

cations of which such are symptoms; that it would be an effective remedy for reducing temperature, and for the prevention and treatment of the many serious diseases and complications of which high temperature is a symptom or accompaniment; would be effective to correct looseness of the bowels and disturbances of the digestive system; effective as an immediate restorative for horses suffering from exhaustion or overwork and for distressed and overtaxed racing horses; effective as a corrective in cases of refusal to eat and for the prevention and treatment of exhaustion, approaching colds, stomach disorders, and overexertion, of which refusal to eat is a symptom or accompaniment; effective as a remedy for restlessness, colicky pains, pawing, fretting, getting up and lying down, and diseases or ailments of which such are symptoms or accompaniments; effective as a preventive of illness in any animal, and to eliminate sickness and losses among livestock; effective as a tonic for the appetite in all animals; effective for the prevention or treatment of diseases likely to be of long standing and accompanied with rising temperature, such as pneumonia, effective for the prevention of colds, etc., among poultry and for the prevention and treatment of sickness or disease in individual cases; effective for the treatment of high temperature in horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs, abdominal pains in horses, cattle, and dogs, and looseness of the bowels in full-grown horses and cattle, calves and colts, and dogs; effective as a preventive of sickness, including colic, in racing horses; effective in keeping livestock free from disease during shipping; effective as a preventive, remedy, or cure for acute indigestion (wind colic), bloating, stomach staggers, grass staggers, inflammation of the lungs, pneumonia, pleurisy, bronchitis, inflammation of the bowels, distemper, and azoturia (black water) in horses; effective as a preventive, remedy, or cure for bloating, exhaustion, calving disorders, straining after calving, compaction, loss of cud, garget, and pneumonia in cattle; effective in treating sick hogs, as a corrective and restorative and as a tonic for the appetite, and in severe cases of pain, inflammation, and rising temperature; effective as a preventive, remedy, or cure for pain, colic, inflammation, rising temperature, coughs, chills, and looseness of the bowels in sheep and all other animals, as a restorative for exhaustion, and as a tonic for loss of appetite in sheep; effective as a preventive, remedy, or cure for colds, catarrh, and ordinary diseases in poultry; and for distemper and the more common diseases in dogs.

On December 30, 1936, and January 12, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26976. Misbranding of N-A No. 7, of N-A No. 7½, and of Vicine. U. S. v. 36 Bottles of N-A No. 7, 6 Bottles of N-A No. 7½, and 6 Bottles of Vicine. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 38417, 38418, 38419. Sample nos. 13541-C, 13542-C, 13543-C.)

The label of each of these articles bore false and fraudulent curative or therapeutic claims and the label of N-A No. 7 bore, in addition, a false and misleading representation regarding its germicidal property.

On October 17, 1936, the United States attorney for the Western District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 36 bottles of N-A No. 7, 6 bottles of N-A No. 7½, and 6 bottles of Vicine at Houston, Tex., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 26, 1936, by the N-A Co., from Laurel, Miss., and that they were misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of N-A No. 7 showed that it was essentially a solution of iron and magnesium sulphates, water, and small quantities of calcium, manganese, aluminum, and phosphate. Bacteriological test of the article showed that it was not a germicide when diluted with as little as an equal volume of water. The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements borne on the bottle labels, "Stops Blood—Kills Germs * * * For * * * indigestion, rheumatism, dysentery and kidneys—5 to 10 drops in glass of water three times daily. Acute indigestion, diarrhea and poison teaspoonful in glass of water. * * * Sore throat and tonsils dilute with water and gargle often. Fresh cuts, * * * itch * * * Old sores dilute with water and apply freely and often", falsely and fraudulently represented that it was capable of producing the effects claimed in said statements. The article was alleged to be misbranded further in that the statement, "Kills Germs * * * Dilute with

water and gargle often * * * Dilute with water and apply freely", was false and misleading in that it was not a germicide when diluted with as little as an equal volume of water.

Analysis of N-A No. 7½ showed that it consisted essentially of iron and magnesium sulphates, water, and small quantities of quinine, aluminum, phosphate, and chloride. The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements borne on the bottle labels, "Liver And Kidney Tonic A medicine for the Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys * * * A wonderful medicine for stomach trouble, * * * sour stomach, sick headache, chills, fever, ague, tired and run-down feeling, heartburn, sallow complexion, nervousness, malaria, loss of appetite, * * * A general reconstructive tonic for ills arising from impurities of the blood. * * * Continue taking tablespoonful doses before each meal until condition indicates that it is not needed", falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was capable of producing the effects claimed in said statements.

Analysis of the Vicine showed that it consisted essentially of iron and magnesium sulphates, water, and small quantities of calcium, manganese, aluminum, and phosphate. The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements borne on the bottle labels, "The Natural Poultry And Stock Remedy 'Increases Egg Production' Vicine is a natural preventative and curative for fowls and animals of all kinds. It assists and promotes the natural functions by supplying the mineral elements and salts that their bodies require. It destroys worms and germs that are largely the cause of disease. Gives quick and effective relief for diarrhea. * * * Fowls—For Cholera, Roup, Limber Neck, Diarrhea and Sleepy disease: * * * Animals—Acute colic and dysentery * * * For worms and tonic, tablespoonful in water daily for five days; * * * Fresh cuts, wounds, old sores, skin eruptions and to stop bleeding; * * * It stops bleeding and kills germs", falsely and fraudulently represented that it was capable of producing the effects claimed in said statements.

On February 3, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the products be destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26977. Misbranding of Runner's Combined Eczema Lotion and Remedy for The Skin and Scalp. U. S. v. 60 Bottles of Runner's Combined Eczema Lotion and Remedy for The Skin and Scalp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38462. Sample no. 18259-C.)

The bottle and carton labels of this article bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative or therapeutic effects.

On October 28, 1936, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 60 bottles of Runner's Combined Eczema Lotion and Remedy for The Skin and Scalp at Washington, Pa., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 29 and September 10 and 16, 1936, by the Earle Chemical Co., from Wheeling, W. Va., and that it was misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of the article showed that it consisted essentially of alcohol, glycerin, water, and boric acid, with small amounts of salicylic acid, methyl salicylate, and phenol.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, borne on the bottle and carton labels, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was capable of producing the effects claimed in said statements: (Bottle label and carton) "Eczema * * * Remedy For The Skin and Scalp * * * A treatment for the Relief of Certain Forms of Eczema, * * * Barber's Itch, Ring Worm, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pimples, * * * Ivy and Oak Poisoning, and Tends to Allay All Itching and Reduce Inflammation"; (bottle label only) "Directions: * * * other distressing symptoms. * * * One bottle of the Lotion should not be expected to relieve chronic or deep-seated cases, for several bottles may be required. Perseverance in the treatment is necessary in many cases of eczema. The Lotion should be continued for two weeks after the disorder is apparently removed."

On December 28, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*