

On January 10, 1934, the allegations of the libel having been admitted by White's Specific Laboratories, the manufacturer of 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.

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

**22199. Misbranding of Santay-Swiss Anti-Diabetic Tea, Nutro-Links No. 5, Nutro-Links No. 6, and Nutro-Links No. 6 Tablets. U. S. v. 60 Packages of Santay-Swiss Anti-Diabetic Tea, et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 31792 to 31795, incl. Sample nos. 57982-A to 57985-A, incl.)**

Examination of the drug products involved in these cases disclosed that the articles contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On December 29, 1933, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 69 packages of Santay-Swiss Anti-Diabetic Tea, 45 packages of Nutro-Links No. 5, 40 packages of Nutro-Links No. 6, and 71 packages of Nutro-Links No. 6 Tablets at Boston, Mass., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce, between September 7 and December 4, 1933, by the Modern Health Products, Inc., from Milwaukee, Wis., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this Department showed that the Santay-Swiss Anti-Diabetic Tea consisted of a mixture of plant drugs including peppermint leaves and stems, malva flowers, senna pods, and dog grass; that the Nutro-Links Formula No. 5 consisted of powdered plant material, sodium chloride, and sodium sulphate; that the Nutro-Links Formula No. 6 consisted of powdered plant material, sodium chloride, and sodium sulphate; and that the Nutro-Links No. 6 Tablets consisted essentially of ground plant material, sodium chloride, and sodium sulphate.

It was alleged in the libels covering the first three above-described products that they were misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labelings were false and fraudulent: (Santay-Swiss Anti-Diabetic Tea) "Health \* \* \* Health Products \* \* \* Anti-Diabetic Tea \* \* \* Modern Health Products \* \* \* Health"; (Nutro-Links No. 5) "The Anti-Diabetic Food \* \* \* Health \* \* \* For Best Results"; (Nutro-Links No. 6) "Anti-Arthritic and Anti-Rheumatic Elements \* \* \* Health \* \* \* For Best Results \* \* \* Health." Misbranding was alleged in the libel covering the Nutro-Links No. 6 Tablets in that the article was falsely and fraudulently labeled with respect to its effects in the treatment of arthritic and rheumatic conditions, uric acid deposits and the "lame" diseases, and in effect, as a vital accessory food and aid to health, remedying the cause of disease and correcting nutritional deficiencies evidenced by the aches, pains, and trials of early, middle, and later life by maintaining the 16 body elements in the proportions ordained by nature.

On February 19, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

**22200. Misbranding of Reducine. U. S. v. 5 Cans of Reducine. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31892. Sample no. 33300-A.)**

Examination of a sample of Reducine showed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On January 27, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of five cans of Reducine at Dallas, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 1 and November 30, 1933, by the Reducine Co., from Otsego, Mich., 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 tar, potassium iodide (2.26 percent), an iron compound, and soap.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, appearing in the booklet shipped with the article, were false and fraudulent: "Nail in foot \* \* \* the foot of a horse is seldom clean or free from dirt that may contain germs so that nail or calk wounds call for the right kind of treatment without delay. If the following directions are carried out promptly and carefully they will prove effective in practically every case where a nail has penetrated the foot of a horse. \* \* \* Quittor \* \* \* Quittor is caused by anything that starts the formation of pus or matter inside the hoof—a bruise, the prick of a nail, sometimes a bad corn \* \* \* Reducine is very effective in relieving conditions found in such cases of Quittor \* \* \* Fistula \* \* \* Withers and Poll Evil."

On March 20, 1934, 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.*