

22973. Misbranding of Hart's Swedish Asthma and Hay Fever Medicine. U. S. v. 11 Packages, et al., of Hart's Swedish Asthma and Hay Fever Medicine. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 32591, 32592. Sample nos. 68022-A, 68023-A, 68026-A.)

These cases involved various lots of a drug preparation, the labels of which bore unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims. The label on one of the lots represented that the article contained alcohol, whereas it contained no alcohol.

On April 23 and April 25, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 164 packages of Hart's Swedish Asthma and Hay Fever Medicine at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, in various shipments, on or about August 24, 1933, January 18 and March 28, 1934, by Hart's Medicine Co., from Buffalo, N. Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of potassium iodide, approximately (12 grams per 100 milliliters), a bitter drug, glycerin, and water, colored pink.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements on the wrapper, bottle label, and in the circular, regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a preventative, treatment, and cure for asthma, hay fever, bronchial trouble, and bad cough, and that it could be administered indefinitely to the weakest stomach without causing any disturbance. Misbranding of one lot was alleged for the further reason that the statement on the bottle label and wrapper, "Pure Grain Alcohol, 4 per cent", was false and misleading, since the article contained no alcohol.

On June 4, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

22974. Misbranding of Katro-Lek. U. S. v. 14 Bottles and 14 Bottles of Katro-Lek. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 32597. Sample nos. 67664-A, 67665-A.)

This case involved a drug preparation that was labeled with unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On April 26, 1934, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 28 bottles of Katro-Lek at Scranton, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about February 19, 1934, by the W. Wojtasinski Drug Co., from Boston, Mass., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of small proportions of iron and ammonium, extracts of plant drugs including a laxative drug, beef extract, a sugar, and water. It had an acid reaction.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements on the carton and in the circular falsely and fraudulently represented that it was a stomach remedy, and was effective in the treatment of stomach trouble, gastritis, dyspepsia, indigestion, stomach catarrh, headache, nervousness, chronic constipation, and pains and dizziness in the head; effective in increasing red blood corpuscles; effective in restoring health and strength in run-down conditions; effective as a body food; and effective in regulating the digestive organs and in giving tone to the body.

On June 30, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

22975. Misbranding of Raz-Mah. U. S. v. 64 Packages, et al., of Raz-Mah. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 32602. Sample nos. 64254-A, 64255-A, 64256-A.)

This case involved a drug preparation, the labeling of which bore unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On April 28, 1934, 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 sixty-four 35-cent packages, two-hundred and two \$1 packages, and three \$5 packages of Raz-Mah at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate