

tary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels of information praying the seizure and condemnation of 68 boxes and 44 boxes of Porose Pills and 48 packages and 24 packages of Lozon Pills, consigned between April 12, 1920, and August 17, 1920, by the Lafayette Co., Berlin, N. H., remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Worcester, and Lowell, Mass., alleging that the articles had been shipped and transported from the State of New Hampshire into the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analyses of samples by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the Porose Pills consisted essentially of ferrous carbonate, extractives of nux vomica and saw palmetto, arsenic, and a laxative plant drug, and that the Lozon Pills consisted essentially of ferrous carbonate, nux vomica, damiana, arsenic, and a laxative plant drug.

It was alleged in substance in the libels of information that the Porose Pills were misbranded for the reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effect thereof, (box and wrapper, English and French) "Unequalled for * * * all women's complaints in general," (circular, English and French) "For * * * any * * * complaint [peculiar] particular to women * * * delayed or even suppressed periods * * * best of regulating tonics for all women complaints. Irregular Periods * * * Leucorrhea * * * Womb Troubles * * * Indigestion and Sour Stomach * * * Dyspepsia * * * Kidney Troubles," were false and fraudulent in that said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

It was alleged in substance that the Lozon Pills were misbranded for the reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effect thereof, (box, English) "Restores Vitality to weak men, whether lost by * * * excesses of any kind * * * will * * * tone up weak men," (French) "Gives a youthful ardor," (wrapper, English and French) "For Men's Health * * * will * * * tone up weak men * * * No cure no pay," (circular, English) " * * * give new life * * * recommended for young * * * middle age and old men * * * troubles * * * often caused by * * * abuses and bad habits so common among men and boys," (French) "To give vitality and new energy," (both languages) "Dyspepsia Kidney Troubles Rheumatism Affections of the Nerves," were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On November 12 and November 24, 1920, no claimants 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.

E. D. BALI, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

S920. Misbranding of Dr. King's Star Crown Brand Pills. U. S. * * * v. 26 Packages of Dr. King's Star Crown Brand Pills and 4 Dozen Packages of King's Star Brand Crown Pills. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 13061, 13709. I. S. Nos. 5151-t, 5153-t. S. Nos. E-2636, E-2763.)

On September 7 and September 21, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels of information praying the seizure and condemnation of 26 packages of Dr. King's Star Crown Brand Pills and 4 dozen packages of King's Star Crown Brand

Pills, consigned April 30, 1920, and about August 13, 1920, by the Northern Drug Co., Duluth, Minn., remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped and transported from the State of Minnesota into the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 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, oil of pennyroyal, and licorice.

It was alleged in substance in the libels of information that the article was misbranded for the reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effect thereof, (circular) "Delayed Menstruations * * * immediately preceding the expected appearance of the menstrual flow, take two pills at night * * * Painful Menstruations * * * take one * * * for six nights prior to the reappearance of the flow. Irregularities. Where the menses are not regular * * * Dr. King's Star Crown Brand Pills are invaluable. Take one * * * three times daily for four or five days preceding the expected appearance of the menstrual period," were false and fraudulent in that said article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On November 12, 1920, 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.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8921. Misbranding of Porose Pills. U. S. * * * v. 296 Packages of * * * Porose Pills. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 13695, 13696, 13697. I. S. Nos. 5367-t, 5372-t, 5358-t. S. Nos. E-2753, E-2754, E-2755.)

On September 21, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Maine, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel, and on October 29, 1920, an amended libel, praying the seizure and condemnation of 296 packages of Porose Pills, consigned by the Lafayette Co., Berlin, N. H., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Me., alleging that the article had been shipped between June 28, 1919, and June 23, 1920, and transported from the State of New Hampshire into the State of Maine, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Porose Pills."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the contents of the pills consisted essentially of ferrous carbonate, nux vomica, a laxative plant drug, arsenic, and unidentified plant extractives.

It was alleged in substance in the libel and amended libel that the article was misbranded for the reason that the packages bore certain statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of such article as follows, (box and wrapper) "* * * Unequalled for * * * all women's complaints in general," (circular) "* * * any * * * complaint [peculiar] particular to women * * * delayed or even suppressed periods * * * best of regulating tonics for all women complaints * * * Irregular Periods * * * Leucorrhoea * * * Womb Troubles Indigestion * * * Sour Stomach Dyspepsia Kidney Trouble" (above statements also in French), which said statements were false and fraudulent for the reason that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.