

Bodily Pains. * * * This Liniment is used for strengthening weak back or limbs, and healing bodily pains and inflammations. Apply to chest for coughs * * *. In protracted pain a cloth moistened with the liniment may be applied until relief is experienced;" (carton) "For Rheumatic Pains, Neuralgia, Sore Throat and Quinsy, Headache (Nervous) * * * Backache * * * Lameness, Chilblains * * * It is good for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Colic and Cramps, Headache, Earache, Cold in the Chest and Lungs, * * * Gout, Sore Throat, * * * Aching Feet, Inflammation * * * A pain killer that will relieve these afflictions is an absolute necessity to everybody. It is the best safeguard against suffering from Accidents * * * quick relief will be obtained by binding with a cloth or flannel. In severe cases the liniment should be rubbed * * * until relief is experienced;" (circular) "For Rheumatic and other pains in the joints, lower limbs or hips, apply Jones' Liniment * * * Apply a cloth saturated with the Liniment to reduce inflammation and swelling. * * * For Backache, pains in the sides, shoulders, stiff neck and joints, apply the Liniment * * * For Neuralgia in the head, keep the temples bound up with a linen cloth saturated with Jones' Liniment, and apply it to back of the neck and ears. * * * For Nervous Headache, apply Jones' Liniment to the forehead, back of the neck, behind the ears, and inhale the fumes. For Sciatica, * * * For Sore Throat and Quinsy, * * * For Earache, * * * For * * * Swellings, * * * For Pains in Chest and Lungs, * * * For Bunions, * * * For Corns, * * * For * * * Weak Joints and Ankles, * * * For Colic, Cramps, Cholera Morbus and other internal pains * * * cracked heels * * * scratches, cramps or contraction of the muscles, sore throat, colic, distemper, epizootic, * * * and other diseases that can be reached by external application. * * * For The Flu, Cough, * * * Bronchitis * * * will * * * relieve * * * catarrhal conditions."

On November 23, 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.*

19047. Misbranding of Pancreobismuth and pepsin. U. S. v. 12 Dozen Bottles of Pancreobismuth and Pepsin. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26918. I. S. No. 30450. S. No. 5098.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Pancreobismuth and pepsin, from the shipment herein described showed that the bottle and carton labels and accompanying circular bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess. The labeling further represented that the article contained appreciable quantities of pancreatin and diastase, whereas it contained but a negligible proportion of such substances.

On August 28, 1931, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York, 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 12 dozen bottles of Pancreobismuth and pepsin, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the George C. Frye Co., from Portland, Me., on or about June 30, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Maine into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it contained a bismuth compound, sodium bicarbonate, a proteolytic enzyme such as pepsin, ginger, and a small proportion of an amylolytic agent such as pancreatin or diastase. It was capable of digesting not more than two-thirds of its weight of starch within five minutes at 40° C.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the bottle and carton labels and in the accompanying circular, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle) "A Valuable Remedy for Dyspepsia;" (carton) "This preparation will be found especially adapted to cases of Dyspepsia, and a valuable remedy in Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, and Diarrhoea. * * * Dose: * * * impaired digestion the dose may be increased to one teaspoonful. * * * A valuable remedy

for * * * Sick Headache and Sea Sickness which are to a great degree, due to indigestion;" (circular) "A valuable remedy for indigestion * * * Not only will Pancreobismuth relieve indigestion but in many cases it will prevent disorders of the intestinal tract. It is equally resultful for Sick Headache, * * * Diarrhoea, Baby Colic (Cholera Infantum) and Seasickness." Misbranding was further alleged for the reason that the name of the article, "Pancreobismuth and Pepsin," the statement on the carton and bottle label, "A combination of the digestive ferments Pepsin, Pancreatin, and Diastase," and the statement on the carton, "Pancreatine converts albuminoids into peptones, starch into dextrine and sugar," were misleading, since the article contained but a negligible proportion of pancreatin and/or diastase.

On October 5, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the product, 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.*

19048. Misbranding of Jenkins' rheumatic medicine. U. S. v. 27 Bottles of Jenkins' Rheumatic Medicine. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26098. I. S. No. 8463. S. No. 4396.)

Examination of samples of Jenkins' rheumatic medicine showed that the bottle and carton labels contained representations that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which, in fact, it did not possess. Analysis showed that the article contained less alcohol than declared on the label.

On or about April 2, 1931, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas, 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 27 bottles of the said Jenkins' rheumatic medicine, remaining in the original packages at Houston, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped by McKesson Parker Blake Co., from New Orleans, La., on or about April 28, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Louisiana into the State of Texas, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The bottle and carton labels bore, among others, the following statements: "Rheumatic Medicine * * * For Inflammatory Rheumatism, first attack in adult males, * * * Where there have been previous attacks, the medicine should be longer continued. In Chronic Rheumatism, * * * 3 times a day until the pains are evidently decreased. * * * These pains will probably return at intervals of two or three days, for two or three successive times."

Analysis of a sample taken from this consignment showed that the article consisted essentially of salicylic acid (0.63 gram per 100 milliliters, 1.44 grains per tablespoonful), a small proportion of material derived from a plant drug, alcohol (32 per cent by volume), and water, flavored with anise oil.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement appearing on the label, relative to the volume of alcohol contained in the article, namely, "48% Alcohol by Volume," was false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the label did not state correctly the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained in the article. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the labels of the bottles and cartons containing the article bore statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, which statements were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed.

On October 7, 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.*

19049. Misbranding of Espiritu Water No. 2. U. S. v. 4 Cases of Espiritu Water No. 2. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 27302. I. S. No. 38888. S. No. 5482.)

Examination of samples of mineral water, labeled Espiritu Water No. 2, from the shipment herein described showed that the labeling contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims. Examination further showed that the analysis printed on the label was incorrect and that the quantity of contents was not declared as required by law.

On November 30, 1931, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the