

as Catarrhal conditions of the nose and throat, Tonsillitis, Prickly Heat, Hives, Sunburn, Eczema, * * * Pruritis Vulva, Pruritis Anii and Internal Hemorrhoids. * * * Pruritis * * * Internal Hemorrhoids * * * Reducing Temperature * * * Useful in Typhoid Pneumonia, Scarlet Fever, Chicken Pox, Measles, etc. Gastric and Intestinal Irrigation * * * Cystitis * * * Leucorrhœa—This affection consists of a whitish, yellowish, or greenish mucus discharge from the Vagina. * * * Treatment.”

On May 22, 1931, 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.*

18548. Misbranding of Jarabe Magnetico Antireumatico. U. S. v. 2 Dozen Bottles of Jarabe Magnetico Antireumatico. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26192. I. S. No. 5758. S. No. 4511.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Jarabe Magnetico Antireumatico, from the shipment herein described having shown that the bottle and carton labels bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the district of Porto Rico.

On or about April 20, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the district court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two dozen bottles of Jarabe Magnetico Antireumatico at Lares, P. R., alleging that the article was in possession of the Central Sales Agency Co., Lares, P. R., and was being sold and offered for sale in Porto Rico, 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 salicylate, potassium iodide, extracts of plant drugs, alcohol (20 per cent by volume), sugar, and water.

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 and carton labels, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Translation) “Antirheumatic Syrup Magnetic. * * * Valuable preparation for the treatment of inflammatory, muscular and articular rheumatism, gout, lumbago, sciatica, arthritis, and all manifestations of acute or chronic rheumatism * * * The Antirheumatic Magnetic Syrup is used for the treatment of inflammatory, muscular and articular rheumatism.”

On May 8, 1931, 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.*

18549. Misbranding of Chinese medicine. U. S. v. 80 Bottles of Chinese Medicine. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26176. I. S. No. 12400. S. No. 4485.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Chinese medicine, from the shipment herein described having shown that the package label bore a statement representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the western district of Washington.

On April 3, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the district court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 80 bottles of Chinese medicine, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Jai Ting Co., San Francisco, Calif., on or about March 10, 1931, and had been transported from the State of California into the State of Washington, 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 a laxative drug, sugar, alcohol (29 per cent), and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement on the package, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, “For Kidney and Bladder Trouble,” was false and fraudulent.