

17920. Misbranding of Hydroleine. U. S. v. 23 Bottles of Hydroleine. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25797. I. S. No. 20178. S. No. 4025.)

Examination of a sample of a drug product, known as Hydroleine, from the herein-described shipment having shown that the circular contained 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 Southern District of New York.

On January 26, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 23 bottles of Hydroleine, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Century National Chemical Co., Paterson, N. J., on or about January 3, 1931, and transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of New York, 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 cod-liver oil (41.0 per cent), salicylic acid, alcohol, pancreatin, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, appearing on the label, were false and fraudulent, since said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Circular) "Cod Liver Oil has long been held in high esteem by the medical profession for the treatment of Scrofulosis, * * * Incipient Consumption, Bronchitis, Chronic Rheumatism and all chronic diseases in which there exists a broken down or depraved nutrition and an enfeebled organism. For all conditions in which the use of a palatable, easily digested form of Cod Liver Oil is indicated, Hydroleine may be administered with advantage as a substitute for the plain oil or the ordinary emulsions."

On March 6, 1931, 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.*

17921. Misbranding of Ducro's alimentary elixir. U. S. v. 31 Bottles of Ducro's Alimentary Elixir. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25661. I. S. No. 5737. S. No. 3916.)

Examination of a sample of a drug product, known as Ducro's alimentary elixir, from the herein-described shipment having shown that the labeling 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 District of Porto Rico.

On January 13, 1931, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 31 bottles of Ducro's alimentary elixir, alleging that the article had been shipped by E. Fougere & Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., on or about February 21, 1930, to San Juan, P. R., and was being sold and offered for sale in Porto Rico, by J. M. Blanco (Inc.), San Juan, P. R., 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 meat extract, sugar, alcohol (21.0 per cent), and water, colored with caramel.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Wrapper and bottle label) "Alimentary Elixir [similar statement in French];" (circular) "Is intended as an aid in the quick rebuilding of bodily strength; in the creation of red blood * * * restore vigor and vitality * * * Anemia—When the blood is impoverished, * * * aid in the enrichment of the blood * * * Indigestion * * * Nervousness—When the nervous system is debilitated a restorative tonic is indicated and so Ducro's Elixir should be taken to help the nerves recover their tone and steadiness. Debility—In the general bodily weakness that results from exhausting diseases Ducro's Elixir may be beneficial in the restoration of strength. Fainting