

Tansy Pills * * * For Suppressed Menstruation, for Painful Menstruation, and a preventive for Irregular Menstruation."

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 aloes and ferrous sulphate.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded for the reason that the above-quoted statements upon the carton and in the circular were false and untrue [fraudulent] as the article did not and could not produce the curative and therapeutic effects alleged in said statements, and it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients able to produce the results claimed for it; that said statements were misleading and were intended to deceive and were wilfully, wrongfully, and unlawfully branded and added to said packages for the purpose and with the intent to deceive and mislead anyone needing such alleged remedy to believe and understand that it would produce the curative effects stated.

On November 22, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, the court finding that the labeling of the article contained statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effect of the same and the ingredients and substances contained therein which were false and fraudulent, and it was ordered that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

8989. Adulteration of walnuts. U. S. * * * v. 58 Bags * * * of Walnuts * * * .
Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 14109. I. S. No. 7618-t. S. No. E-2968.)

On December 21, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern 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 58 bags of walnuts, consigned by J. Kutsukian & Co., New York, N. Y., remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 24, 1920, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On January 10, 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.

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

8990. Misbranding of "Turpentine Man's." U. S. * * * v. 9½ Dozen Bottles of "Turpentine Man's." Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10489. I. S. No. 16225-r. S. No. E-1484.)

On June 6, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, 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 9½ dozen bottles of "Turpentine Man's," remaining unsold in the original packages at Savannah, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped by Tydings & Co., Ocala, Fla., on or about April 28 and May 16, 1919, and transported from the State of Florida into the State of Georgia, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "'Turpentine Man's' Registered, No. 42413 or Tydings' Remedy * * * Tydings & Co., Manufacturers, Ocala, Florida."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of potassium iodid, salicylic acid, glucose, unidentified vegetable extractives, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the use of the serial number on the bottle label was false and misleading, and for the further reason that the package failed to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein. Misbranding was alleged in substance for the further reason that certain statements upon the carton and bottle and in the accompanying circular, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, to wit, (carton) "For Blood Diseases Tydings' Remedy or 'Turpentine Man's,'" (bottle) "'Turpentine Man's' or Tydings' Remedy For Blood Diseases of all Kinds and Rheumatism," (circular) "'Turpentine Man's,' or Tydings' Remedy for blood diseases * * * What it is for * * * in restoring and invigorating the whole system; in renovating and enriching the blood; in giving an appetite and a tone to the stomach, in relieving Pock, Scrofula, Scrofulous Humors, Scald-head, Syphilitic affections; Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples and Humors on the face, Catarrh, Headache, Dizziness, Faintness, Sick Stomach, Constipation, Pains in the Back, and many Female Diseases, General Debility and Rheumatism, and diseases arising from an impure state or low condition of the blood * * * 'Turpentine Man's,' or Tydings' Remedy is designed to act on the blood and through that upon all the organs and tissues of the body. It also has a special action upon the secretions and excretions, and assists Nature to expel from the System all Humors, impure particles and effete matter through the Lungs, Kidneys, the liver and skin. It positively aids and strengthens weak and impaired and debilitated organs; Invigorates the nervous system; tones and strengthens the digestive organs, and imparts new life and vigor to all the organs of the body," were false, fraudulent, and misleading in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On June 6, 1919, 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.

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

8991. Adulteration and misbranding of cocoa. U. S. * * * v. 70 Pounds * * * 164½ Pounds * * * and 19 Packages of Cocoa. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 10629, 10630, 10631, 10632, 10633, 10634. I. S. Nos. 15784-r, 15785-r, 15786-r, 15787-r, 15788-r, 15789-r. S. No. E-1545.)

On June 17, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of West Virginia, 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 70 pounds of cocoa in ½-pound packages, 164½ pounds of cocoa in ¼-pound packages, and 19 packages of cocoa of ½ pound each, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Martinsburg, W. Va., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 27, 1919, by the National Cocoa Mills, New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of West Virginia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "My Own Cocoa Valuable Premiums Gold Medals My Own Pure Cocoa The Cocoa contained in this package is Positively High Grade * * *," (stamped on side in illegible type) "My own cocoa compound containing cocoa, sugar, corn starch," (marked, as the case may be, either) "Net Weight ½ pound" (on the packages labeled as containing ½ pound, or) "Net Weight ¼ pound" (on the packages labeled as containing ¼ pound).

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the substances starch and sugar had been mixed and packed [with, and substituted] wholly or in part for, cocoa, and for the further reason that said article was mixed in a manner whereby damage and inferiority in the quality thereof were concealed, the inferiority thereof being concealed by reason of the said packages being labeled with the word "Cocoa" in prominent letters upon the front and back panels of the pack-