

for chills and malaria. It is good for the stomach, nerves and blood, and its general effect is to strengthen and vitalize the whole system and at the same time build up and restore the affected regions to their normal and healthy conditions. * * * It is * * * the best tonic * * * This tonic has relieved * * * old and chronic cases of chills and fever * * * invaluable * * * not only as a remedy for but as a preventive against sickness. General Builder Tonic * * * Takes away that tired feeling, aching bones, headaches and sleepless nights, and will bring the condition up to par. * * * prevent illness by taking a few frequent doses of this tonic. * * * serious illness can be intercepted by taking a few timely doses of the tonic, as it will tend to destroy any poison in the system. * * * Flu—LaGrippe * * * Dr. H. A. Armistead's Ague Tonic * * * stimulates the circulation and brings you back to normal. * * * Brings quick relief in cases of Flu and La Grippe. Chills and Malarial Fever * * * for chills and malarial fever * * * it quickly eradicates the malarial germ. * * * is readily absorbed into the system and can be retained during fever. * * * Perfectly harmless if taken in bigger doses, * * * For chills, dengue or swamp fever * * * according to the seriousness of your illness, and continue the use until the chills and fever are entirely broken up. After you have regained health * * * continue taking the tonic every day for two or three weeks * * * to entirely wipe out all traces of the disease," were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed, and in that the said statements were applied to the article knowingly and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity, so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to purchasers thereof and create in the minds of such purchasers the impression and belief that it was in whole or in part composed of or contained ingredients or medicinal agents effective in the treatment of disease or the prevention thereof.

On May 13, 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.*

16405. Misbranding of Swaim's panacea. U. S. v. 12 Dozen Bottles of Swaim's Panacea. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 22804. I. S. No. 20743-x. S. No. 842.)

On June 9, 1928, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, 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 dozen bottles of Swaim's panacea at San Juan, P. R., alleging that the article had been shipped by A. S. Wilson (Inc.), New York, N. Y., on or about May 12, 1928, from the State of New York into Porto Rico, and was being sold and offered for sale in Porto Rico by J. M. Blanco (Inc.), San Juan, P. R., 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 extracts of plant drugs, a trace of iodides, sugar, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Wrapper, Spanish) "A medicine known for over 100 years for use in diseases of the blood. * * * As * * * blood purifier. In public use since 1820 for the treatment of diseases of the blood. Also as * * * blood purifier;" (circular, Spanish) "Swaim's Panacea. Useful as * * * blood purifier. Swaim's Panacea has challenged the test of almost a century, a test so severe that it showed up its true character, its use, its abuse and faults. No medicine without merit can stand what can be said about Swaim's Panacea—that it has gone through every test successfully. * * * We have many testimonials, many of them so astonishing, that many a time it is difficult to believe their sincerity. Anywhere where an investigation has been made, we have found that the testimonial was written in good faith, and what seems to be extravagant praises of the writer is only the sign of the great enthusiasts, profound gratitude and high esteem felt for the medicine, by the use of which alleviation has been assured."

On October 16, 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.*

16406. Misbranding of Broncil. U. S. v. 70 Bottles of Broncil. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23542. I. S. No. 03069. S. No. 1778.)

On March 22, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, 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 70 bottles of Broncil, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Stamford, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Modern Products Co., from Rochester, N. Y., on or about November 6, 1928, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut, 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 ammonium chloride, menthol, tolu balsam, oil of eucalyptus, extracts of plant drugs including wild cherry, tartar emetic, sugar, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, (bottle) "Broncil For Coughs * * * Bronchitis, Hoarseness And All Bronchial Diseases," (carton) "Broncil For Coughs * * * Bronchitis, Hoarseness and Bronchial Diseases," were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed, and in that the said statements were applied to the article knowingly and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity, so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to purchasers thereof and create in the minds of such purchasers the impression and belief that it was in whole or in part composed of or contained ingredients or medicinal agents effective in the diseases and conditions named therein.

On May 24, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation 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.*

16407. Adulteration and misbranding of Merle's cod liver oil tablets. U. S. v. 5 Dozen Packages of Merle's Cod Liver Oil Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23699. I. S. No. 02769. S. No. 1949.)

On May 10, 1929, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, 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 5 dozen packages of Merle's cod liver oil tablets at Clarion, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Devore Mfg. Co., from Columbus, Ohio, on or about February 6, 1929, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Pennsylvania, 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 it contained metallic iron, zinc compounds, phosphides, berberine, strychnine, and a small amount of fish oil.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under the following standard of strength, "Tablets Cod Liver Oil" and "Cod Liver Oil by Extractives," whereas the strength of the article fell below such professed standard.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the carton, "Compound Gaduol Tonic Tablets Cod Liver Oil" and "Cod Liver Oil by Extractives," were false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement "Valuable in the treatment of malnutrition, anemia, rickets, atony," borne on the label, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article were false and fraudulent in that the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On June 15, 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.*