

rheumatism, impure blood, diseases of a nervous and constitutional nature such as hysteria, fainting spells, loss of constitutional vigor, constant tired feeling, restlessness, impaired vision, nasal catarrh, pain in the back part of the brain and along the spinal cord, pimples and blotches, acute tenderness, pain in the region of the kidneys, frequent desire to urinate, suppressed and scanty urine, swelling of the limbs, difficulty in breathing, loss of memory, fever, ague and chills, premature old age and decay, female weakness, neurasthenia, nervous debility, nervous and sick headache, palpitation of the heart, falling fits, locomotor ataxia, dizziness, sinking spells, bed wetting, female complaints, irregularity, suppression and painful menstruation, and all complaints originating from a bad or impoverished blood supply, and effective to give new life to all parts of the system, and effective as a powerful aid in building up a strong constitution, to renew and build up the nervous system, to give vigor to tired and worn-out nerves, to strengthen the whole vital forces of life, and to supply the tissues with their proper foods, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On March 5, 1919, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

J. R. RIGGS, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

6767. Adulteration of balsam copaiba. U. S. * * * v. Hymes Bros. Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 9148. I. S. No. 2451-m.)

On December 13, 1918, 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 of the United States for said district an information against the Hymes Bros. Co., a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, on March 16, 1917, from the State of New York into the State of Georgia, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Balsam Copaiba," which was adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the product consisted in whole or in part of African copaiba, that the optical rotation of the volatile oil (100 mm. tube) was $+5^{\circ} 57'$, and that 50 per cent of the volatile oil boiled below 250°C .

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia which differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said Pharmacopœia, official at the time of investigation of the article, in that said Pharmacopœia provides that balsam copaiba should be derived from one or more South American species of copaiba, whereas, in truth and in fact, said drug was not derived from one or more South American species of copaiba, but was derived in whole or in part from African balsam; and in that the said Pharmacopœia provides that the volatile oil separated from balsam copaiba by distillation with steam does not boil below 250°C ., and shows an angle of rotation in a 100 mm. tube of not less than -7° at 25°C ., whereas the volatile oil separated from the article by distillation by steam did boil below 250°C ., and showed an angle of rotation in a 100 mm. tube of approximately $+6^{\circ}$ at 25°C ., and the strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof.

On December 24, 1918, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

J. R. RIGGS, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.