

large and healthy litters. * * * They will eat just the amount they need to improve the thrift, regulate the bowels, assist in keeping them free from worms, and help in preventing disease."

On December 15, 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.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20382. Misbranding of Arium. U.S. v. 79 Boxes of Arium. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 29164. Sample no. 15160-A.)

This case involved a product represented to be radium in tablet form, which was found to contain radium and strychnine. It was claimed for the article in the labeling that it would produce beneficial effects, whereas if taken according to directions, it might be dangerous to the health of the consumer.

On November 1, 1932, the United States attorney for the Western 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 79 boxes of Arium, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Tacoma, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce in various consignments on or about February 18 and 19, and July 6, 1927, by the Associated Radium Chemists, Inc., from New York, N.Y., to Tacoma, Wash., 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 contained radium (2.6 millimicrograms per tablet) and strychnine.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Radium in Tablets", was false and misleading, since it also contained strychnine. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements on the label, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, "Take two tablets with swallow of water before or after each meal. To derive the most beneficial effects Arium should be taken regularly and as directed. A six weeks' course is recommended", were false and fraudulent, since the impression was created that the article would prove beneficial to the user, when in fact it might have been detrimental and dangerous if taken in accordance with directions.

On January 31, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20383. Misbranding of Pyro-Sana. U.S. v. 22 Bottles of Pyro-Sana, et al. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 29018. Sample no. 26229-A.)

Examination of the drug preparation Pyro-Sana disclosed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the circular shipped with the article.

On October 10, 1932, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, 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 twenty-two 16-ounce bottles and eight 6-ounce bottles of Pyro-Sana, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 12, 1932, by the Alhosan Chemical Co., from St. Louis, Mo., to New Orleans, La., 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 a small proportion of guaiacol, sugar, glycerin, and water (approximately 97 percent), colored with a red dye.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the circular, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: "Pyro-Sana is now employed by more than 21,000 Dentists, Mouth Specialists and Dental Surgeons who daily use and prescribe it for mouth and gum infections and inflammations, from spongy, bleeding gums to the most obstinate and stubborn conditions. Many of them have used Pyro-Sana for more than 15 years in treating such

affections, including Pyorrhea and Trench Mouth. They have found its medicinal values singularly adapted to the delicate tissue and membrane of the mouth and gums, and have commended its prompt and effective action, as well as its soothing and pain-easing qualities. Pyro-Sana is Sure and Safe * * * The Combined Medicinal Values of Pyro-Sana are Potent and Vital Agents wherever applied to inflamed, irritated or infected tissues and membrane, on any part of the human body. The immediate effect is both soothing and pain easing. Pyro-Sana is recommended for Throat, Tonsils and Nasal Passages * * * Inflamed Areas."

On December 12, 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.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20384. Misbranding of Orange Honey Compound Cough Syrup. U.S. v. 51 Bottles of Orange Honey Compound Cough Syrup. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 28363. Sample no. 1964-A.)

Examination of the drug preparation, Orange Honey Compound Cough Syrup, disclosed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed on the bottle and carton labels. The name conveyed the impression that the article was compounded from oranges and honey, whereas the active ingredients were mineral drugs.

On June 2, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of Montana, 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 51 bottles of Orange Honey Compound Cough Syrup at Butte, Mont., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 2, 1930, by the McKesson-Langley-Michaels Co., San Francisco, Calif., to Butte, Mont., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Orange Honey Compound * * * Cough Syrup * * * Manufactured by National Pharmacy Co., San Francisco, California."

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of an antimony compound such as tartar emetic, alum, honey, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the name "Orange Honey Compound Cough Syrup", appearing on the carton and bottle, was misleading in view of the composition of the article which included alum and an antimony compound as the active ingredients. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: (Carton) "Coughs * * * Whooping Cough, Croup, etc."; (bottle) "Coughs, Whooping Cough, * * * etc. Will prevent many a severe attack of croup if taken in time * * * If children wake suddenly at night and begin a choking cough, either from want of breath or an accumulation of phlegm in the throat, give the usual dose every 20 or 30 minutes until relief is afforded."

On December 10, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20385. Adulteration and misbranding of Gold Bond Sterilseptic toilet powder. U.S. v. 27 Cans of Gold Bond Sterilseptic Toilet Powder. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 29657. Sample no. 16448-A.)

Examination of the drug preparation, Gold Bond Sterilseptic toilet powder, showed that the article would not be effective as an antiseptic and sterilizing agent, which properties were claimed for the article in the labeling. Examination also disclosed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed.

On December 22, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of Rhode Island, 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 cans of Gold Bond Sterilseptic toilet powder,