windpuffs and a bog spavin of two years' standing, and it was a very bad case. Her hocks and fetlocks were enlarged to about twice their normal size. When she worked on the farm half a day, next day she could hardly walk. I tried several medicines, but they failed. I used a can of Reducine and with one course I cured her of all lameness and the enlargements are completely absorbed. Since using Reducine I have worked her constantly in the field and have worked her some on the roads besides, and she never has shown any sign of lameness. I am more than glad I found Reducine. This same mare became sick the latter part of May with what they called here "poison glands." The glands in her throat swelled to great size. Many horses have died with this disease within the last year, and I do not know of any other case, except my mare, that has recovered, all others having died that contracted the disease in this vicinity. I treated my mare with Reducine and she began to improve after two days. At the end of about fifteen days the swelling had entirely disappeared and the mare is entirely well and sound. Enclosed find money order for $4.25 for which send me another can by prepaid express, as I wish to have some on hand at all times. * * * I have been a user of Reducine on live stock for a great many years, and I am going to ask you rather an intimate question and see if you can help me. I have myself, for the last four years, had a very mean cough, apparently not the result of a cold, as my physician tells me, a little thickening of the membrane deep down in my throat. He tells me that practically nothing can be done except to spray it from time to time which I find does not give me permanent relief. I have a feeling that Reducine applied to my throat, would be a material benefit at least and would like to try it but before doing so, I thought I would write you and see if you can give me some advice on the subject. Is there any diluted form which would be good for human beings instead of the strong form for live stock? * * * I have been using your Reducine for some time with great results. I used it on a horse that was kicked with a never-slip shoe. It let the joint water out. I doctored with a V. S. for about two months without results. I got a can of Reducine and the first application dried it up at once and it healed perfectly. I notice in your booklet where Reducine has been used for goitre. Have you any special instructions for using Reducine on goitre? I have a friend who had had a goitre for about 24 years, I would like to get relief for her.' "

On November 18, 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.*

18951. Misbranding of Dr. Hobson's whooping cough syrup. U. S. v. 6 Dozen Bottles of Dr. Hobson's Whooping Cough Syrup. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26978. I. S. No. 38404. S. No. 5164.)

Examination of Dr. Hobson's whooping cough syrup from the shipment herein described having shown that the carton label and the accompanying circular contained statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which, in fact, it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Puerto Rico.

On September 28, 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 six dozen bottles of the said Dr. Hobson's whooping cough syrup at Aguadilla, P. R., alleging that on or about April 1, 1931, the article had been shipped by Wm. R. Warner & Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., to Aguadilla, P. R., that it was being sold and offered for sale in Puerto Rico by Jose Ferrari (Farmacia y Drogueria Font), of Aguadilla, P. R., and that it was misbranded 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, tar, extracts of plant drugs including aromatic drugs, 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 carton label and in the circular, together with similar statements in foreign languages appearing in the said circular, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton) "Whooping Cough Syrup * * * Strength Health Happiness * * * For the Relief and Treatment of Whooping Cough;" (circular) "Whooping-Cough Syrup * * * For the treatment

of Whooping-Cough * * * Whooping-Cough, which results from a specific infection, is characterized by a severe convulsive cough which ends in a whoop. * * * Dr. Hobson's Whooping-Cough Syrup combines several effective expectorants. It is pleasant to the taste and is taken by children without protest. Administer Dr. Hobson's Whooping-cough Syrup according to directions to relieve the tickling sensation in the throat and to aid in the expulsion of the mucus. Repeat the required dose every hour if needed that its effect may be continuous."

On November 28, 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.*

18952. Misbranding of Gliperol. U. S. v. 24 Bottles of Gliperol. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26935. I. S. No. 38406. S. No. 5141.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Gliperol, from the shipment herein described having shown that the circular accompanying the article contained statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which, in fact, it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Puerto Rico.

On September 9, 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 24 bottles of the said Gliperol at Aguadilla, P. R., alleging that the article was in possession of Jose Ferrari, Aguadilla, P. R., and was being sold and offered for sale in Puerto Rico, and that it was misbranded 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, calcium, sodium, and potassium hypophosphites, menthol, traces of chloroform and a terpene, wild-cherry extract, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the circular accompanying the article, regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "Griperol Against Cough, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Catarrh, dry or fluid, recent or chronic. Griperol is of great medicinal value. At the same time that it successfully combats the Bronchio-Pulmonary affections, it restores the Organism."

On October 16, 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.*

18953. Misbranding of Tabonucol Pectoratol. U. S. v. 24 Bottles of Tabonucol Pectoratol. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26923. I. S. No. 38402. S. No. 5114.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Tabonucol Pectoratol, from the shipment herein described having shown that the bottle label and an accompanying circular contained statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which, in fact, it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Puerto Rico.

On Sepember 5, 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 24 bottles of Tabonucol Pectoratol at Aguadilla, P. R., alleging that the article was in possession of Jose Ferrari, Aguadilla, P. R., and was being sold and offered for sale in Puerto 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 codeine, guaiacol, eucalyptol, plant extractives, sugar, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that certain statements appearing in Spanish on the bottle label and in the circular, of which the following is a translation, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no