

16586. Adulteration and misbranding of Crane's laxative quinine cold tablets. U. S. v. 66 Boxes of Crane's Laxative Quinine Cold Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23503. I. S. No. 04605. S. No. 1681.)

On March 8, 1929, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 66 boxes of Crane's laxative quinine cold tablets, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Oshkosh, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Crane Medicine Co., Chicago, Ill., on or about January 23, 1929, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Wisconsin, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that each of the tablets contained acetanilide (0.8 grain), quinine and cinchonine salts, and a laxative plant drug.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, "Each tablet contains one grain acetanilide."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the carton, "Each tablet contains one grain acetanilide," was false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the package failed to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of acetanilide contained therein, since the declaration was incorrect. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statement regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article were false and fraudulent: (Carton) "For * * * LaGrippe * * * feverish condition;" (circular) "For checking and breaking up * * * LaGrippe * * * feverish condition."

On June 21, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

16587. Misbranding of Gasidal. U. S. v. 12 Bottles of Gasidal. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 23456. I. S. No. 05029. S. No. 1673.)

On February 21, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 12 bottles of Gasidal at Atchison, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Gasidal Co., from Kansas City, Mo., in December, 1928, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Kansas, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of sodium bicarbonate, magnesium carbonate, bismuth subnitrate, and starch, flavored with peppermint.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the therapeutic or curative effects of the article, appearing on the labels of the bottles, "An * * * digestant a positive relief for all forms of gastro-intestinal disturbances. A specifically useful treatment in gastro-intestinal disturbances due to gastric and duodenal ulcers, gall bladder disease, chronic appendicitis, ether anesthesia gastric neurosis, various types pelvic infections in women, nausea during pregnancy," were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On April 11, 1929, D. J. Sullivan, Kansas City, Mo., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of the decree, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$250, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or offered for sale in violation of the law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

16588. Adulteration of chloroform. U. S. v. 3825 Quarter-Pound Tins of Chloroform. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 16398. S. Nos. E-3959, E-3961.)

On June 20, 1922, the United States attorney for the Eastern 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 a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 3,825 quarter-pound tins of chloroform, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from Philadelphia, Pa., in various consignments, on or about January 5, 12, 13, 14, and 21, 1922, respectively, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

Analyses of samples of the article by this department showed that it was turbid, upon evaporation it left a foreign odor, and it contained impurities decomposable by sulphuric acid, and chlorinated decomposition products.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was 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.

On August 3, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

16589. Misbranding of 999 nerve tonic and Prescription 999. U. S. v. 23 Packages of 999 Nerve Tonic, et al. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 22731. I. S. Nos. 25118-x, 25119-x. S. No. 598.)

On May 3, 1928, the United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 23 packages of 999 nerve tonic and 8 packages of Prescription 999 at Oklahoma City, Okla., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the Combination Remedy Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., in part on or about August 22, 1927, and in part on or about October 24, 1927, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Oklahoma, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this department showed that the Prescription 999 consisted of gelatin capsules containing nutmeg, santal, and cubeb volatile oils, copaiba, and a fatty oil; and the 999 nerve tonic consisted of capsules containing zinc phosphide, calcium sulphate, and extracts of nux vomica and damiana.

It was alleged in the libel that the articles were misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said articles were false and fraudulent, since they contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Prescription 999, box label) "Recommended for kidney and bladder disorders. This Medicine is a combination of Oil, Sandalwood Oil, Cubebs, Copaiba and other valuable Vegetable Oils which are known to give the best results in treating the disease for which this medicine is intended * * * after all signs of the disease have disappeared;" (999 nerve tonic, box label) "Nerve Tonic. The Ingredients from which these capsules are compounded have been used and prescribed for years for rundown systems and nervous disorders;" (display carton) "999 Nerve Tonic Means Pep, Vim, Vigor. 999 Nerve Tonic is a high class remedy for anyone with that tired, rundown feeling. It is especially suited for those cases where the person doesn't have the pep they think they should have."

On November 14, 1928, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

16590. Misbranding of Goodwin's Cold Breakers. U. S. v. 17½ Dozen Packages of Goodwin's Cold Breakers. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23424. I. S. No. 03489. S. No. 1623.)

On February 25, 1929, the United States attorney for the Northern District of West Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 17½ dozen packages of Goodwin's Cold Breakers, remaining in the original packages at Wheeling, W. Va., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Senoret Chemical Co., from St. Louis, Mo., on or about December 24, 1928, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State