

Rheumatic and similar pains. Rheumatic Pains Robene should be applied freely and rubbed in thoroly for Rheumatic and similar pains. * * * Lumbago When * * * congestion settles in muscles much pain is caused. Massage with Robene for relief. * * * Painful Bunions For painful bunions * * * Swollen Feet * * * Burning, swollen feet and puffed ankles;" (bottle label) "Rheumatic Pains * * * Etc. * * * Lumbago * * * pain killer * * * for any kind of ache, pain, * * * quickly relieves the above and many other complaints. * * * quickly limbers up sore * * * joints. * * * rub Robene in thoroly for all deep seated aches and pains. * * * Swollen Feet * * * Bunions * * * For quick * * * and lasting relief from the above any other foot discomforts or diseases;" (circular) "Aching Joints Robene should be rubbed and massaged thoroly into aching, painful and throbbing joints. By rubbing Robene you create a penetrating heat that goes right in and relief is generally experienced in just a few minutes after Robene is applied. * * * Painful Bunions Robene is not intended to remove or cure Bunions * * * but you will experience a decided lessening of pain if you will apply Robene freely to the afflicted parts. * * * In cases of diseased foot * * * Continued use will generally restore your feet to a healthy condition. * * * Swollen Feet Swollen * * * feet * * * By soaking the feet in hot water once or twice a day and dashing on Robene freely you will experience wonderful relief. * * * Do Not Rub for Foot Trouble, etc. * * * To Relieve Aches, Pains. * * * Etc. * * * Lumbago, Lumbago * * * that have settled in the muscles are generally one form of congestion. These congestions are generally relieved promptly by having these congested parts massaged thoroly with Robene. In some cases repeated treatments are necessary * * * Rheumatic Pains When the joints ache and throb and your muscles are sore and full of pain or when your nerves are all shot because every movement of your body is torture, Robene should be applied freely and thoroly rubbed in. This creates a penetrating heat that quickly relieves these and similar pains. * * * seems to go right into the seat of pain; therefore for all deep-seated pain Robene should be rubbed in. However, in all foot affections * * * etc., Robene should be applied freely and allowed to soak in without rubbing."

On April 9, 1932, the E. I. Runner Co. (Inc.), Wheeling, W. Va., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of the decree, 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 and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$166.88, conditioned that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the provisions of the Federal food and drugs act and all other laws.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19879. Adulteration and misbranding of tincture of aconite. U. S. v. Three 4-ounce Bottles of Tincture Aconite Root. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 27800. I. S. No. 39503. S. No. 5898.)

The product involved in this action was represented to be of pharmacopoeial standard, and was found upon analysis to possess a potency of less than one-fourth of that required by the United States Pharmacopoeia for tincture of aconite.

On February 29, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a District Court, a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three 4-ounce bottles of tincture of aconite, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Standard Pharmaceutical Corporation, from Baltimore, Md., on or about February 9, 1932, and had been transported from the State of Maryland into the District of Columbia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, "Tincture Aconite Root (Tinctura Aconiti) U. S. P.," and differed from the standard of strength as determined by the test laid down in the said pharmacopoeia, since its potency was less than one-fourth of that required.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Tincture Aconite Root (Tinctura Aconiti) U. S. P.," was false and misleading, since the said statement represented that the article was of pharmacopoeial standard, whereas it was not.

On September 19, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19880. Adulteration and misbranding of Raysol water. U. S. v. 13 Gross Bottles of Raysol Water. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 28251. I. S. No. 43359. S. No. 6126.)

This action involved the shipment of a quantity of mineral water, which upon examination was found to contain radium in an amount approximately one hundred and fifty times that declared on the label.

On April 27, 1932, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 13 gross bottles of Raysol water, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Kenmore, N. Y., consigned by Raysol (Inc.), Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 8, 1932, from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Kenmore, N. Y., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Carton and main bottle) "Raysol nature treated, science discovered this natural Mineral Water;" (small bottle) "Analysis * * * Radium content one times ten to minus eleventh power grams per litre."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, since the statement of the radium content on the label was incorrect.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the bottle label, "Radium content one times ten to minus eleventh power grams per litre," was false and misleading.

On August 29, 1932, 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.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19881. Adulteration and misbranding of Strasska's Original tooth paste. U. S. v. 23 Dozen Packages of Strasska's Original Tooth Paste. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 28282. I. S. No. 23109. S. No. 6155.)

This action involved the interstate shipment of a quantity of tooth paste, the labels of which bore unwarranted antiseptic and germicidal claims. Examination further showed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On May 6, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 23 dozen packages of the said Strasska's Original tooth paste, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 31, 1932, by the Strasska Laboratories, from San Francisco, Calif., to Portland, Oreg., 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 calcium carbonate, silica, soap, and small proportions of salicylic acid, glycerin, and flavoring material. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was not antiseptic when used as directed.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely: (Carton) "Highly Antiseptic Takes the place of a mouth wash—The penetrating pungent antiseptic foam makes the use of a mouth wash unnecessary. It's clean odor and taste is an indication of its germicidal qualities;" (circular) "Its clean taste and odor indicates its germicidal qualities."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the above-quoted statements appearing on the carton and in the circular, were false and misleading, since the article was not antiseptic and germicidal. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement "Good for Tender Gums," appearing on the