

It was alleged in the information that the article was misbranded in that certain statements, designs, and devices, appearing on the carton and in the booklet inclosed in the carton, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a safe cleanser for diseases peculiar to women; effective as a safe, sure, and speedy remedy for diseases peculiar to women; effective as a safe and certain preventive of disease; effective as the quickest and best known remedy for gonorrhoea in both male and female; effective to prevent the contraction of gonorrhoea; effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for all diseases of the generative tract, such as leucorrhoea, falling of the womb, adhesions, cervical lacerations, ovarian affections, and menstrual derangements; effective as a preventive of specific and infectious venereal diseases, chancroidal ulcers and syphilis; effective to relieve disease and disorders peculiar to women; effective to relieve general weakness, dispel gloom, depression, and despondency; effective to build up the weak and exhausted system, to change lassitude and weakness to vigor, improve the digestion and appetite, strengthen and harden the muscles, tone the system, and purify the blood; effective to arrest involuntary loss of vitality, to bring sound and restful sleep, to strengthen the muscular and nerve centers, to supply power and create blood, to tone the relaxed and weakened parts; effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for suppressed menstruation, flooding, and painful menstruation and leucorrhoea; effective to purify the blood and restore vivacity; effective to absorb the scar tissue resulting from laceration of the cervix; effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for chronic inflammation and ulceration, pruritis, ovarian disorders and displacements, retroversion and prolapsus of the womb; and effective to relieve the suffering, shorten the period, and mitigate the danger of change of life, whereas the said article contained no ingredients or medicinal agents effective for the said purposes.

On March 8, 1932, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed fines in the amount of \$200.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19666. Adulteration of morphine sulphate tablets. U. S. v. Meyer Bros. Drug Co. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 27453. I. S. No. 24282.)

This action was based on an interstate shipment of a drug represented to be one-fourth grain morphine sulphate tablets, samples of which were found to contain less than one-fourth grain of morphine sulphate.

On January 12, 1932, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid an information against Meyer Bros. Drug Co., a corporation, St. Louis, Mo., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about October 27, 1930, from the State of Missouri into the State of Louisiana, of a quantity of morphine sulphate tablets that were adulterated. The article was labeled in part: (Bottles) "100 Hypodermic Tablets, Morphine Sulphate, $\frac{1}{4}$ Grain, Meyer Brothers Drug Co., Manufacturing Chemists, Saint Louis."

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, since each of said tablets was represented to contain one-fourth of a grain of morphine sulphate, whereas each of said tablets contained less than so represented, to wit, not more than 0.2199 of a grain of morphine sulphate.

On April 25, 1932, a plea of nolo contendere to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19667. Misbranding of Z-G-Herbs. U. S. v. 23 Packages of No. 5 Z-G-Herbs, et al. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 27704 to 27708, incl. I. S. Nos. 50008 to 50012, incl. S. No. 5782.)

This action involved the interstate shipment of drug products known as Z-G-Herbs, which consisted of five different products distinguished by the numbers 5, 12, 24, 31, and 51, respectively. Examination of the articles disclosed no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On February 8, 1932, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the