

tis Tablets C. C. T. which were misbranded. The articles were labeled severally in part, as follows: (Bottle) "No. 795 Wine Cod Liver Oil Extract \* \* \* Manufactured by Direct Sales Co., Inc. Buffalo, N. Y."; (bottle) "Tablets Strychnine Sulphate C. T. 1/30 Grain"; (bottle) "No. 251 500 Tablets Grip C. T."; (bottle) "No. 492 1000 Hypodermic Tablets Nitro-Glycerine 1/100 grain"; (bottle) "No. 46 1000 Tablets Anti-Asthmatic (Hare)"; (bottle) "No. 478 5000 Tablets Rhinitis C. C. T."

Misbranding of the Wine Cod Liver Oil Extract was charged under the allegation that the bottle label bore the statements, "Wine Cod Liver Oil Extract" and "Each Fluid ounce represents: Cod Liver Oil 120 m.", and that the said statements were false and misleading in that the article was not wine of cod-liver-oil extract, in that each fluid ounce thereof did not represent 120 minims of cod-liver oil, and in that the said article contained no vitamin D, an essential constituent of cod-liver oil.

Misbranding of the strychnine sulphate tablets was charged under the allegation that the bottle label bore the statement, to wit, "Tablets Strychnine Sulphate \* \* \* 1/30 Grain", and that the said statement was false and misleading in that each of said tablets did not contain 1/30 grain of strychnine sulphate, but did contain a less amount.

Misbranding of the Grip Tablets C. T. was charged under the allegation that the label bore the statement, to wit, "Tablets \* \* \* Sodium Salicylate 3 gr.", and that the said statement was false and misleading in that each of said tablets did not contain 3 grains of sodium salicylate, but did contain a less amount.

Misbranding of the nitroglycerin tablets was charged under the allegation that the bottle label bore the statement, to wit, "Tablets Nitro-Glycerine 1/100 grain", and that said statement was false and misleading in that each of said tablets did not contain one one-hundredth of a grain of nitroglycerin, but did contain a less amount.

Misbranding of the antiasthmatic tablets was charged under the allegation that the bottle label bore the statement, "Tablets \* \* \* Nitro-glycerine 1/200 gr.", and that the said statement was false and misleading in that each of said tablets did not contain one two-hundredth of a grain of nitroglycerin, but did contain a less amount.

Misbranding of the Rhinitis Tablets C. C. T. was charged under the allegation that the bottle label bore the statement, "Tablets Rhinitis \* \* \* Quinine Sulphate 1-2 gr.", and that the said statement was false and misleading in that the said article was not rhinitis tablets and each of said tablets did not contain one-half grain of quinine sulphate, but did contain a less amount.

On March 12, 1936, a plea of nolo contendere having been entered, a fine of \$500 was imposed.

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

**25809. Misbranding of East India Injection, Cholérine, and Bloodzone. U. S. v. 44 Bottles, 42 Bottles, and 285 Bottles of East India Injection, Cholérine, and Bloodzone, respectively. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 28027, 28028, 28029. I. S. nos. 41947, 41948, 41949.)**

False and fraudulent and therapeutic claims were made for these articles.

On April 20, 1932, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 44 bottles, 42 bottles, and 285 bottles of East India Injection, Cholérine, and Bloodzone, respectively, at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on December 7, 1931, and March 29, 1932, by the East India Medicine Co., from St. Louis, Mo., to Chicago, Ill., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The articles were labeled in part, respectively: (Bottle) "East India Injection, A Venereal Medicine \* \* \* It exercises a decidedly soothing and healing effect"; (bottle) "Cholérine \* \* \* Gives prompt relief in Diarrhea, Cramp-Colic, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint \* \* \* caused by digestive trouble, \* \* \* checks running of the bowels and helps the restoration of normal conditions"; (bottle) "Bloodzone \* \* \* A Tonic and Blood Medicine \* \* \* for improving the quality of the blood."

Analysis showed that the East India Injection consisted essentially of a solution of berberine (0.35 percent), in water; that the Cholérine consisted of camphor (0.07 percent), capsicum extract, licorice extract, alcohol, sugar, and water; and that the Bloodzone consisted of extracts of plant drugs including licorice, sugar, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the articles was charged in that the bottle labels bore statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the articles; that the statements represented that the articles were composed of or contained ingredients or medicinal agents or combinations effective, among other things, as remedies for the diseases, ailments, and afflictions mentioned upon the bottle labels; and that the said statements were false and fraudulent.

On May 19, 1936, no claimant having appeared, a default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction was entered.

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

**25810. Misbranding of Kavatone and Kavatone Soft Mass Pills. U. S. v. Gray's Medicine Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$5. (F. & D. no. 28150. I. S. nos. 52317, 53106, 53107.)**

False and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims were made for these articles, and the package of one of them was without a statement of the quantity of its alcoholic content.

On March 24, 1933, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Gray's Medicine Co., a corporation, South Bend, Ind., alleging shipments by it in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about January 19, 1932, and on or about February 24, 1932, from South Bend, Ind., to Grand Rapids, Mich., and to Chicago, Ill., respectively, of quantities of Kavatone and Kavatone Soft Mass Pills which were misbranded. The articles were labeled in part: (Bottle) "Kavatone A Splendid Medicine of Proven Merit \* \* \* Contains 3¾% by volume Isopropyl Alcohol \* \* \* Gray's Medicine Co. South Bend, Ind."; (package) "Kavatone Soft Mass Pills \* \* \* Gray's Medicine Company Makers of Kavatone Tonic South Bend, Indiana."

Analyses showed that the Kavatone consisted essentially of potassium iodide (0.44 gram per 100 cc), extracts of plant drugs including a laxative drug, small proportions of volatile oils including anise oil and methyl salicylate, isopropyl alcohol (3.7 percent by volume), glycerin, and water; and that the Kavatone Soft Mass Pills consisted essentially of plant drugs including a laxative drug.

Misbranding of Kavatone was charged (a) in that the labels of the bottles and cartons bore statements that were false and fraudulent representations that the article was effective, among other things, as a splendid medicine of proven merit in the promotion of general health; effective as Nature's own restorative; effective as a builder of strength; effective as a splendid system purifier; effective to give energy and to aid digestion; and effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for rheumatism, stomach, kidney, liver, and impure blood; (b) in that the article contained alcohol and that the label and the carton failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion thereof in the article.

Misbranding of Kavatone Soft Mass Pills was charged in that the labels of the package and a circular enclosed in the package bore statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, and that the said statements were false and fraudulent representations that the article was effective, among other things, to purify the inner system; and efficient as the natural and most effective stimulant to the bile-producing activity of the liver; effective to promote drainage of the gall bladder and bile passages; effective to stimulate and to tone up the liver so that it would produce and deliver into the intestinal tract the correct quantity and quality of bile; effective when used in connection with the Kavatone treatment to produce best results; and effective when used in connection with Kavatone to establish regularity of bowel movement.

On October 29, 1935, a plea of guilty having been entered, a fine of \$5 was imposed.

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

**25811. Misbranding of Ray-X Water. U. S. v. 11 Cases of Ray-X Water. Decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction entered upon abatement of the claim of the Ray-X Water Corporation through cancellation of its corporate charter. (F. & D. no. 30064. Sample nos. 36609-A, 36612-A.)**

The name of this article erroneously implied that it was radioactive; and unwarranted therapeutic and curative claims were made for the article.

On April 8, 1933, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel, and on April 21, 1933, an amended libel praying seizure and condem-