

circular showing picture of head and passages leading to nose, mouth, and throat) "70% of all diseases where they will attack." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing on the carton and bottle labels and in the accompanying circular were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle label) "Sore Throat and Unhealthy Conditions of the Mouth, Gums, Throat and Nose. * * * Sore Throat is nature's warning of approaching sickness, and many cases of serious illness can be avoided by using Boracetine at the first symptom. * * * Tonsillitis * * * Catarrh * * * Canker * * * For eczema * * * and all unhealthy conditions of the skin or scalp, * * * Spongy and Bleeding Gums * * * Ulcers, Infections; (carton) "Effective for Sore Throat and Unhealthy Conditions of the Mouth, Gums, Throat and Nose * * * Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, Infections, * * * Catarrh, Bleeding Gums * * * Eczema * * * Canker Sores;" (circular) "Typhoid Diphtheria Pneumonia Pyorrhoea 'Flu' Bacteria Sinusitis * * * One of the most dreaded diseases is Pyorrhoea, which rarely ever occurs in a healthy mouth. In the treatment of this disease Boracetine is a valuable adjunct and possesses remarkable curative properties. Trench Mouth has become more and more prevalent since the World War. This affliction can be controlled by the use of Boracetine as one of its base ingredients is the best recognized remedy for this disease. * * * Boracetine heals all inflammations, thus eliminating the discomforts of a sore, irritated mouth, canker sores—in fact, every semblance of mouth discomfort. Boracetine, as well as allaying all mouth discomforts, is equally as effective in the treatment of the throat. It is a known fact that the throat of the average individual is sore, irritated or inflamed at all times. The use of Boracetine will keep the throat in condition."

On September 9, 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.*

17783. Misbranding of Alvita tablets. U. S. v. 130 Cartons of Alvita Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25131. I. S. No. 7571. S. No. 3389.)

Samples of a drug product labeled as Alvita tablets having been found to bear in the labeling certain claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, the herein-described interstate shipment of a quantity of the article.

On September 15, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 130 cartons of Alvita tablets at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the California Alfalfa Products Co., from Lamanda Park, Calif., July 29, 1930, and had been transported from the State of California into the State of Illinois, 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 the tablets contained an extract of plant material, traces of sassafras and celery oils, and starch, coated with calcium carbonate and colored brown.

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, borne on the accompanying display card and circular, were false and fraudulent 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 and create in the minds of such purchasers the impression and belief that it was effective as a remedy for the diseases, ailments, and afflictions mentioned therein: (Display card) "For all Kidney, Bladder and Prostatic Trouble. To be used in the treatment of Kidney, Liver and Bladder Ailments, Prostate Gland trouble, Rheumatism, and a general Tonic for a run down condition;" (circular) "Alvita Rejuvenating Tablets for Bladder Irritation, Irregular Bladder Action, and a General Tonic. Alvita Tablets is not only for the bladder and kidneys, but is a concentrated food tonic for your whole system in general. I believe you can bank on these tablets to give results. * * * What The Treatment Consists Of: The Alvita tablets act not only on the bladder, but assist the function of the kidneys, and your system in general. Experience has proven that the

normal working of these organs is very essential in correcting bodily ailments, therefore since Alvita Tablets was designed to act on those organs, it should be far reaching in its beneficial effects on the entire system. The object all the way through is not only to relieve the existing local condition, but as far as possible, relieve systemic causes of the trouble. Our experience has proven that the average case requires about thirty to sixty days before they show any noticeable results, although a number of cases have reported results in a much shorter time."

On November 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.*

17784. Misbranding of Romineck's diuretic pills. U. S. v. 11½ Dozen Boxes of Romineck's Diuretic Pills. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25134. I. S. No. 3505. S. No. 3390.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, labeled as Romineck's diuretic pills, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey.

On September 11, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11½ dozen boxes of Romineck's diuretic pills, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Port Norris, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by Hance Bros. & White (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., on or about July 7, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New Jersey, 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 including glycyrrhiza, uva ursi, and buchu, and juniper oil coated with sugar and colored green.

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, appearing on the bottle label and wrapper, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle label) "For the Kidneys A * * * Remedy for Kidney and Bladder Troubles * * * for Pain in Back, Lumbago;" (wrapper) "For the Kidneys * * * Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Lumbago and Back Pains."

On October 29, 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.*

17785. Adulteration and misbranding of Monroe's Formula Number 7. U. S. v. 40 Cases of Monroe's Formula Number 7. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24934. I. S. No. 6076. S. No. 3266.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Monroe's Formula Number 7, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the article contained only a minute amount of hydrastin, while the label declared that a large amount of hydrastis was contained therein, and that the said labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio.

On July 31, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 40 cases of Monroe's Formula Number 7 at Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Dow Drug Co., from Pittsburgh, Pa., on or about July 2, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Ohio, 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 consisted essentially of iron and ammonium citrate, sodium benzoate, potassium iodide, extracts of plant drugs including a very small proportion of hydrastis, glycerin, and water.