

net weight, of olives, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by Sam Streva, Los Angeles, Calif., on or about January 21, 1920, and transported from the State of California into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that brine had been substituted in part for olives.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement of weight marked on the packages was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, since the weight stated included 5.627 pounds of brine. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight or measure.

On April 23, 1920, A. Paterno & Sons, New Orleans, La., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings, and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product be correctly relabeled.

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

9025. Misbranding of Thomas Emmenagogue Pills. U. S. * * * v. 4 Boxes * * * of Thomas Emmenagogue Pills. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13491. I. S. No. 443-t. S. No. C-2338.)

On October 21, 1920, the United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, 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 4 boxes of Thomas Emmenagogue Pills, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Erick, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Palestine Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo., on or about January 14, 1920, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Oklahoma, 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 ferrous sulphate, aloes, and an unidentified alkaloid.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the following statements of the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, (box label) "Emmenagogue Pills recommended for Amenorrhea, * * * and other Menstrual Troubles. * * * beginning treatment * * * before the regular monthly period. * * * continue * * * until relief is obtained," were false and fraudulent, since the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

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.*

9026. Misbranding of Lozon Pills. U. S. * * * v. 47 Packages of Lozon Pills. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13514. I. S. No. 5129-t. S. No. E-2642.)

On August 26, 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 a libel of information against 47 packages of Lozon Pills, consigned by the Lafayette Co., Berlin, N. H., on or about April 24, 1920, remaining