

and transported from the State of Texas into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis by this department showed that the article was a hydroalcoholic solution of sugars, glycerin, acetic acid, saponin-like glucoside, and resin-bearing plant extractives.

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: (bottle label, English) "The Life Saver \* \* \* For Tuberculosis, Asthma, Colds, Coughs and all Lung Troubles;" (bottle label, Spanish translated) "The Life Saver \* \* \* for the lungs of anemic Persons who are lacking in flesh and blood \* \* \* for Tuberculosis, Asthma, Coughs, Hoarseness and Catarrh of the Chest, Lungs and Stomach. \* \* \* the more one takes the more effective and rapid will be the results;" (carton, English) "The Life Saver \* \* \* for Tuberculosis, Asthma, Colds, Coughs, La Grippe, Hoarseness, Pneumonia and all Lung Troubles;" (carton, Spanish translated) "The Life Saver \* \* \* for combating Tuberculosis, Asthma, Colds, Coughs, Grippe, Pneumonia, 'Oguillo' and hoarseness and of great value for weak or affected Lungs and the respiratory organs, \* \* \* many persons who have been cured with 'Life Saver';" (pink circular, English) "for Tuberculosis, Asthma, Colds, Coughs, Catarrh and the best tonic for the Stomach, Blood, Nerve and Lung Troubles;" (pink circular, Spanish translated) "The Life Saver \* \* \* for Tuberculosis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds of Long Standing, Catarrh of the Chest, Stomach or Intestines and the best Tonic for the Blood, Stomach, Nerves and Lungs;" (circular, "Lista De Especificos," Spanish, translated) "The Life Saver For Colds of long standing, Pneumonia and Catarrh in the Chest \* \* \* for the lungs, nerves and blood;" (circular, "Testimonios De Gracitud," Spanish, translated) "I had been suffering with a cold for a long time and had found no medicine that helped me until I tried 'Life Saver' \* \* \* I \* \* \* suffered with two terrible diseases, asthma and catarrh, for a period of 50 years. I have taken only 2 bottles of the tonic 'Life Saver' and have received more benefit from it than with all the others I have tried. I consulted a great many doctors and used their medicines to no purpose until one of them told me that it was phthisis. I then commenced to use 'Life Saver,' the tonic which has relieved my suffering \* \* \* I have been using with success the tonic 'Life Saver' for a serious cold."

On April 14, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, a decree of the court was entered, adjudging the product misbranded and ordering that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**15066. Misbranding of Protecto spray. U. S. v. 9 Cases of Protecto Spray. Default decree of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 21747. S. No. W-2113.)**

On or about March 22, 1927, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, 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 9 cases of Protecto spray, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Salol Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill., on or about February 25, 1927, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis by this department showed that the article consisted essentially of a solution in glycerin of phenol, salicylic acid, boric acid, and a trace of volatile oil.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded, in that the following statements regarding the curative or 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: (bottle label) "Protecto Spray Antiseptic Germicide \* \* \* Destroys Germ Life Healing \* \* \* Indicated in the Treatment and Prevention of Female Diseases \* \* \* For Leucorrhoea or Whites One to two teaspoonfuls to quart of warm water After Child-Birth Two teaspoonfuls to a quart hot water For Other Offensive or Infectious Discharges One to two teaspoonfuls to quart of hot water daily To Allay Inflammations, Destroy Disease Germs and as a Preventative One

1 spoonful to quart of warm water \* \* \* has a \* \* \* healing action \* \* it preserves the natural secretion."

On April 14, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, a decree of the court was entered, adjudging the product misbranded and ordering that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**067. Misbranding of Amargo De Agave. U. S. v. 36 Dozen Bottles of Amargo De Agave. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21715. I. S. No. 14520-x. S. No. E-6015.)**

On or about March 19, 1927, 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 36 dozen bottles of Amargo De Agave, in possession of the Regional Medicine Co., Anasco, P. R., alleging that the article was being sold and offered for sale in the Territory of Porto Rico, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis by this department showed that the product was a hydroalcoholic solution containing iodide of potash and plant drugs, including sarsaparilla. Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (carton and bottle labels, Spanish translation) "Syphilis, Herpes, Ulcers, Rheumatism And Other Infections And Impurities Of The Blood. Depurative And Reconstitutive;" (English portion) "For Syphilis, Herpes, Ulcers, Rheumatism And Diseases Of The Blood;" (circular, Spanish, translated) "A Depurative \* \* \* gives good results for diseases of the blood \* \* \* for the treatment of the blood \* \* \* results \* \* \* in cases where mercury has failed \* \* \* used \* \* \* in cases of Syphilis, Herpes, Ulcers, Pimples, Skin affections, Sores, Hemorrhoids, Eczema, Itching, Inflammations and pains in the bones and head In Rheumatism, articular and muscular pains, its action is beneficial and its results not like other preparations in which the relief is only momentaneous. For Asthma, it gives good results, it clears the respiratory tract and ensures a steady relief \* \* \* In cases of syphilis and ulcers \* \* \* In cases of rickets and scrofula in children."

On April 2, 1927, R. Arrillaga, Anasco, P. R., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it not be sold or otherwise disposed of without first having been properly sealed as required by law.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**068. Adulteration and misbranding of prickly ash bark. U. S. v. 7 Bales of Prickly Ash Bark. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21362. I. S. No. 14172-x. S. No. C-5255.)**

On November 3, 1926, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, 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 7 bales of prickly ash bark, remaining in the original broken packages at Peoria, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by R. T. Greer & Co., from Marion, Va., on or about July 27, 1926, and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "S O P Ash Bk."

Analysis by this department showed that the article was the stem bark of *Alia spinosa* L., not *Xanthoxylum Clava-Herculis* L., southern prickly ash bark.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was sold under a name recognized in the National Formulary and differed from the standard of strength, quality, or purity of the official article. Adulteration was also alleged for the further reason that its strength and purity fell below the prescribed standard or quality under which it was sold.