Powder * * * It is an invaluable remedy for * * * Distemper * * * Mange, Coughs * * * Boils, Pink Eye, Epizootic * * * For Horses * * * for * * * Coughs, Distemper * * * Heaves, Influenza * * *. Distemper and Epizootic readily overcome by using a tablespoonful three times a day. * * * prevents * * * heaves * * * For Cows * * * To prevent garget, milk-fever * * * For Calves * * * prevent scours * * * For Hogs To prevent cholera * * * For Poultry Cholera, Roup, Gapes," regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said articles, were false and fraudulent, since the said products contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On July 20, 1922, the Tubbs Medicine Co., River Falls, Wis., having appeared as claimant for 58 dozen bottles of the cough cure and having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bonds in the aggregate sum of $200, in conformity with section 10 of the act,

conditioned in part that it be relabeled to the satisfaction of this department. On September 14, 1923, no claimant having appeared for the balance of the cough cure and for the condition powder, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

11872. Adulteration and misbranding of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 22 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and sale. (F. & D. No. 16349. I. S. No. 6779–t. S. No. E–3885.)

On May 26, 1922, the United States attorney for the District of New Hampshire, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 22 cases of canned shrimp at Manchester, N. H., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Acme Packing Co., from Apalachicola, Fla., on or about February 13, 1922, and transported from the State of Florida into the State of New Hampshire, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: "AC-PA-Co Brand * * * Fancy Shrimp Wet Contents 5 3/4 Oz. * * * Packed By Acme Packing Co. Apalachicola, Fla."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that excessive brine had been mixed and packed with and substituted wholly or in part for canned shrimp.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement, "Wet Contents 5 3/4 Oz.," borne on the labels of the cans containing the article, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was [food] in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the said packages.

On October 20, 1922, 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 sold by the United States marshal.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

11873. Misbranding of Montauk star brand pills and Princess brand pennyroyal, tansy, and cotton root bark compound. U. S. v. 136 Packages of Montauk Star Brand Pills and 99 Packages of Princess Brand Pennyroyal, Tansy, and Cotton Root Bark Compound. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 16873. I. S. Nos. 7603–v, 7604–v. S. Nos. W–1222, W–1223.)

On October 21, 1922, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 136 packages of Montauk star brand pills and 99 packages of Princess brand pennyroyal, tansy, and cotton root bark compound, consigned by the Olympia Laboratory, New Orleans, La., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., alleging that the articles had been shipped from New Orleans, La., on or about May 9, 1922, and transported from the State of Louisiana into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the Montauk star brand pills contained iron sulphate, aloes, and a trace of strychnine, and that the Princess brand pills contained aloes.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the following statements appearing in the labeling of the respective products, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, (Montauk star brand pills) (box) "Female Pills," (circular accompanying both products) "For use in the suppression of irregularities of the menses. These pills are efficient in their results * * *. In cases where the period is irregular, it is best to commence the use of these pills three or four days before the expected time, by taking one pill every four hours until time arrives. Young girls approaching the time of puberty, or who have not overcome the functional derangements induced by that momentous change in their life, can be given these pills with great benefit, restoring elasticity to the step, brightness to the eyes and cheerfulness to the disposition. Reliable," were false and fraudulent, in that the said products contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing the curative or therapeutic effects claimed.