

**26498. Misbranding of Kadiok. U. S. v. 100 Bottles of Kadiok. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 37536. Sample no. 67692-B.)**

This case involved an interstate shipment of Kadiok which contained alcohol in a proportion less than that represented on the label, and a circular accompanying the article contained false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative or therapeutic effect.

On April 17, 1936, the United States attorney for the Northern District of West Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 106 bottles of Kadiok at Wheeling, W. Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 22, 1935, by the Dee Lure Medicine Co., from Columbus, Ohio, and that it was misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Analysis of the article showed that it consisted essentially of water, alcohol, and extracts of plant drugs including laxative plant drugs.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that a statement "Alcohol 15%", borne on the label, was false and misleading since the article contained only 7.5 percent of alcohol. The article was alleged to be misbranded further in that statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of the article, contained in an accompanying circular, "Kadiok In giving you Kadiok, all of these facts have been taken into consideration resulting in the development of a pure vegetable compound, made to assist Nature in helping your system back to normal and keeping it there without the use of harmful drugs. \* \* \* They are all known to assist Nature in purifying the blood, increasing the flow of bile from the liver, exciting the gastric juices which aid in the digestion of food, acting as an appetite stimulator, and rids the body of poisons through proper elimination", falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was capable of producing the effects claimed.

On May 29, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**26499. Misbranding of "Four Leaf Clovers." U. S. v. 35 Packages of "Four Leaf Clovers." Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 37537. Sample no. 60696-B.)**

This case involved an interstate shipment of a quantity of an article, labeled "Four Leaf Clovers", the label and package of which and an accompanying circular, bore and contained false and misleading representations as to its antiseptic properties, and the accompanying circular contained false and fraudulent representations as to the curative or therapeutic effects of the article.

On April 7, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 35 packages of an article, labeled "Four Leaf Clovers", at Denver, Colo., consigned by the Pilgrim Co., Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 7, 1934, and January 13, 1936, from Chicago, Ill., and that it was misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of the article showed that it consisted essentially of boric acid, borax, starch, and a pink coloring matter; and bacteriological examination of the article showed that it was not antiseptic in the dilution recommended for use.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements were false and misleading since the article was not an antiseptic when used as directed: (Bottle label) "Vaginal Antiseptic"; (carton) "Vaginal Antiseptic"; (accompanying circular) "In the field of antiseptics, Four Leaf Clovers is a product of modern scientific progress \* \* \* Prophylactic Sterilizer Germ Life, with which Four Leaf Clovers come in contact, is effectually destroyed. For perfect vaginal antiseptics, insert one tablet, slowly, well up into the vaginal tract. Hold first in warm water ten seconds, which will hasten the dissolution. This takes about two minutes. The antiseptic effect will last about one hour."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements, contained in the circular accompanying the package, falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was capable of producing the curative or therapeutic effects claimed: "\* \* \* health \* \* \* a prophylactic \* \* \* to reach all parts that may be harboring bacteria \* \* \* eliminating the possibility