

remaining in the original unbroken packages at Providence, R.I., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 24, 1932, by the Gold Bond Sterilizing Powder Co., Fairhaven, Mass., to Providence, R.I., 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 of boric acid (3 percent), small proportions of menthol, thymol, and methyl salicylate and talc, perfumed with aromatics. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was not antiseptic.

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, "Antiseptic Toilet Powder."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements appearing in the labeling were false and misleading: (Can) "Antiseptic Toilet Powder, Guaranteed by Gold Bond Sterilizing Powder Co. under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, Serial No. 25132"; (circular) "Promotes * * * sterilizing of the human skin * * * it performs the seemingly impossible and renders the skin free from bacteria. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: (Can) "For * * * Hives, Eczema, Bed Sores, Chicken Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Pimples."

On January 13, 1933, 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.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20386. Misbranding of Sal-Va-Sena. U.S. v. 62 Bottles of Sal-Va-Sena. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 29013. Sample no. 26223-A.)

Examination of the drug preparation, Sal-Va-Sena, disclosed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed on the bottle and carton labels.

On October 8, 1932, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, 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 62 bottles of the said Sal-Va-Sena, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 17, 1932, by the Millin Drug Co., Memphis, Tenn., to New Orleans, La., 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 Epsom salt (21 grams per 100 milliliters), iron chloride, extracts of plant drugs including laxative drugs, citric acid, benzoic acid, alcohol (4.2 percent by volume), and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the labeling, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: (Carton and bottle label) "Salvasena is beyond question the greatest of all remedies for Billiousness, * * * and a General Run-down Condition, and should always be kept on hand by every family as many cases of serious illness can be prevented by its timely use. * * * Directions for Taking * * * For * * * Biliousness, La Grippe, Etc."; (bottle label only) "Your Health depends on your Liver, Kidneys and Blood. If you are sick, treat these organs and in the majority of cases you will eradicate the cause. Salvasena is an excellent * * * Blood Purifier."

On December 12, 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.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20387. Misbranding of Rice's remedy. U.S. v. 63 Bottles of Rice's Remedy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 29585. Sample no. 16083-A.)

Examination of the drug preparation, Rice's remedy, disclosed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed on the bottle label and in a circular shipped with the article.

On December 6, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, 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 63 bottles of the said Rice's remedy, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Hartford, Conn., alleging that article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 21, 1932, by the Rice Colic Remedy Co., from Springfield, Mass., to Hartford, Conn., 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 volatile oils including peppermint oil (3.2 percent), ether, extracts of plant drugs, including nux vomica, alcohol (83.9 percent), and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the labeling bore false and fraudulent statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects in all kinds of stomach and bowel troubles, pains, aches, throat troubles, nauseated sick stomach, chills, toothache, fainting spells, gases near the heart called "heart attack", any spasmodic action in muscles of stomach and throat, cording of muscles of any part of body, internal inflammation, building up before and after operations, helping to digest food by "stimulation force action", gastric troubles, sore throat, cold in body, any bad feelings from gases or inflammation, sustaining, giving pep and animation, acute sudden attacks and consequences, septic sore throat, heart attack (gases), intestinal grip, giving strength, weak heart, neuralgia in muscles of heart, convulsions, worms, chills, "tummie" ache, nervous people, gall stones, hemorrhages, coma, dysentery, drunkenness, earache, sore mouth, canker, paralysis, acid stomach, poison in stomach, internal inflammation, pains in chest, body, and stomach, bite of scorpion, bleeding piles, and severe pain.

On January 30, 1933, 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.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20388. Adulteration of ground fenugreek and aloe. U.S. v. 21 Bags of Ground Fenugreek and 9 Cases of Aloe. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 29294, 29295. Sample nos. 20469-A, 20470-A.)

These actions involved a lot of imported fenugreek, which upon analysis, produced an excessive amount of ash, indicating the presence of inorganic foreign material, and of a lot of imported aloe which failed to conform to the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia, in that it yielded more ash and contained more moisture than the maximum specified by the pharmacopoeia, and in that it did not yield a nearly clear solution in alcohol as required by the pharmacopoeia.

On November 14, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 21 bags of ground fenugreek and 9 cases of aloe, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Weehawken, N.J. It was alleged in the libels that the ground fenugreek had been imported from Marseilles, France, on or about December 1, 1931; that the aloe had been imported from Hamburg, Germany, on or about May 21, 1931; that both products had been imported by McIlvaine Bros., of Philadelphia, Pa.; that they had been subsequently transported from Philadelphia, Pa., to Weehawken, N.J.; and that they were adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the ground fenugreek was alleged for the reason that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, since it contained foreign inorganic matter. Adulteration of the aloe was alleged for the reason that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in the said pharmacopoeia.

On December 13, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*