

Physicians qualified to judge such a preparation have repeatedly emphasized the effectiveness, and the harmlessness of Dormalgin. Dormalgin vanishes, so to speak, with the pain, leaving no after effects. When Dormalgin has finished its appointed work it is completely split up. Comparatively speaking, it is burned up in the body and for this reason leaves no disagreeable after effects, such as, benumbed head, lassitude, fatigue or drowsiness. Nothing could be more convincing than the following extracts from medical papers emanating from well-known hospitals, such as, the Second University Medical Clinic of the Charité-Hospital, and the Elizabeth-Diakonissen-Hospital in Berlin, and other scientific papers published by authorities in the medical and dental profession. From the Second Medical University Clinic of the Charité-Hospital, Berlin (Director: Dr. Kraus) Clinical Experiences with a New Analgesic, Dormalgin, by Professor Dr. Erich Leschke, *Klinische Wochenschrift* vol. 22/1926. 'It is an effective and non-poisonous analgesic free from cumulative, concurrent and after effects. It is completely split up in the human organism. It is indicated for all painful diseases. We have never observed disturbing, detrimental concurrent effects. There is, furthermore, no danger of habit-forming tendencies as is the case with alkaloids containing analgesics.' Dormalgin, an analgesic Free from After Effects by Dr. Paul Basigkow, Berlin. *Fortschritte der Therapie* 1926. 'Observations from my own practice have shown it to agree with the patients, even in large doses.' * * * Dormalgin * * * has the advantage of being free from hypnotic, concurrent or after effects.' Dormalgin, a New Analgesic by Dr. Kottke, Berlin-Biesdorf, *Praktischer Arzt* 1926. 'I have carried out several experiments on my own person, and I have been able to completely substantiate the harmlessness of this preparation.' Dormalgin, by Dr. Jakob, Berlin, *Medizinische Klinik*, 1926. * * * not in one single case did Dormalgin produce the slightest detrimental effect on heart and kidneys, even when administered in large doses.' Dormalgin is a scientific development of the J. D. Riedel Company, Berlin, Germany. This concern, which enjoys an international reputation as a manufacturer of the highest grade pharmaceuticals, was founded in 1814, and has developed in the course of the past century a pharmaceutical laboratory world-famous for its products. For a number of years this institution has devoted its research to the development of an effective and harmless analgesic (preparation to relieve pain). There are many preparations now on the market designed to relieve pain, but many of these are ineffective and many of those which will result in relieving pain are actually harmful. They contain narcotics, other dangerous habit-forming drugs, or ingredients which affect the heart and kidneys. And even preparations with Salicylic-acid as a base, such as Aspirin, are not easily tolerated by a large group of people. Dormalgin contains no habitforming or harmful drugs."

On June 22, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30783. Adulteration and misbranding of oil of sandalwood. U. S. v. Eight Drums of Oil of Sandalwood East Indian USP (and one other seizure action against the same product). Decrees of condemnation. Portion of product released under bond for relabeling; remainder destroyed. (F. & D. Nos. 42898, 43271. Sample Nos. 21518-D, 24355-D.)

This product was labeled to indicate that it was oil of santal of pharmacopoeial standard, whereas it did not have the characteristic odor of oil of santal and it contained added terpeneol.

On June 7 and August 15, 1938, the United States attorneys for the Eastern District of Michigan and the Southern District of West Virginia, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in their respective district courts libels praying seizure and condemnation of eight drums of oil of sandalwood at Detroit, Mich., and 4½ pounds of oil of sandalwood at Huntington, W. Va.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 28, 1937, and May 4, 1938, by Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., from New York, N. Y.; charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration was alleged in that the purity of the article fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, namely, "Oil Sandalwood East Indian USP," since it was not the volatile oil distilled with steam from dried heartwood of *Santalum album* Linné; it had not the characteristic odor of oil of santal (sandalwood oil); and it contained terpeneol.

Misbranding was alleged in that the statement on the label, "Oil Sandalwood East Indian USP," was false and misleading since it caused the purchaser to believe that the article was sandalwood oil; whereas it did not meet the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia for sandalwood oil, since it contained terpineol. A portion of the article was alleged to be misbranded further in that it was offered for sale and sold under the name of another article.

On October 17, 1938, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., having filed an answer in the action instituted at Detroit, Mich., admitting the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be relabeled "Oil of Sandalwood and Terpineol. For technical use only."

On October 18, 1938, no claim having been entered in the remaining action, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30784. Adulteration and misbranding of cod-liver oil. U. S. v. Six Drums of Non Destearinated Cod Liver Oil. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for relabeling. (F. & D. No. 45453. Sample No. 41823-D.)

This product contained approximately three-fourths the amount of vitamin D it was represented to contain.

On June 6, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of six drums of cod-liver oil at Lansdale, Pa.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 30, 1938, by Wm. J. Wardall, trustee for McKesson & Robbins, Inc., from New York, N. Y.; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was labeled in part "160 D." The invoice covering the sale bore the statement "Poultry C L O 160 Vit D 1000 Vit A Per Gram."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, namely, the statement on the label "160 D," and the representation in the invoice to the effect that it contained 160 units of vitamin D per gram, since it did not contain 160 A.O.A.C. chick units of vitamin D per gram, but did contain a less amount.

Misbranding was alleged in that the statement "160 D," borne on the label, was false and misleading, since it represented that the article contained 160 A.O.A.C. chick units of vitamin D per gram; whereas it contained a smaller amount.

On June 26, 1939, McKesson & Robbins, Inc., by Wm. J. Wardall, trustee, having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be relabeled under the supervision of this Department.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30785. Misbranding of Vino San Lazaro and Remedio San Lazaro. U. S. v. 2,275 Cartons of Vino San Lazaro and 1,184 Cartons of Remedio San Lazaro. Consent decrees of condemnation. Products released under bond for relabeling. (F. & D. Nos. 44183, 44184. Sample Nos. 5136-D, 11962-D.)

The labeling of these products bore statements, designs, and devices regarding their curative and therapeutic effects which were false and fraudulent.

On September 17, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of Puerto Rico, acting upon a report by the Department of Health of Puerto Rico, filed in the district court two libels praying seizure and condemnation of 2,275 cartons of Vino San Lazaro and 1,184 cartons of Remedio San Lazaro at Santurce, P. R.; alleging that the articles were in possession of West Indies Patent Medicine Co.; and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of Vino San Lazaro showed that it was an aromatic, dark brown water solution containing about 30 percent of sugar, about 14 percent of alcohol, about 1 percent of a phosphate or other phosphorus compound, about 1 percent of protein material, about 0.5 percent of lecithin, and minute traces of copper and manganese possibly as constituents of liver extract. Analysis of a sample of Remedio San Lazaro showed that it was a dark brown sugar sirup containing about 4 percent of salicylate of soda, together with traces of an iodide and of an alkaloidal drug (possibly colchicum), a small amount of cascara, and flavoring material (possibly including sarsaparilla).