

Joints and Other External Pains Directions \* \* \* freely into \* \* \* parts"; (Laxative Cold and Grippe Breakers, carton) "Grippe Breakers \* \* \* Adult Dose.—Two tablets every hour for three hours, then two tablets every four hours, and one or two at bedtime. Drink plenty of water. A cup of hot ginger tea at bedtime will be found beneficial. One half the above dose for children from 9 to 16 years."; (circular) "Dose—Adults. To relieve a cold or an attack of La Grippe, take two tablets every hour for three or four hours. Then take two tablets every four hours, and one or two tablets on retiring. Continue to take two or three tablets at night for several days, in order to completely rid the system of the cold. In severe cases, it is well to take a hot foot bath and drink a glass of hot lemonade or ginger tea upon retiring. Cover up well so as to get up a good sweat. Dose—Children. From 7 to 12 years old, one tablet every four hours. They are not well adapted for children under 7 years of age."

On November 26, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the products be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**25144. Misbranding of Oil de Vita and Vita-Pine Bathol. U. S. v. 29 Small Bottles and 16 Large Bottles of Oil de Vita and 37 Bottles of Vita-Pine Bathol. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 36425, 36426. Sample nos. 49543-B, 49544-B.)**

These drug preparations were misbranded because of unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims and other misrepresentations in the labeling.

On September 24, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 45 large and small bottles of Oil de Vita and 37 bottles of Vita-Pine Bathol at Washington, N. J., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 22, 1935, by the Vita Laboratories from Philadelphia, Pa., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of the Oil de Vita showed that it consisted essentially of peppermint oil. Bacteriological examination showed that it would not destroy common pus-producing bacilli within 1½ hours. Analysis of the Vita-Pine Bathol showed that it consisted essentially of soap and water perfumed with pine-needle oil and colored, and that it contained not more than one-third of 1 percent, if any, of olive oil.

Misbranding of the Oil de Vita was alleged for the reason that the following statement appearing on the retail carton was false and misleading, since it would not destroy cold or catarrhal pus bacilli: "Properties: Destroys cold and catarrhal pus bacilli when taken internally." Misbranding of the Vita-Pine Bathol was alleged for the reason that the following statements on the bottle label were false and misleading when applied to a product containing no more than one-third to one per cent, if any, olive oil: "Bathol is a product composed of genuine Olive Oil and Pine Needle Extracts. The olive oil contained in Bathol is excellent for the skin." Misbranding was alleged with respect to both products for the further reason that the following statements on the labels were statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the articles and were false and fraudulent: (Oil de Vita, retail carton) "Properties: Destroys cold and catarrhal pus bacilli when taken internally—10 to 20 drops, in a tablespoonful of water, twice daily. External rubbing on affected parts, relieves and conquers rheumatic conditions. \* \* \* Oil de Vita \* \* \* Always Relieving"; (bottle) "Oil de Vita \* \* \* Never Fails"; (Vita-Pine Bathol, bottle) "Vita \* \* \* Bathol should be used at all times \* \* \* especially for nervous, weak and rundown conditions."

On November 20, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the products be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**25145. Misbranding of Pep Stock Medicine. U. S. v. 105 Packages of Pep Stock Medicine. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 36437. Sample no. 48453-B.)**

This case involved a drug preparation the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On October 1, 1935, the United States attorney for the Western District of South Carolina, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in

the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 105 packages of Pep Stock Medicine at Greenville, S. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 5, 1935, by the Pep Stock Medicine Co., Inc., from Stratham, Ga., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of sulphur (14.8 percent), Epsom salt, baking soda, charcoal, an iron compound, gentian, nux vomica, fenugreek, and yellow root (*Xanthorrhiza*).

The article was labeled in part: "Pep Stock Medicine is the only known poultry remedy that will Worm a chicken without individual dosing. \* \* \* Positively preventative of chicken diseases, destroys craw germs and keeps them fit and producing. \* \* \* Pep is a \* \* \* wormer, \* \* \* blood purifier, liver cleanser, and extensively used in extremely sick cases, giving quick relief to puny stock or poultry. \* \* \* Dairy Cows \* \* \* If cow is expected to bring calf, begin dosing three times a week Two Months before calf expected. Wait week after calf birth and give two doses a week for two or three weeks. This replaces the vitality lost to the calf which is so Urgently Needed at this particular time. Do this and you will Never lose a cow at calf birth. For Chills and Congestion \* \* \* according to the severity of the case. For Pneumonia \* \* \*. For Thumps or Hiccoughs \* \* \* according to the severity of the case \* \* \* until relieved. For Founder and Laminitis \* \* \*. For Pneumonia and Distemper in Dogs \* \* \*. For Garget in Cows \* \* \*. For Milk Fever in Cows \* \* \*. As a Between Heat Reviver"; (carton) "Specific Remedy \* \* \* For Colic, Colds, Distemper, Pneumonia, Coughs, Laminitis, Founder in horses, Milk Fever and Garget in Cows A great between heat reviver." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement on the bottle label, "Guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906", was misleading since it created the impression that the article had been examined and approved by the Government and that the Government guaranteed that it complied with the law, and for the further reason that the package failed to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained in the article.

On November 6, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture*.

**25146. Misbranding of Wood's Famous Specific Remedy. U. S. v. 18 Bottles of Wood's Famous Specific Remedy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 36472. Sample no. 42499-B.)**

This case involved a drug preparation which was represented to conform to the requirements of the Federal Food and Drugs Act, but which was misbranded because of unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims in the labeling and because of failure to declare the alcohol content.

On October 15, 1935, the United States attorney for the Southern 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 18 bottles of Wood's Famous Specific Remedy at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 25, 1935, by Chas. R. Wood & Sons, from Lowell, Mass., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of alcohol (33 percent), water, ammonia, and extracts of plant materials including atropine and strychnine.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements in the labeling, regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent: (Bottle) "Specific Remedy \* \* \* For Colic, Coughs, Colds, Distemper, Pneumonia, Founder, Laminitis in horses. Milk Fever & Garget in cows. \* \* \* For Coughs \* \* \* Brood Sows—Follow same directions as with Dairy Cows, except reduce dosage to one Teaspoonful at a dose per head. Wormy Pigs—After weaning, give one teaspoonful a day six consecutive days. Wait a week and if necessary, repeat. (Dose in slop.) Fattening Hogs—Dose one month before slaughter to eliminate worms, liver boils and to correct all stomach disorders. One Teaspoonful once a day for six days in slop at night feed. See how quickly they fatten by using Pep. Hog Cholera—We do not claim to cure it, but Pep will prevent it to a large extent. Leading Veterinarians use it as a tonic, wormer, and conditioner for Cholera Vaccination."