

* * * used for the relief of nervousness, loss of vigor, energy and ambition—lack of confidence, sleeplessness, trembling, nervelessness, shifty gait, shattered nerves, exhausted or weakened vitality, mental depression, numbness, weakening habits, * * * and all overworked and unstrung nerves induced by fast living and other excesses. * * * in the treatment of nervous conditions which follow too strenuous living, mental and physical fatigue, and other excesses”; (circular) “Nerv-Mintz For Nervous Debility * * * exceptionally efficient in the treatment of nervousness, loss of vigor, energy and ambition, lack of confidence, sleeplessness, shifty gait, shattered nerves, weakened or exhausted vitality, mental or physical depression, weakening habits, * * * and for all over-worked and unstrung nerves induced by fast living and other excesses. * * * To all those who thus suffer from the effects of fast living, over-work and the drains of present day strenuous excesses, Nerv-Mintz prove most wonderful rejuvenators, restoring the lost vitality you perhaps had thought was gone forever. Generally results are quick. * * * Keep up the treatment * * *.”

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of tablets containing zinc phosphid, nuxvomica, saw palmetto, capsicum, and aloin.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof were false, fraudulent, and misleading in that the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed and was not, in fact, a cure and relief for the complaints and ailments as above set forth.

On November 26, 1920, 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.

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

9675. Misbranding of Red Cross tansy pills. U. S. * * * v. 3 Dozen Packages of * * * Red Cross Tansy Pills. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13814. Inv. No. 23247. S. No. C-2563.)

On October 23, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, 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 3 dozen packages of Red Cross tansy pills, at Duluth, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Norman Lichty Mfg. Co., Des Moines, Iowa, on or about January 30, 1920, and transported from the State of Iowa into the State of Minnesota, 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 and ferrous sulphate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effect thereof, to wit, (carton) “* * * Relieves Cases of obstructions of long standing and the Regulation of Female Complaints,” (circular) “* * * Sure Relief in cases of obstructions of long standing and the Regulation of all Female Complaints * * * safe and sure as a monthly regulator. * * * Suppression of menstruation * * * The object of this remedy is to relieve this abnormal condition, and long experience in its use has demonstrated

beyond a doubt its efficacy. * * * no experiment, but an assured success, and all who require a remedy of this kind should use Red Cross Tansy Pills. * * * For Suppressed Menstruation, For Painful Menstruation, And a Preventative For Irregular Menstruation," were false and fraudulent in that the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On July 22, 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.

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

9676. Misbranding of Hall's catarrh medicine. U. S. * * * v. 3 Dozen Bottles, 507 Bottles, and 291 Bottles of Hall's Catarrh Medicine. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 14030, 14031, 14032. Inv. Nos. 26863, 26864, 26865. S. Nos. C-2617, C-2619, C-2620.)

On December 16, 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 libels for the seizure and condemnation of 3 dozen bottles, 507 bottles, and 291 bottles of Hall's catarrh medicine, at Little Rock, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, on or about August 27 and October 20, 1920, respectively, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Arkansas, 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 it consisted essentially of a solution of potassium iodid, bitter plant extractives, sugar, alcohol, and water, flavored with cardamom.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the following statements appearing on the carton and bottle containing the said article and in an inclosed booklet, to wit, (carton and bottle) "Hall's Catarrh Medicine * * *," (bottle) "* * * valuable in the treatment of Catarrh * * *," (booklet) "* * * for Catarrh of the Nasal Cavity, Catarrh of the Ear, Throat, Stomach, Bowels or Bladder. * * * A Blood Purifier * * *," were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients that would produce the therapeutic or medicinal effects claimed.

On April 26, 1921, 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.

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

9677. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. * * * v. Blaine Cannery Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 14545. I. S. No. 16138-r.)

On May 17, 1921, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Blaine Cannery Co., a corporation, Blaine, Wash., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about October 27, 1918, from the State of Washington into the State of Georgia, of a quantity of canned salmon which was adulterated. The article was labeled in part, "* * * Ibex Brand Chum Salmon * * *."

Examination of 48 cans of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that 12 cans had a tainted odor, were in a state of active fermentation when opened, and were decomposed. The contents of 25 of the remaining 36 cans had a tainted odor and were decomposed.