

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely: (Circular) "Hydrastis—Large amount."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements appearing in the circular accompanying the article, regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "Used in sore, ulcerated stomach (gastritis). Good in catarrhal conditions, particularly the gastro-intestinal (stomach and bowel) and the genito urinary tract (bladder and urethra) Increases peristalsis (liveness the bowel) Iron and Ammonium Citrate—Used in * * * Anaemia (where blood has a tendency to turn to water) Increases the red blood cells. Dandelion or Taraxacum has been employed for many years as a remedy to overcome hepatic torpor or sluggish liver. * * * Sodium Salicylate—the action of this drug is precisely the same as salicylic acid except the irritating qualities have been removed. It is therefore an active disinfectant and germicide. * * * It is antipyretic (reduces fever) anti-rheumatic, analgesic (opposed to pain) and as urinary antiseptic. Acute tonsillitis and arthritis (inflammation of the joint) due to rheumatic fever almost always yield to the administration of the salicylates. Sodium Benzoate—Is highly indicated in the treatment of rheumatism both of the acute and chronic types. It has also been employed in gouty conditions. It is decidedly beneficial as a urinary antiseptic and by its combined action with the sodium salicylate heretofore referred to in this formula makes a decided antirheumatic remedy. Sarsaparilla—For centuries this herb has been employed in the treatment of blood discrasias, bad blood * * * Iodide of Potassium * * * used as * * * tonic in bad blood infections and is employed by the medical profession as a blood purifier of the highest quality. * * * Glycerine * * * has Hygroscopic qualities, hence its benefits in diseases of a dropsical nature. Its ability to absorb water when locally applied is well known and when we add to this property its power to prevent fermentation, we see a distinct advantage over syrup because the latter contains sugar, which element is to be avoided in the treatment of rheumatic conditions. Employing glycerine as a vehicle obviates the necessity of the use of both syrup (containing sugar) and alcohol, both of which are decidedly damaging to uric acid conditions which we always encounter in the rheumatic individual. * * * Gentian * * * (remedy employed in dyspepsia) * * * Diuretics—Juniper, Buchu and Uva Ursi—The remedies employed to correct the diseased tissues of the kidneys, bladder and urethra (the canal which conveys the urine from the bladder) are (a) Juniper berries, highly useful in cystitis (inflammation of the bladder); (b) Buchu, the U. S. Dispensatory states that this drug is used in the treatment and relief of 'gravel,' the ordinary name for stone in the kidney and bladder; also in inflammation of the bladder, urethra and diseases of the prostate (a gland of the male) * * * This gland is located near the neck of the bladder and when diseased causes much distress and loss of vigor and vitality. Buchu is recommended in the relief of this dreaded affliction; (c) Uva Ursi * * * tending to relieve painful menstruation. * * * Why continue to suffer the tortures of a deranged and diseased body when a treatment of this carefully compounded formula will convince you of its merits. Be convinced at once by * * * this Greater Master Medicine which has brought both health and happiness to thousands."

On October 15, 1930, 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.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17786. Misbranding of Kavatone. U. S. v. 11¾ Dozen Bottles of Kavatone. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24922. I. S. No. 037313. S. No. 3259.)

An examination of samples of a drug product known as Kavatone from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that it contained undeclared isopropyl alcohol, and that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On July 22, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11¾ dozen bottles of Kavatone at Chicago, Ill., alleging that

the article had been shipped by Gray's Medicine Co., South Bend, Ind., June 21, 1930, and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Illinois, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of potassium iodide, extracts of plant drugs including a laxative drug, volatile oils including sassafras oil and methyl salicylate, isopropyl alcohol (3.58 per cent), glycerin, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the package failed to bear a statement on the label, of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative or the therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing on the bottle and carton labels, (bottle) "A Splendid * * * System Purifier," (carton) "Builder of Strength for the Entire Family. Nature's Own Restorative * * * System Purifier, A Splendid System Purifier. * * * Recommended for Rheumatism, Stomach, Kidney, Liver and Impure Blood," were false and fraudulent in that the said statements were applied to the article knowingly and in a reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to the purchasers thereof and create in the minds of such purchasers the impression and belief that the article was composed of or contained ingredients or medicinal agents effective as a remedy for the diseases, ailments, and afflictions mentioned therein.

On October 8, 1930, 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.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17787. Adulteration and misbranding of Nuremedy. U. S. v. 23½ Dozen Cartons of Nuremedy. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24596. I. S. No. 037826. S. No. 2912.)

Examination of the samples of a drug product known as Nuremedy from the herein-described interstate shipment having been found to contain less acetphenetidin than represented; that the label failed to bear a statement that acetphenetidin is a derivative of acetanilide; that the labels bore misrepresentations of its effect on the stomach and heart and further bore certain curative and therapeutic claims that were not justified by its composition, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri.

On March 8, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 23½ dozen cartons of Nuremedy, remaining in the original packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Central Laboratories Co., from Mount Vernon, Ill., on or about February 12, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the tablets contained acetphenetidin (1.14 grains per tablet), acetylsalicylic acid, caffeine, and starch.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under the following standard of strength, (carton) "Each tablet contains 1½ grs. acetphenetidin," whereas the strength of the article fell below such professed standard.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, (carton label) "Guaranteed to contain no Acetanilid," and the further statement in the circular, "Nuremedy contains no acetanilid," were false and misleading in that they represented that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients with the effect of acetanilide, whereas it contained acetphenetidin, a derivative of acetanilide, which has the same effect as acetanilide. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement on the carton label, "Each tablet contains 1½ grs. acetphenetidin," and in the circular, "Does not disturb the stomach * * * Does Not Affect The Heart," were false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the package failed to bear a plain and legible statement on the label of the quantity of acetphenetidin contained therein, since the quantity stated was not correct, the declaration was inconspicuous, was partly obscured by over-