* * * An efficient remedy for LaGrippe, Coughs * * * Neuralgia * * * Bronchitis * * * will * * * arouse the liver and stimulate the system so as to overcome the infection;" (circular) "These tablets * * * will relieve LaGrippe, Coughs, * * * Neuralgia, Acute Catarrh or Bronchitis. * * * These tablets will arouse the liver and stimulate the system, so as to overcome and expel the infection. The best results will be obtained * * * Take * * * until the cough is relieved * * * after the cough is relieved."

On February 7, 1930, 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.*

17207. Misbranding of Norma. U. S. v. 7 Dozen Bottles, et al., of Norma. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 22201, 22398. I. S. No. 20412-x. S. Nos. 245, 443.)

On November 26, 1927, and January 31, 1928, respectively, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of the district aforesaid, holding a District Court, libels praying seizure and condemnation of two lots, consisting of 7 dozen bottles and 2½ dozen bottles of Norma at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article was being sold and offered for sale in the original unbroken packages by the Peoples Drug Stores, Washington, in the District of Columbia, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs acts as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of a soluble phosphate, glycerin, and water, with a small amount of plant extractive material and red coloring matter.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle label on 7 dozen bottles) "Blood Mechanism Regulator. Indicated in cases of discomfort caused by high blood pressure; deficient nerve nutrition, etc.;" (circular accompanying said 7 dozen bottles) "The function of Norma is to aid the nature in its efforts to rehabilitate itself and thus relieve the many sufferers from the distressing and unpleasant symptoms which usually accompany disturbances of human blood mechanism and manifest themselves in so-called high blood pressure. So-called 'High Blood Pressure' is not a disease. It is a symptom of an abnormal condition. Sometimes it is one of the manifestations of Bright's disease—then again it may be a result of mental worry or strain and then again it may be just the consequence of unhygienic living and occurring usually in over and improper feeding and insufficient physical exercise;" (bottle label on 2½ dozen bottles) "A Vaso Motor dilator. The action of Norma is to relieve the strain on the arteries and blood vessels."

On February 13, 1930, and March 27, 1930, respectively, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17208. Misbranding of X-Po. U. S. v. 66 Bottles of X-Po. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24514. I. S. No. 033656. S. No. 2795.)

On February 6, 1930, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, 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 bottles of X-Po, remaining in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the X-Po Co., from Decatur, Ill., on or about December 30, 1929, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

The article was contained in cartons, each carton containing one bottle of X-Po, and an envelope containing X-Po tablets.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this department showed that the liquid article consisted essentially of a phenol, chloroform, alcohol, sugar, and water; and that the tablets contained acetanilide and acetylsalicylic acid.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (X–Po, bottle label) "X–Po * * * a powerful antiseptic to the lungs, bronchi and throat. It is * * * healing to the membranes of the lungs and bronchial tubes, giving wonderful results in bronchitis, coughs, pneumonia, whooping cough, asthma, and sore throat. * * * Dose * * * For Sore Throat;" (carton) "X–Po For Coughs, Influenza, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Pneumonia, Sore Throat * * * Stops All Coughs * * * Stops Your Cough;" (X–Po tablets, white envelope) " For * * * Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Acute Rheumatism, Sore Throat, * * * Earache, Toothache, Monthly Pains. Stops Any Pain."

On March 24, 1930, 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.*

17209. Misbranding of Red Cross chill and fever tonic. U. S. v. 10 Dozen Bottles of Red Cross Chill and Fever Tonic. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23627. I. S. No. 02390. S. No. 1855.)

Examination of a sample of the drug product known as Red Cross chill and fever tonic by this department showed that the labels bore claims for its curative properties in certain ailments for which quinine sulphate is customarily prescribed, and that the product contained insufficient quinine sulphate to cure such ailments when taken according to the directions printed on the label, namely: "Two teaspoonfuls in water every three hours until it acts well, then three times a day." The labels also bore further curative and therapeutic claims for its effectiveness that were not justified by the composition of the article.

On April 17, 1929, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Georgia, 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 10 dozen bottles of Red Cross chill and fever tonic, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Valdosta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Cash Bros. Drug Co. (Inc.), Jacksonville, Fla., on February 6, 1929, and transported from the State of Florida into the State of Georgia, 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 quinine sulphate (6.57 grains per fluid ounce), ferric chloride, magnesium sulphate, and a small amount of hydrochloric acid.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statements on the bottle label, to wit, "Chill and Fever Tonic for Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, Intermittent Fever and all Malarial Diseases * * * Colds and La Grippe," 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.

On September 18, 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.*

17210. Misbranding of Vinder diabetic wine. U. S. v. 11 Bottles of Vinder Diabetic Wine. Default decree of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 24346. I. S. No. 021407. S. No. 2604.)

On December 13, 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 11 bottles of Vinder diabetic wine, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Zarol Medical Research (Inc.), from New Haven, Conn., on or about September 28, 1929, and transported from the State of Connecticut into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.