

be prevented by the use of DuBois Pills * * * a female tonic exerting helpful medicinal action over the female organs * * * of utmost value in assisting in the relieving of pain, due to leucorrhoea, etc., and regulating the menses * * * suppressed menstruation, painful menstruation * * * For leucorrhoea * * * In cases of menstrual disturbances the course of treatment may be commenced at any time when the indications suggest that the menstrual period is delayed due to taking cold or exposure * * * When the period is irregular," which statements were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement in the circular, "DuBois Pills which are purely vegetable," was false and misleading.

On March 2, 1926, 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. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

14220. Adulteration of tomato puree and tomato catsup. U. S. v. 94 Cases of Tomato Puree and 96 Cases, et al., of Tomato Catsup. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Products released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 20537, 20538. I. S. Nos. 1927-x, 1929-x, 1930-x. S. No. C-4844.)

On October 29, 1925, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, 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 94 cases of canned tomato puree, and 96 cases, each containing 24 bottles, and 150 cases, each containing 6 jugs, of tomato catsup, at Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce from Carthage, Ind., into the State of Ohio, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The puree was labeled: (Case) "Eaton's Tomato Puree." The catsup was labeled in part: (Bottle) "Kardinal Brand Tomato Catsup * * * Manufactured By DeSchipper Canning Co., Carthage, Ind.," (jug) "Kardinal Brand Tomato Catsup * * * Packed By DeSchipper Canning Co. Carthage, Ind."

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

On February 4, 1926, the DeSchipper Canning Co., Carthage, Ind., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be released to the said claimant for salvaging or relabeling under the supervision of this department, upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a good and sufficient bond, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

14221. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. v. Horace Hill (Pittsburg Produce Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 19710. I. S. No. 3614-x.)

On November 28, 1925, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Horace Hill, trading as the Pittsburg Produce Co., Pittsburg, Tex., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about July 10, 1925, from the State of Texas into the State of Louisiana, of a quantity of shell eggs which were adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "From Pittsburg Produce Co. Pittsburg, Texas."

Examination by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of the case of 360 eggs, which comprised the shipment, showed that 116, or 32.2 per cent, were inedible eggs, consisting of mixed rots, spot rots, and blood rings.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy and putrid and decomposed animal substance.

On February 25, 1926, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*