

sweeps out the aching root pain, and kills rheumatic aches. You instantly feel the warm glow when applied to the aching area. Starts normal circulation coursing down to the painful area. What a blessed relief it affords. Makes you forget all pain and inflammation;" (circular) "Special Instructions * * * For Chronic Rheumatism apply at least three times a day using One Fourth Bottle at each application until pain is removed. Then use bottle every four days until cured. This application is recommended for Neuritis, Lumbago or any affliction which has become deep seated and of long standing. This Remedy may bring pimples to the surface which may discharge a watery substance, this indicates that the poison or inflammation is being drawn from the afflicted parts. In all other complaints such as Peritonitis, Catarrh, * * * Asthma, * * * Stiff Joints, etc., follow directions on bottle. But in all other complaints use Remedy very freely and often. Whether applying or inhaling use Plentiful for best results, instant relief will follow. For Throat and Lung troubles apply on surface, inhale through mouth and nose by pouring Liniment in palm of hands, inhaling fumes into lungs will render relief. * * * Numerous people have been benefited of Lung Trouble by following these instructions and it has prolonged many lives. It has proven very beneficial for Pneumonia and Influenza."

On September 29, 1932, 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.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19890. Misbranding of Pinkard's sanguinaria compound. U. S. v. John Henry Pinkard. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 27427. I. S. No. 29224.)

Examination of the drug product involved in this action disclosed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed on the bottle label.

On December 7, 1931, the United States attorney for the Western District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid an information against John Henry Pinkard, of Roanoke, Va., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the food and drugs act, as amended, on or about May 18, 1931, from the State of Virginia into the State of New York, of a quantity of Pinkard's sanguinaria compound that was misbranded.

Analysis by this department of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs including sanguinaria, sugar, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the information that the article was misbranded in that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding the therapeutic and curative effects of the article, appearing on the bottle label, falsely and fraudulently represented that it would be effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for pneumonia, coughs, weak lungs, asthma, kidney, liver, bladder, or any stomach troubles, and effective as a great blood and nerve tonic.

On July 5, 1932, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19891. Misbranding of Servex. U. S. v. 81 Packages of Servex. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 27229. I. S. No. 21393. S. No. 5362.)

Examination of the product involved in this case disclosed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed on the carton label and in a circular shipped with the article.

On or about December 7, 1931, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona, 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 81 packages of Servex at Phoenix, Ariz., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 14, 1931, by the Servex Laboratories (Ltd.), from Hollywood, Calif., to Phoenix, Ariz., 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 oxyquinoline sulphate, quinine sulphate, and boric acid.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the carton label, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent. "Use Servex before retiring for the treatment of Leucorrhoea and other vaginal infections."

This department in its report to the United States attorney recommended that the libel charge, in addition to the above, that the following statements appearing in a circular shipped with the article also were false and fraudulent: (Circular) "Your Health Madam! Do You know a woman who is suffering from leucorrhoea or other pelvic disorders, or who is gambling her health by using poisons for her personal hygiene needs? Tell her about Servex. * * * Relief of Pelvic Congestion Did you know that three out of every four women suffer from various degrees of pelvic congestion. This congestion causes that feeling of weight and discomfort, drains vitality, upsets the nervous system, and prepares the way for serious disorders. Servex * * * relieves congestion and frequently removes the causes which would necessitate long and painful treatments by physicians. Leucorrhoea Perhaps you have used Servex for the treatment of leucorrhoea. If so, you know that it is particularly effective for this as for other pelvic disorders. Recommend Servex to a friend who is troubled with leucorrhoea and you will doubly bind that friendship by so doing. * * * 'We have observed the action from the use of Servex the last three years and can highly recommend it in all vaginal disorders as well as for prophylactic purposes.' * * * 'A safe sanitary measure for combating the usual infectious conditions of the vaginal area. It is decidedly one of the most pleasant methods of applying an antiseptic in pelvic regions, as well as efficacious.' 'During the past year I have used Servex continually in the office on vaginal infections. Am gratified to say that the results have been uniformly satisfactory.'"

On December 22, 1931, the Servex Laboratories, Hollywood, Calif., having appeared as claimant for the property, the court ordered that the said claimant be permitted to obtain possession of the goods upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$200, conditioned that it should not be sold or disposed of contrary to the provisions of the Federal food and drugs act. The product having been relabeled under the supervision of this department, the bonds were ordered discharged on November 7, 1932.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19892. Adulteration and misbranding of Capsules Phenammo and Capsules Insulans. U. S. v. The Philadelphia Capsule Co. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$150. (F. & D. No. 26671. I. S. Nos. 29101, 29979.)

This action was based on the shipment of a quantity of Capsules Phenammo, samples of which were found to contain a smaller amount of acetphenetidin than declared on the label; also of a shipment of Capsules Insulans that were represented to contain insulin, and which were in fact inert, i. e., containing none of the therapeutically important principles of insulin. Examination showed further that the articles contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed on the labels.

On August 3, 1932, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid an information against the Philadelphia Capsule Co., a corporation, Philadelphia, Pa., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act as amended, on or about February 14, 1931, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New Jersey, of a quantity of Capsules Phenammo, and on or about February 23, 1931, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Delaware, of a quantity of Capsules Insulans, both of which products were adulterated and misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this department showed that the Capsules Phenammo contained 2.363 grains of acetphenetidin each and that the Capsules Insulans were physiologically inert. The articles were labeled in part, respectively: "Capsules Phenammo Represents Acetphenetidine 3 grs. * * * Philadelphia Capsule Co., Inc. Philadelphia, Pa.;" "Capsules Insulans (Philcapco) Each Capsule Represents Insulin 1 unit Dose: One capsule before meals and at bed time, doubling the amount at the end of a week, and continue indefinitely. Blood sugars should show a 35 per cent distinct reduction if the above instructions are followed."