

two tablespoonfuls with grain three times per day. Helps tone up the system, helps give new life and a glossy coat of hair. For Epizootic, Indigestion, Liver Trouble, Cough, Influenza, Hide Bound, Blood Out Of Order, Etc. \* \* \* will promote better health for mare and colt. Two tablespoonfuls twice or three times per day will help invigorate stallions and help produce stronger foals. \* \* \* will help increase the quantity of milk. If diseased, give two or three tablespoonfuls three times per day. \* \* \* Helps prevent disease, helps save time and feed in preparing for market, and helps produce a better quality of beef. \* \* \* Helps prevent disease, thus allowing growth even during winter. Try one box for that unthrifty colt. \* \* \* Helps give health and rapid growth. \* \* \* Helps keep the animal in good health, a condition necessary for a profitable production of lamb, mutton or wool. If diseased, use three times per day. For Fattening Hogs. \* \* \* For rapid fattening of hogs \* \* \* Suckling sows will raise more and stronger pigs by giving them a tablespoonful two or three times a day. \* \* \* This will keep them healthy and promote rapid growth. \* \* \* This invigorates the entire system, keeps them healthy, sharpens the appetite and increases the growth. \* \* \* It will produce a marvelous change as it possesses superior methods in toning up the system, purifying the blood and aiding digestion. Worms In Hogs. Hogs cannot be expected to fatten if their digestive organs and intestines are crowded with worms. \* \* \* An over-production of worms in the hog's system places it in a weakened condition and an easy target for any of the numerous swine diseases. Worms should be destroyed and removed quickly"; (poultry tonic) "Helps Prevent Sickness In Poultry And Helps In A Larger Production Of Eggs \* \* \* To Help Prevent Disease In Poultry \* \* \* This will help regulate the blood, liver and digestive organs, and also has a stimulating action on the egg-producing organs of the hen. To Help Make Hens Lay And To Help Increase The Production Of Eggs \* \* \* For Chicken Cholera.—As a preventive measure \* \* \* To Help Promote Growth For Young Chicks. \* \* \* This will help prevent disease and help to quickly prepare them for market. It will help develop strong bone, muscle, abundant plumage and a large fowl. \* \* \* It will help invigorate the system and help promote good health. \* \* \* The special purpose of International Medicinal Poultry Feed Tonic is to help produce good health. It helps purify the blood, helps stimulate the appetite and helps for a strong, active body. If in good health, the organs of the hen are more vigorous thus inviting a larger production of eggs. With proper care and food you can increase the supply of eggs in the winter when prices are high. One Extra Egg In Two Months will Pay the Cost of Using this Tonic."

On February 26, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments were entered ordering that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

**21991. Misbranding of White Pine Tar Comp. Cough Syrup. U. S. v. 213 Bottles of White Pine Tar Comp. Cough Syrup. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31821. Sample no. 51566-A.)**

Examination of the drug preparation involved in this case disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling. The description of the article as White Pine Tar Comp. Cough Syrup was misleading in view of its composition, analysis showing that it contained medicinal ingredients other than those derived from tar and white pine. Analysis further showed that the article contained less chloroform and alcohol than was declared on the label.

On January 11, 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 213 bottles of White Pine Tar Comp. Cough Syrup at Scranton, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 14, 1931, by the National Pharmaceutical Co., from New York, N.Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of tar, extracts of plant drugs, including wild cherry, chloro-

form (0.74 minim per fluidounce), alcohol (2.9 percent by volume), glycerin, sugar, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the name of the article, "White Pine Tar Comp. Cough Syrup", was false and misleading, since it contained medicinal ingredients other than tar and material extracted from white pine. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement on the bottle label, "Chloroform 3 Min. per fluid ounce \* \* \* Alcohol 6%", was false and misleading, since the article contained materially less alcohol and chloroform than was declared. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: (Carton) "For relief of Coughs \* \* \* Hoarseness and inflamed condition of the air passages"; (bottle) "For Coughs \* \* \* Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Affections. Dose Adults, teaspoonful every 2 hrs. until relieved. Children, one-half teaspoonful or less, according to age."

On January 30, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

**21992. Misbranding of Yob-I-Ana. U. S. v. 166 Dozen Packages of Yob-I-Ana. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31638. Sample no. 56274-A.)**

Examination of the drug product, Yob-I-Ana, disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed on the carton label and in the leaflets and circular shipped with the article.

On December 4, 1933, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 166 dozen packages of Yob-I-Ana at Dallas, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 17, 1933, by Crooks Terminal Warehouse, from Chicago, Ill., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Prepared by The Dulce Laboratory, Dallas, Texas."

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of petrolatum, small proportions of volatile oils, such as citronella oil and peppermint oil, and a rubifacient, such as red pepper extract.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the labeling contained statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, particularly regarding its efficacy as a remedy for conditions of sexual impotency in adult males, which were false and fraudulent.

On January 8, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

**21993. Misbranding of Breeden's Rheumatic Compound and Breeden's Blood Medicine. U. S. v. 41 Bottles of Breeden's Rheumatic Compound and 23 Bottles of Breeden's Blood Medicine. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31632, 31633. Sample nos. 56260-A, 56261-A.)**

Examination of the drug products involved in this case disclosed that they contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling. The Blood Medicine contained alcohol and failed to bear an informative declaration of the quantity of such alcohol.

On November 29, 1933, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 41 bottles of Breeden's Rheumatic Compound and 23 bottles of Breeden's Blood Medicine at Dallas, Tex., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 9, 1933, by L. Wilson, from Los Angeles, Calif., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The articles were labeled in part: "Manufactured by Breeden Drug Company, Inc., Memphis, Tennessee."