

**9422. Misbranding of Bick's Nerve Tonic, Thomas' Emmenagogue Pills, and Arthur's Emmenagogue Pills. U. S. \* \* \* v. 8 Boxes of Bick's Nerve Tonic Pills, 10 Boxes of Thomas' Emmenagogue Pills, and 10 Boxes of Arthur's Emmenagogue Pills. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 13707, 13708. Inv. Nos. 23278, 23280, 23281. S. Nos. C-2510, C-2511.)**

On September 21, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas, 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 8 boxes of Bick's Nerve Tonic, 10 boxes of Thomas' Emmenagogue Pills, and 10 boxes of Arthur's Emmenagogue Pills, at Pine Bluff, Ark., alleging that the articles had been shipped on or about March 6, 1920, by the Palestine Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Arkansas, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. Bick's Nerve Tonic was labeled in part: "Bick's Nerve Tonic \* \* \* for Nervous Prostration and bodily aches and pains. \* \* \* tonic for all female complaints. \* \* \* for Weakness, Nervousness, Headache, Kidney Trouble, and loss of Power in either Sex. \* \* \* for female weakness heart trouble and where a general breakdown of the nervous system exists \* \* \*". The Thomas' and Arthur's Emmenagogue Pills were labeled in part: "\* \* \* Emmenagogue Pills recommended for Ammenorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea and other Menstrual Troubles \* \* \* beginning treatment \* \* \* before the regular monthly period. \* \* \* continue \* \* \* until relief is obtained."

Analysis of a sample of the nerve tonic by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of brown and yellow tablets. The brown tablets consisted essentially of phosphates, phosphorus, zinc, and iron, and the yellow tablets contained phosphates, iron, and strychnine. Analyses of samples of both brands of the emmenagogue pills showed that they consisted essentially of iron, sulphates, aloes, and an unidentified alkaloid.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the articles were misbranded for the reason that the above-quoted statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of said articles, were false, fraudulent, and misleading inasmuch as the articles contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for them in said statements.

On April 26, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**9423. Adulteration and misbranding of vinegar. U. S. \* \* \* v. 4 Barrels \* \* \* of Cider Vinegar \* \* \*. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 13982. I. S. No. 1347-t. S. No. C-2599.)**

On December 2, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, 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 barrels, more or less, of cider vinegar, consigned by the National Vinegar Co., St. Louis, Mo., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Carbondale, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped from St. Louis, Mo., on or about August 28, 1920, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (On barrel) "\* \* \* Cider Vinegar Reduced to 4% Acidity. Made in St. Louis."