

unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by John S. Mitchell, Inc., from Windfall, Ind., October 20, 1923, and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

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

On March 15, 1924, John S. Mitchell, Inc., Windfall, Ind., claimant, having admitted the material allegations of the libel and consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the 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 it be sorted under the supervision of this department, the bad portion to be destroyed and the good portion and all cases, containers, and fittings to be retained by the claimant.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

12194. Misbranding of Porose pills, Lafayette headache powders, and Lafayette cough sirup. U. S. v. 7 Packages of Porose Pills, et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 18189, 18201, 18203. I. S. No. 15305-v. S. Nos. E-4652, E-4658, E-4667.)

On December 19 and 24, 1923, respectively, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying the seizure and condemnation of 7 packages of Porose pills, 8 dozen bottles of Lafayette cough sirup, and 36 boxes of Lafayette headache powders, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Norwich, Conn., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the Lafayette Co., Berlin, N. H., in various consignments, namely, on or about November 17, 1922, and February 6 and July 20, 1923, respectively, and transported from the State of New Hampshire into the State of Connecticut, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the Porose pills consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs, including cascara sagrada, nux vomica, and oily matter, iron carbonate, and small amounts of sodium, arsenic, and sulphate, coated with sugar and calcium carbonate and colored red; that the Lafayette headache powders consisted essentially of acetanilide, caffeine, sodium bicarbonate, and aromatics, including cinnamon and ginger; and that the Lafayette cough sirup consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs, including wild cherry, menthol, tar, sugar, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the labeling bore certain statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said articles, as follows, (Porose pills) (carton) "For Girls And Women Of All Ages * * * For Weak Women Of All Ages," (box and wrapper) "A special French remedy for ladies and young girls * * * quiets nervous and sleepless persons * * * for the critical age of both mothers and daughters and all women's complaints in general," (circular) "for ladies * * * . Women * * * weakened by various diseases * * * are returned to perfect health by the use of Porose Pills. * * * for women's diseases. * * * effective in diseases caused by anemia, such as general weakness of the body * * * delayed or painful periods (menses,) womb troubles, leucorrhea (whites,) back-ache, pain in the sides, palpitation of the heart, general debility * * * irritation and nervousness. In general, suffering of women complaints of any kind, caused by the change of life, and the critical age of young women, or any complaints that give a sickly appearance, ought to use Porose Pills, which will render them their health and good looks. * * * their curative power * * * permanent cure * * * curative effect. * * * For pale or weak young ladies suffering of * * * any * * * complaint particular to women, Porose Pills are an invaluable remedy, which will return to them the color and complexion indicating perfect health. * * * Most women complaints are caused by delayed or even suppressed * * * (menses,) * * * irregular uterine functions. * * * the best of regulating tonics for all women complaints. * * * Puberty Or Change Of Age At the critical

stage in the life of any young woman, Porose Pills will furnish the necessary vitality to conquer the weakness torpor (numbness) that characterizes that age. Irregular Periods (Menses) * * * Pregnancy And Maternity * * * will strengthen and facilitate greatly the confinement * * * Leucorrhea (Whites) * * * unequalled for the treatment of this complaint. * * * Womb Troubles * * * Indigestion And Sour Stomach * * * Dyspepsia * * * Kidney trouble is invariably relieved;" (cough sirup) (bottle) "for * * * affections of the throat or lungs," (carton) "for * * * affections of the Throat and Lungs" (similar statements in French on both bottle label and carton); (headache powders) (box) "Headache * * * Reliable Reliever * * * Relieve Nervous and Bilious Headaches, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, Cold with Fever, La Grippe, Mental exhaustion, and Sour Stomach," (French) "Allay all pains in the Head, all kinds of Neuralgia Heaviness of the Head, Nonchalance, Apathy resulting from intellectual Overwork, from Loss of Sleep or from a Bad Digestion. * * * effectively alleviate Grippe accompanied or not with Fever," which statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said articles, were false and fraudulent, since the said articles contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On March 4, 1924, no claimant 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.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

12195. Adulteration of frozen whole eggs. U. S. v. 711 Cases of Frozen Whole Eggs. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 18431. I. S. No. 2904-v. S. No. E-4760.)

On February 29, 1924, 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 praying the seizure and condemnation of 711 cases of frozen whole eggs, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by J. E. Roads. National Cold Storage Co., Jersey City, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped from Jersey City, N. J., on or about January 31, 1924, and transported from the State of New Jersey 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, putrid, or decomposed animal substance.

On April 1, 1924, Edson Bros., Philadelphia, Pa., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$2,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that it be sorted under the supervision of this department.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

12196. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 100 Cases, et al., of Butter. Decrees entered providing for release of product under bond to be reprocessed. (F. & D. Nos. 18442, 18444. I. S. Nos. 15065-v, 15066-v, 15068-v. S. Nos. E-4763, E-4764.)

On March 4, 1924, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying the seizure and condemnation of 218 cases of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Hanford Produce Co., from Blue Island, Ill., on or about February 4, 1924, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that a product deficient in butterfat and containing excessive moisture had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted wholly or in part for butter, which the article purported to be. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that a valuable constituent of the article, to wit, butterfat, had been in whole or in part abstracted.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance for the reason that the statements, to wit, "1 Lb. Net Weight * * * Pasteurized Armour's Clover-