Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of compounds of calcium, sodium, potassium, hypophosphites, small proportions of iron and manganese compounds and quinine, sugar, alcohol (13.3 percent by volume), and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that statements appearing in the labeling (carton, bottle label, and circular) contained false and fraudulent statements regarding its usefulness as a treatment for "nerves, lack of pep, tired feeling, memory lag, difficult concentration, anemia, under nourishment, brainfag, mental and physical exhaustion, lost vitality, affected or weakened sex glands, loss in weight, catarrhal conditions of the stomach or digestive tract, female disorders, anemic girls entering puberty, delayed, painful or profuse menstruation, symptoms associated with change of life in women, mineral deficiency in expectant mothers, defective bone, teeth, and blood formation in the growing child, rickets, cretinism, wrinkled, scaly, yellow skin, watery eyes, rundown systems resulting from coughs, colds, bronchial affections and general debility, pulmonary affection, severe constipation, insomnia, prostration, stomach pains, 'TB', ulcers of the stomach, and tonsilitis." Similar claims were made in the Spanish language.

On April 4, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20928. Misbranding of Novolek. U. S. v. 21 Bottles of Novolek. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 29997. Sample no. 24594-A.)

Examination of the drug preparation Novolek disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the bottle and carton labels and in the circulars shipped with the article.

On March 28, 1933, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 21 bottles of Novolek at Milwaukee, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 6, 1932, by Health Research Laboratories, from Detroit, Mich., into the State of Wisconsin, 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 extracts of plant drugs including a laxative drug, sodium bicarbonate, small proportions of calcium and magnesium compounds, alcohol, glycerin, sugar, and water, flavored with peppermint oil.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects were false and fraudulent: (Bottle label) "A Scientific Treatment For Aiding the Digestive Organs and to Help Eliminate the Causes of Chronic Constipation, Catarrh of the Stomach and Intestines. * * * Indigestion, Kidney and Liver Trouble, Rheumatism, Colitis, Piles, Chronic Headaches, Impure and Weak Blood, Body Poisons, Pimples, and Loss of Appetite. * * * Health"; (carton label) "A Scientific Treatment For Aiding the Digestive Organs and to Help Eliminate the Causes of Chronic Constipation, Catarrh of the Stomach and Intestines * * * Indigestion, Kidney and Liver Trouble, Rheumatism, Colitis, Piles, Chronic Headaches, Impure and Weak Blood, Body Poisons, Pimples, and Loss of Appetite. * * * Stimulates the Digestive Secretions of the Stomach, Regulates the Liver and Kidneys, Purifies the Blood, * * * Helps to Build the Body. * * * Health * * * Beneficially Affects the Stomach, Thereby Producing an Excellent Effect Upon the General State of Health. * * * Tones the Stomach and Stimulates the Digestive Secretions of the Stomach. It Regulates the Bowels"; (circular) "The stomach medicine * * * Tones the stomach and stimulates the digestive secretions of the stomach. It regulates the bowels * * * A Scientific Treatment For Aiding the Digestive Organs to Correct Improper Functions and Chronic Constipulation, Catarrh of the Stomach and Intestines, * * * Indigestion, Kidney and Liver Trouble, Chronic Appendicitis, Rheumatism, Colitis, Piles, Chronic Headaches, Restless Sleep, Nervousness, Impure and Weak Blood, Body Poisons and Skin Eruption Such as Pimples. Loss of Appetite and Weight. * * * To Obtain Best Results, Follow These Directions: * * * a scientifically compounded medicine that has great merits; and to justify you in buying this

wonderful preparation in time of ailment. But, Novolek is not a cure all. * * * stomach disorders * * * Novolek merits as a valuable aid for those ailments we specify, and no others. If your ailment is within the category of ailments that Novolek is intended for, then use it according to directions as specified below. Don't expect to be relieved of your ailment, by only taking two or three doses of Novolek and then leaving the bottle standing on the shelf to be forgotten. Remember, your ailment may be of long standing, and no medicine can perform miracle from two or three doses. It is very important that Novolek should be taken regularly, * * * Chronic Constipation: * * * In average cases one or two are required for complete relief. Catarrh of the Stomach and Intestines: Adults— * * * In average cases three to five bottles are required for complete relief. * * * (Gastritis): Adults— * * * In average cases two or three bottles are required for complete relief. Appendicitis and Piles: Adults— * * * In average cases four to six bottles are required for complete relief. Kidney and Liver Trouble: Adults— * * * In average cases one to three bottles are required for complete relief Impure Blood (Pimples): Adults— * * * In average cases two to six bottles are required for complete relief. Children—5 years and older—teaspoonful after meals. Loss of Appetite or Weight: * * * In average cases one to three bottles are required for complete relief. * * * Novolek is highly recommended for children, that need building up. * * * Health * * * [similar statements in a foreign language]."

On May 15, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20929. Misbranding of Gliperol. U. S. v. Anselmi Hnos., Inc., and F. L. Anselmi. Plea of guilty. Fine, $5 and costs. (F. & D. no. 27560. I. S. no. 38406.)

Examination of the drug product Gliperol disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the circular shipped with the article.

On September 13, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of Puerto Rico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Anselmi Hnos., Inc., a corporation, and F. L. Anselmi, Ponce, P. R., alleging that on or about February 18, 1930, the defendants had offered for sale and sold in the Territory of Puerto Rico, a quantity of Gliperol that was misbranded 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 ammonium chloride, calcium, sodium and potassium hypophosphites, small proportions of menthol and extracts of plant drugs including wild cherry, traces of chloroform and terpene, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the information that the article was misbranded in that certain statements, designs, and devices, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, appearing in the circular, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for coughs, hoarseness, bronchitis, catarrh, dry or fluid, recent or chronic; and effective to successfully combat the broncho-pulmonary affections and to restore the organism.

On September 13, 1932, a plea of guilty to the information was entered and the court imposed a fine of $5 and costs.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20930. Misbranding of Gin-ga-sol. U. S. v. 20 Bottles and 24 Bottles of Gin-ga-sol. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 29613. Sample no. 6504–A.)

Examination of the drug preparation Gin-ga-sol disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed on the bottle label and in a circular shipped with the article.

On December 21, 1932, and January 13, 1933, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 44 bottles of Gin-ga-sol at Lincoln, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about January 26, 1931, by the Gingasol