

are not performing their function properly, give Lincoln Tea a trial. Use it according to directions faithfully for a month or two. The regular discharge of waste matter from the system will greatly improve the bodily condition and greater endurance, more vitality, a clear mind, and elastic step will be the outcome. Lincoln Tea for Stomach, Bowels and Liver \* \* \* Impure Blood Is Usually the Result of Constipation, a sluggish condition of the bowels caused by torpid liver, and a failure to properly discharge the waste product of digestion. If this condition is not promptly corrected the poisons produced will be absorbed into the system, resulting in Liver, Kidney, Stomach and Bowel troubles. Lincoln Tea, when taken with regularity, will open up the clogged sewer of the system and remove the primary cause of impure Blood."

On June 27, 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.*

**18491. Misbranding of Nau's Dyspeptic Relief. U. S. v. 36 Bottles of Nau's Dyspeptic Relief. Default decree of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 25070. I. S. No. 018560. S. No. 3146.)**

Examination of a drug product, known as Nau's Dyspeptic Relief, showed that the article consisted of a liquid and tablets intended to be used conjointly, both contained in a carton, and that the outer carton label, the bottle label, and the inner carton label bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess.

On August 23, 1930, the United States attorney for the District of Utah, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 36 bottles of the said Nau's Dyspeptic Relief, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Ogden, Utah, alleging that the article had been shipped by Frank Nau from Portland, Oreg., on or about March 15, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Oregon into the State of Utah, 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 of two preparations, one a liquid and the other tablets; the liquid consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs including berberis and licorice, glycerin, alcohol, and water; the tablets contained bismuth subnitrate, sugars, a trace of ginger, and peppermint oil.

It was alleged in the label that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Outside carton inclosing liquid and tablets) "Dyspeptic Relief \* \* \* for Relief in Stomach Troubles. \* \* \* Intended for the Relief of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, \* \* \* Waterbrash, Dilatation, and Catarrh of the Stomach. \* \* \* Stomach Disorders \* \* \* Distress after Eating, Returning of Food into Mouth, Gnawing at Pit of Stomach, \* \* \* Coated Tongue, Headache, Dizziness;" (bottle label) "Dyspeptic relief \* \* \* for Stomach troubles. \* \* \* Intended for the Relief of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Waterbrash, Dilatation, and Catarrh of the Stomach;" (carton containing tablets) "Dyspeptic Relief Tablets to be taken in conjunction with the liquid medicine to assist in relief of stomach troubles, dyspepsia, indigestion, \* \* \* dilatation and catarrh of the stomach \* \* \* remedy."

On October 25, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**18492. Misbranding of Clay's rheumatic medicine. U. S. v. 69 Bottles of Clay's Rheumatic Medicine. Consent decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25252. I. S. No. 3950. S. No. 3540.)**

Examination of a drug product, known as Clay's rheumatic medicine, from the shipment herein described having shown that the bottle and carton labels bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of South Carolina.

On November 8, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 69 bottles of Clay's rheumatic medicine, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Charleston, S. C., alleging that the article had been shipped by E. J. Kieffer, from Savannah, Ga., September 4, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Georgia into the State of South Carolina, 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 of colchicine (4 milligrams per 100 milliliters), potassium iodide, a nitrite, and extracts from plant drugs.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, borne on the bottle and carton labels, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle) "Rheumatic Medicine formerly known as Clay's Sure Cure;" (carton) "Rheumatic Medicine is recommended in the treatment of Scrofula, Ulcers, Old Sores, Rheumatism, Gout, Enlarged Glands and wherever a Good Blood Purifier is required \* \* \* This is a Valuable Medicine for all sufferers from Gout and Rheumatism in all its forms."

On June 25, 1931, counsel for the intervener having 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 destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**18493. Adulteration and misbranding of Pyros. U. S. v. 3 Dozen Packages of Pyros. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26249. I. S. No. 12458. S. No. 4441.)**

Examination of a drug product, known as Pyros, from the shipment herein described showed that the carton and bottle labels bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess. The labeling also represented that the article was antiseptic, whereas bacteriological examination of a sample showed it was not antiseptic.

On April 23, 1931, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 3 dozen packages of Pyros, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Spokane, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Pyros Co., from Denver, Colo., on or about January 5, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Colorado into the State of Washington, 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 it consisted essentially of sodium chloride, zinc sulphate, alcohol (0.5 per cent), a trace of glycerin, and water. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was neither antiseptic nor germicidal.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under the following standard of strength, (carton) "Antiseptic," (circular) "Pyros is an ideal antiseptic," whereas the strength of the article fell below such professed standard, since it was not antiseptic.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements appearing on the carton and in the circular, were false and misleading when applied to an article which was not antiseptic: (Carton) "A perfect Antiseptic;" (circular) "The Penetrative Antiseptic \* \* \* Pyros is an ideal antiseptic mouth wash, for it has a definite selective action on disease germs in the mouth. \* \* \* The definite and selective germicidal action of Pyros stops the bacterial acid detrition in the first stages of tooth decay \* \* \* Pyros is a combination of simple ingredients resulting in a product of definite value as an \* \* \* antiseptic \* \* \* Its penetrating and bactericidal action is then more pronounced \* \* \* You can 'feel' its positive and penetrating antiseptic properties." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing on the carton and bottle labels and in the accompanying circulars, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton) "Pyros for Pyorrhea \* \* \* A remedy for tender, bleeding, spongy, or receding gums. \* \* \* for preventing decay of the teeth, keeping the gums firm and healthy, \* \* \* Give solution time