

garding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent since it contained no ingredient capable of producing the effects claimed: "Is a most worthy remedy for * * * wounds * * * chilblains * * * will relieve * * * sore throat."

On July 14 and September 27, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

21217. Misbranding of Apgo Capsules. U. S. v. 419 Boxes of Apgo Capsules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 30475. Sample no. 31889-A.)

Examination of the drug preparation Apgo capsules 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 May 19, 1933, 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 a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 419 boxes of Apgo capsules at Brooklyn, N.Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 1, 1933, by Hance Bros. & White, Inc., from Philadelphia, Pa., 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 capsules containing in each a pellet and an oily liquid. The pellets contained extracts of plant drugs including aloin. The liquid contained mixtures of oils such as savin oil and parsley oil.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: (Circular) "Regulator, * * * for the Alleviation of Amenorrhoe or Suppressed Menses In persistent Amenorrhoe or menstrual irregularity caused by acute fibrile, systematic disease or other trouble accompanied by nervousness, pallor and lassitude, this remedy is of unsurpassed value at all times, working on the organs through the blood and nervous system in such a way as to produce the desired results without the least inconvenience to the patient. * * * give the most beneficial results, * * * The amount to be taken to bring about results depends entirely upon the condition and constitution of the patient, for while beneficial results may come from taking one-half to a full box, occasionally, in obstinate cases, it may take two or three boxes of the special capsules. In the treatment of all disturbances of the menstrual functions the patient must observe the following: Directions For Special Treatment * * * Active treatment should begin four or five days before the regular time for the reappearance of the menstrual flow, so as to assist nature to bring about the desired results at the normal time. * * * before the time for the regular period. * * * Take one capsule three times daily, one half hour before meals, commencing four or five days before the regular period and continue until the desired result is obtained. * * * you will have only yourself to blame if they are not as effective as they should be."

On June 30, 1933, 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.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

21218. Misbranding of Golden Rheumatism Remedy, Golden Blood Tonic, Golden Cough Compound and Golden Laxative Cold Tablets, U. S. v. 70 Bottles of Golden Rheumatism Remedy, et al. Hearing before the court. Decree finding products misbranded with provision for release under bond for relabeling. (F. & D. nos. 30522 to 30525, incl. Sample nos. 36681-A to 36684-A, incl.)

Examination of the drug preparations involved in this case disclosed that they contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling. Examination also showed that the Golden Cough Compound contained undeclared alcohol.

On May 29, 1933, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the