

Co., from Orangeburg, N. Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of acetanilid (2.7 grains per tablet), salicylates, sodium bicarbonate, and starch.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements in the labeling regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent: (Carton) "Salacetin Bell is used with good results in febrile, painful and uric acid conditions generally; acute and chronic rheumatic and neuralgic conditions; fermentative conditions of the digestive tract; inflammatory conditions of the respiratory tract; * * * etc."; (circular) "* * * gives * * * more lasting relief especially in rheumatic, neuralgic and arthritic conditions, dysmenorrhea."

On March 28, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

28692. Misbranding of laxative cold and grippe tablets. U. S. v. 69 Packages of Laxative Cold and Grippe Tablets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 41437. Sample No. 71763-C.)

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims.

On January 17, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 69 packages of laxative cold and grippe tablets at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 25, 1937, by the Ormont Drug & Chemical Co., Inc., from Long Island City, N. Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of acetanilid (1 grain per tablet), quinine, monobromated camphor, a laxative plant drug, and chocolate coating.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements on the label, regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent: "Grippe * * * A Quick Relief for * * * La Grippe, * * * and Feverish conditions."

On March 16, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

28693. Misbranding of Tricasco. U. S. v. 30 Bottles of Tricasco. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 41520. Sample No. 49918-C.)

This product was misbranded because of false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims in the labeling. It was misbranded further because it was represented to consist of roots, barks, and leaves; whereas it consisted in part of other substances.

On January 25, 1938, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 30 bottles of Tricasco at Pontiac, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 4, 1937, by Tricasco Laboratories from Chicago, Ill., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted of a dark brown liquid containing chiefly sugar, water, licorice, an emodin-bearing drug, and small amounts of sodium iodide.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the carton, "Prepared from the extracts obtained of roots, barks, and leaves," was false and misleading in view of its composition since it contained sodium iodide. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the following statements on the carton, regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent: "This prescription is recognized and recommended for its High Medicinal Value by Leading Physicians for the treatment of a Run-down Condition and Various other Ailments Detrimental to Health. A System Cleanser and Tonic for Every Member of the Family. * * * for the elimination of impurities and acids in your body which cause so many diseases. * * * Take Tricasco Prescription to bring back resistance to disease which every normal body inherently possesses. * * * Nature's laws are perfect if only we obey them, but disease follows disobedience."

Go straight to nature for the cure, to the forest, the field and the meadow. Curative mysteries are hidden there, many of which are contained in this prescription."

On March 30, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

28694. Misbranding of French Pessaire Womb Supporter. U. S. v. 67 Packages of French Pessaire Womb Supporter (and 2 similar seizure actions). Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 41773, 41830, 41831. Sample Nos. 2562-D, 2563-D, 3025-D, 8366-D.)

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent curative or therapeutic claims and other misrepresentations.

On February 21, March 2, and March 3, 1938, the United States attorneys for the Northern District of California, the Northern District of Illinois, and the Western District of Missouri, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in their respective district courts 3 libels praying seizure and condemnation of 246 packages of French Pessaire Womb Supporters in various lots at San Francisco, Calif.; Chicago, Ill.; and Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 29, 1937, and January 4 and 24, and February 4, 1938, by Robert J. Pierce, Inc., from New York, N. Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements in the labeling were false and misleading since the article was not what it was represented to be: (Carton) "Womb Supporter * * *"; (circular) "Womb Supporter * * * The French Womb Supporter is constructed on a common sense principle, and strictly in accordance with the anatomy of the female organization * * * is not injurious in any way, * * * no apprehension of its going too far or doing the slightest harm need be felt."

It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the following statements in the circular regarding its curative or therapeutic effects were false and fraudulent: "A Blessing To Womankind * * * It affords a convenient and prompt means of cure to those afflicted with prolapsus (falling of the womb), leucorrhoea (whites), and in the ready cure of the ulceration of the mouth and neck of the womb, so commonly the living torment of delicate women. In treatment of cancer of the womb, it is a most admirable instrument. The ordinary treatment of female diseases by injections is uncertain, slow, tedious, disgusting and expensive. In the use of local medication, by the means of the Womb Supporter, the cure is directly applied to the seat of the disease, and can be retained any length of time with ease, comfort and success. By this valuable means, old chronic female affections, seldom curable by former modes of treatment, now yield readily."

On March 17, April 21, and May 24, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

28695. Misbranding of hydrogen peroxide. U. S. v. 132, 51, and 122 Bottles of Hydrogen Peroxide. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 41464. Sample Nos. 55257-C, 55298-C.)

This product was misbranded because it contained acetanilid in excess of the amount declared; its label falsely indicated that it conformed to the tests laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia for hydrogen peroxide, and it was short of the declared volume.

On January 18, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of Rhode Island, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 305 bottles of hydrogen peroxide at Providence, R. I., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 15, 1937, from Boston, Mass., by General Oil & Drug Co., Inc., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label, "U. S. P. * * * Hydrogen Peroxide * * * with 3/16 grain acetanilide to fluid ounce," was false and misleading when applied to an article that contained more than 3/16 grain of acetanilid per each fluid ounce; in that the statement on the label, "* * * U. S. P. * * * Hydrogen Peroxide," was false and misleading in that the article was not solution of hydrogen perox-