

(kidney and bladder) Elimination \* \* \* One of the Greatest Alteratives \* \* \*. Back Ache, Persistent Head Ache, Dizziness, Forgetfulness, Weakness and Rheumatism When Caused by Disordered Kidneys, the Same Being True of Inflammation of the Bladder;" (bottle) "Kidney and Bladder Remedy. A Vegetable Compound for the Treatment of Brights Disease, Acute and Chronic Cystitis, Renal and Vesical Pus or Blood in Urine, Incontinence and Retention, Albuminuria and all Ailments caused from Defective (Kidneys and Bladder) Elimination;" (booklet) "For nearly three years, Mr. G. D. Horton \* \* \* was a sufferer from Bright's disease in its most malignant form. \* \* \* Within three days \* \* \* Mr. Horton was greatly improved, and within two months restored to health without any recurrence of the malady in the intervening years. \* \* \* Mr. Horton has named the preparation Hobo Kidney and Bladder Remedy. \* \* \* it not only gave speedy relief to all the tortures which kidney and bladder afflictions entailed, such as incontinence of urine, gravel in the bladder, irritated glands, backaches, kindred complaints. but that in many instances the cures were absolutely permanent. \* \* \* If your case is of long standing, do not expect one or two bottles to cure you. \* \* \* you must continue to take the medicine—a half-dozen a dozen bottles—yes, until you feel absolutely sure every vestige of your trouble has been removed."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of small quantities of extract of a plant drug similar to Galium Aparine, benzoic acid, salicylic acid, and water. Water constituted 98 per cent of the article and the dissolved matter, 2 per cent.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the above-quoted claims and statements regarding the curative effects of said article were false and fraudulent, for the reason that said drug or product contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On June 14, 1921, and May 29, 1922, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**10822. Misbranding of Allan's Star Brand pills and compound tansy, pennyroyal and cotton root pills. U. S. v. 33 Packages of Allan's Star Brand Pills and 30 Packages of Compound Tansy, Pennyroyal and Cotton Root Pills. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13840. S. Nos. C-2570, C-2571.)**

On November 17, 1920, the United States attorney for the Western District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 33 packages of Allan's Star Brand pills and 30 packages of compound tansy, pennyroyal and cotton root pills, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Shreveport, La., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the Allan-Pfeiffer Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo., June 23, 1920, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Louisiana, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the Star Brand pills consisted essentially of iron sulphate, aloes, and starch, coated with sugar and calcium carbonate, and that the compound tansy, pennyroyal, and cotton root pills consisted essentially of iron sulphate, aloes, and pennyroyal oil, coated with sugar and calcium carbonate.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the circulars contained in the packages containing the said articles bore the following statements, "Safe and Effectual Remedy in Suppressed or Painful Menstruation \* \* \* Four or five days immediately preceding the expected appearance of the menstrual flow active treatment should begin \* \* \* To Prevent Irregularities.—Take one Pill three times daily for four or five days preceding the expected appearance of the menstrual period. For Painful Menstruation.—The same treatment prescribed for suppression," which said statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effect of the said articles were false and fraudulent, since they contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On May 22, 1922, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**10823. Adulteration of Carolene. U. S. v. 490 Cases of Carolene. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 15343. I. S. No. 14-t. S. No. C-3175.)

On August 26, 1921, the United States attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 490 cases of Carolene (returned shipments by various consignees), remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Prairie du Chien, Wis., having been reshipped to the Wisconsin Butter and Cheese Co., alleging that the article had been shipped in various portions from St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Peoria, and Nobel, Ill., Benton Harbor and Dowagiac, Mich., Omaha, Nebr., and Keokuk, Iowa, between the dates of December 11, 1919, and December 23, 1920, and transported from the respective States of Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, Nebraska, and Iowa into the State of Wisconsin, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Net weight 1 Pound Carolene A Compound of Refined Nut Oils & Evaporated Skimmed Milk."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, and decomposed animal substance.

On October 22, 1921, 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.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**10824. Misbranding of anemia tablets. U. S. v. 12 Dozen Packages of Anemia Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 15359. I. S. No. 10719-t. S. No. W-1012.)

On September 2, 1921, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 12 dozen packages of drugs labeled in part, "Anemia Tablets," remaining in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., consigned by Dr. Carlos M. Rivoll, Laredo, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 12, 1920, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the tablets consisted of milk sugar (95 per cent) and small quantities of cinchona alkaloids, charcoal, sulphur, gum, and compounds of arsenic, phosphorus, iron, and sodium.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the circulars accompanying the same contained the following statements, "\* \* \* 'Anemia Tablets' will restore lost vigor, relieve mental disorders neurasthenia, etc, \* \* \* Dyspepsia \* \* \* relief in all cases \* \* \* the Best remedy for the diseases here on mentioned \* \* \* Debility caused by excesses. Weakness of convalescents. Leucorrhoea \* \* \* Weakness of memory. Ricketts disease of children. Menstrual disorders. Vertigo. Fainting. etc \* \* \* Nothing better than Anemia Tablets to produce an appetite! \* \* \*," whereas the said drug contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it, and the said statements in the circulars were false and fraudulent.

On April 11, 1922, 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 disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*