

stomach troubles, disorders, and distress, acid stomach, sick stomach, distress after eating, gas and gas pains and bloating, digestive troubles and disturbances, indigestion, intestinal troubles and disturbances, liver trouble, constipation, loss and lack of appetite, bad breath, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, irritability, nervousness, skin troubles colds, loss of and deficient and diminished weight, goiter, toxic goiter, defective functioning of glands, blood and glandular ailments, loss and lack of strength, energy, and vitality, run-down constitution, worn-out nerves, anemia, female ailments and disorders, and abnormal and painful menstruation.

The Kayan was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, namely, (in an accompanying circular) "A granulated powder from the sap of an Asiatic tree—Kayan", in that the article was not a granulated powder from the sap of an Asiatic tree (Kayan) but consisted essentially of phenolphthalein, a synthetic coal-tar cathartic, a gum, sugar, and starch. Said article was alleged to be misbranded in that statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effect, contained in an accompanying circular, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was capable of producing the effects claimed, among others, in said statements in substance and effect as follows: That the article would be effective to relieve and cure constipation and to relieve and prevent the conditions incident thereto and symptomatic thereof, such as distension of the colon, intestinal fermentation, gas in the stomach, toxemia and auto-intoxication, headaches, stomach acid, and pains around the heart.

On February 1, 1937, no claimant having appeared, the court adjudged and decreed the articles to be condemned as misbranded, and ordered their destruction.

HARRY L. BROWN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

27140. Adulteration of Nowland's Direct Application Tincture of Iodine. U. S. v. The George H. Nowland Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$40. (F. & D. no. 38608. Sample nos. 68862-B, 69239-B.)

This product differed from the standard for tincture of iodine as prescribed in the United States Pharmacopoeia.

On February 25, 1937, 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 George H. Nowland Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, charging shipment by said corporation in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about November 19, 1935, and January 2 and February 5, 1936, of quantities of Nowland's Direct Application Tincture of Iodine that was adulterated.

The article in the consignments of November 19, 1935, and February 5, 1936, was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under and by 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 official at the time of investigation of the article, in that it contained not less than 12.87 grams of iodine and not less than 9.6 grams of potassium iodide per 100 cubic centimeters; whereas said pharmacopoeia provided that tincture of iodine should contain not more than 7.5 grams of iodine, and not more than 5.5 grams of potassium iodide per 100 cubic centimeters, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container.

The article in the consignment of January 2, 1936, was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under and by 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 official at the time of investigation of the article, in that it contained not more than 5.57 grams of iodine and not more than 4.04 grams of potassium iodide per 100 cubic centimeters; whereas said pharmacopoeia provided that tincture of iodine should contain not less than 6.5 grams of iodine and not less than 4.5 grams of potassium iodide per 100 cubic centimeters, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container.

On March 2, 1937, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant corporation and the court imposed a fine of \$40.

HARRY L. BROWN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.