

from Bridgeport, Conn., and that it was adulterated and misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said pharmacopoeia. Said article was alleged to be adulterated further in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, namely, "Each (gram) Contains U. S. P. X 1934 Revised * * * (95) Vit. D units."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement, "Superfine Poultry Cod Liver Oil * * * U. S. P. * * * Each (Gram) Contains U. S. P. X 1934 Revised * * * (95) Vit. D. Units", borne on the labels, was false and misleading in that it represented that the article was cod-liver oil U. S. P., each gram of which contained 95 vitamin D units; whereas in fact each gram of the article contained less than 95 U. S. P. units of vitamin D per gram.

On February 2, 1937, 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.*

26998. Misbranding of Rawleigh's All-Medicine Hog Mixture. U. S. v. 9 Pails and 23 Packages of Rawleigh's All-Medicine Hog Mixture. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 88987. Sample no. 81128-C.)

The labels of this article bore false and fraudulent curative or therapeutic claims.

On January 21, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 9 pails and 23 packages of Rawleigh's All-Medicine Hog Mixture at Denver, Colo., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce by the W. T. Rawleigh Co., from Freeport, Ill., on or about November 6, 1936, 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 sodium chloride, phosphate, thiosulphate, and bicarbonate, ferrous sulphate, sulphur, charcoal, and a small quantity of a laxative plant drug.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, borne on the labels of the pails and packages and contained in a booklet and in a circular enclosed in the pails and in the packages, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was capable of producing the effects claimed in such statements, in substance and effect as follows: That the article would be effective to stimulate the appetite and to tone up the digestive processes in conditions of impaired nutrition in hogs; that it would aid in fattening hogs, brood sows, shoats, and pigs; would stimulate sluggish liver and aid in overcoming intestinal indigestion, and prevent fermentation caused by fungi in the alimentary canal; would be effective in treating gastric intestinal bleeding, gastric ulcers, and catarrh of the stomach; would increase the flow of saliva, relieve flatulency, and promote digestion; would have a laxative effect upon the skin and the linings of the stomach; would act as a stimulant and destroy disease germs; would stimulate the appetite and increase solubility of food and relieve indigestion and accompanying flatulency; that the article possessed the property of absorbing gases, would purify the stomach and intestines, and prevent the growth of disease germs by depriving them of moisture; would relieve pain in the stomach and aid in the cure of fermentative dyspepsia and catarrh; would aid in fattening hogs; would supply elements the system of swine requires and would be effective as a tonic and alterative and stimulant; would assist in toning up the system and improving the appetite; would aid the processes of digestion, assimilation, and elimination; would promote greater strength, more vigorous functional activity and health, greater vitality, and natural power of resistance against disease; would be effective as a remedy or cure for loss of appetite, indigestion, and run-down condition; would be effective to maintain the appetite, to assist the animals to grow and fatten more quickly, to round out better, and to reach a condition that would bring higher market prices; would cause greater gains in bone, muscle, and feeding capacity; would aid in keeping the digestive tract alkaline and thereby prevent the growth of necrotic and other types of enter-

itis bacteria; would be effective as a tonic for horses, mules, cattle, and sheep; would be effective to fatten pigs, to stimulate the appetite, to keep the appetite good and the digestive organisms vigorous, to cause the animals to thrive, and to keep the pigs growing.

On February 4, 1937, the W. T. Rawleigh Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

26999. Misbranding of Dr. Gram's Grandmother Medicine. U. S. v. 38 Packages of Dr. Gram's Grandmother Medicine. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38937. Sample no. 28785-C.)

The packages of this preparation and an enclosed circular bore and contained false and fraudulent curative or therapeutic claims; and the circular also contained a misleading representation to the effect that the article was guaranteed by the United States Government.

On January 14, 1937, the United States attorney for the Western 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 38 packages of Dr. Gram's Grandmother Medicine at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 18 and October 9, 1936, by Gram's Medicine Co., from Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, 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 powdered plant material containing aloe, an emodin-bearing drug, and ginger.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, borne on the packages and contained in a circular enclosed therein, falsely and fraudulently represented that it would be effective for the treatment or relief of, or as a remedy for, all diseases of the blood, liver, kidneys, and stomach, for rheumatism, chills and fever, malaria, dyspepsia, sick or nervous headache, liver complaints, kidney complaints, neuralgia of the head or stomach, scrofula, billousness, costiveness, palpitation of the heart, erysipelas, and all syphilitic troubles; that it would be of benefit in the treatment of any disease of the lungs, throat or head, catarrh, asthma, diabetes, bronchitis, consumption, cancer, tumor, fits, spasms, heart disease, Bright's disease of the kidneys, hardening of the liver, or spinal complaint by putting the blood, liver, and stomach in order; that it would be effective as a blood purifier, alterative, tonic, and restorative; would cure disordered liver and would remove pain in the back in kidney complaints; and would relieve dyspepsia, loss of appetite, sour stomach, languid or sleepy feeling after meals, restlessness at night, and bad dreams.

The article was alleged to be misbranded further in that the statement contained in the circular enclosed in the packages, "Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906. Serial No. 3089", was misleading in that it represented that the article had been examined and approved by the Government of the United States and that such Government guaranteed that it complied with the law; whereas the Government had not examined, approved, nor guaranteed said article.

On February 8, 1937, 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.*

27000. Adulteration and misbranding of cinchophen tablets, nitroglycerin tablets, and Warren-Teed Tablets Eu-Phedital. U. S. v. The Warren-Teed Products Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$800. (F. & D. no 37047. Sample nos. 15468-B, 48586-B, 48587-B, 64378-B.)

The cinchophen tablets, the nitroglycerin tablets, and the Warren-Teed Tablets Eu-Phedital contained a smaller quantity of cinchophen, nitroglycerin, and ephedrine sulphate, respectively, than that stated on the labels.

On December 1, 1936, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Warren-Teed Products Co., a corporation, Columbus, Ohio, charging shipment by said corporation in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, from the State of Ohio on or about July 1, 1935, into the State of Georgia of a quantity of cinchophen tablets that were adulterated and misbranded, on or about August 31, 1935, into the State of Georgia of a quantity of nitroglycerin tablets that were adulterated and misbranded, and