

article had been shipped by Hance Bros. & White (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., in part on or about January 24, 1930, and in part on or about June 23, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New Jersey, 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 potassium nitrate, methenamine, small amounts of extracts of plant drugs including uva ursi, alcohol and water, flavored with methyl salicylate.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing on the bottle and carton labels, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle) "Reliable Remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs, the symptoms of which are Dropsy, Pain in the Back and Loins, Hot, Dry Skin, Failing Sight, Sleeplessness, Loss of Appetite and General Low Spirits;" (carton) "A Reliable Remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs, the Symptoms of Which Are Dropsy, Pain in the Back and Loins, Hot, Dry Skin, Failing Sight, Sleeplessness, Loss of Appetite and General Low Spirits. * * * Relieves Weak Back, Backache, Congestion of the Kidneys, Rheumatism, Inflammation of the Bladder, Gravel, Scalding Urine, etc. * * * For Lumbago, Weak-Back, Stone in the Bladder, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Gravel, Dropsy, Gout, Rheumatism and all Urinary Troubles Resulting in Sleeplessness, Pains in the Back, Loss of Appetite and General Low Spirits."

On October 29, 1930, 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.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17754. Misbranding of Iroquois Famous Indian herb tea. U. S. v. 109 Boxes of Iroquois Famous Indian Herb Tea. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25155. I. S. No. 4534. S. No. 3423.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Iroquois Famous Indian herb tea, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the article contained drugs that were not known to the Indians, and that the labels bore claims of curative properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey.

On September 18, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 109 boxes of Iroquois Famous Indian herb tea, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Iroquois Famous Indian Remedies Co. (Inc.), from New York, N. Y., on or about August 16, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, 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 coriander, fennel, celery, senna, buchu, chamomile, sassafras, and triticum.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements on the label, "Iroquois Famous Indian Herb Tea, * * * Iroquois Famous Indian Remedies Co. * * * Used by the Indians for centuries," and the design of an Indian's head labeled "Iroquois" were false and misleading, since several of the drugs in the preparation were unknown to the Indians. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, borne on the label, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "Nervousness, Weakness, Heart-trouble, Kidney and Liver Trouble, Weak Blood, Loss of Appetite, Asthma, Rheumatism, and especially Appendicitis, many times are due to a bad stomach, such as Indigestion * * * A superb vegetable tonic that creates health and strength. Used successfully by thousands of sufferers. It * * * helps to heal the stomach. Drink it when you feel bad, it will help you. A good stomach means good health, a sound body and long life. * * * Two cups a day are suggested for quick relief."

On October 29, 1930, 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.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17755. Misbranding of Pabst's O. K. specific. U. S. v. 3 Dozen Bottles, et al., of Pabst's O. K. Specific. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 25071, 25072, 24977. I. S. Nos. 7305, 7310, 7311. S. Nos. 3319, 3347, 3348.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Pabst's O. K. specific, from one of the herein-described interstate shipments, having shown that the labels bore claims of curative properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan.

On or about August 14 and August 30, 1930, respectively, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 27 dozen bottles of the said Pabst's O. K. specific at Detroit, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Pabst Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill., in various consignments, on or about July 11, July 23, and July 24, 1930, respectively, and had been transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Michigan, 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 cubeb oil, copaiba, extracts of plant drugs including buchu, alcohol, sugar, and water.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the bottle label and wrapper, and in the accompanying circular, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Wrapper and bottle) "O. K. Okay Specific;" (wrapper) "Absolutely safe * * * Take It and You Will Not Be Disappointed;" (small circular, entitled "The Okay Tonic") "Men * * * who had just completed a treatment with our Okay Specific and felt the need of * * * a medicine to overcome the after effects of acute infections. * * * these patients * * * following a debilitating sickness. * * * 'Tonic' is not to be taken at the same time you take the 'Okay Specific.' When you are through with the treatment for Gonorrhoea and Gleet, then we would advise you to take some of our 'Okay Tonic' * * * It has a soothing effect on the * * * organs that were affected by your recent illness. * * * Do not confuse the Okay Tonic with the Okay Specific. It is not to be taken instead of the Okay Specific, but as an After Treatment. When you have been cured of the Gonorrhoea, then use the Okay Tonic [similar statements in several foreign languages];" (large circular entitled "Pabst's Okay Specific") "Take the medicine regularly in full doses without interrupting the treatment until satisfactory results have been obtained; continue taking the medicine for fifteen days after all outward signs have disappeared. * * * Chronic Cases. Pabst's Okay Specific is especially beneficial in chronic cases. These cases, which are usually of long standing, * * * generally disappear after using the Okay Specific. Of course, it must not be expected that a case of many years' standing will disappear after taking one bottle of the medicine; very old cases may require more time and longer treatment, and several bottles, sometimes four or five, of the medicine may have to be taken before satisfactory results are obtained, * * * if the case is one of long standing, continue for ten to fifteen days with full doses after all outward signs have disappeared, and then ten to fifteen days more in gradually diminished doses." (Similar statements in several different foreign languages.)

On October 9, 1930, 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.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17756. Misbranding of Soak-In Liniment. U. S. v. 4 Bottles of Soak-In Liniment. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25141. I. S. No. 938. S. No. 3346.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, labeled as Soak-In liniment, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the labels bore