

normal working of these organs is very essential in correcting bodily ailments, therefore since Alvita Tablets was designed to act on those organs, it should be far reaching in its beneficial effects on the entire system. The object all the way through is not only to relieve the existing local condition, but as far as possible, relieve systemic causes of the trouble. Our experience has proven that the average case requires about thirty to sixty days before they show any noticeable results, although a number of cases have reported results in a much shorter time."

On November 24, 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.*

**17784. Misbranding of Romineck's diuretic pills. U. S. v. 11½ Dozen Boxes of Romineck's Diuretic Pills. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25134. I. S. No. 3505. S. No. 3390.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product, labeled as Romineck's diuretic pills, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic 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 11, 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 11½ dozen boxes of Romineck's diuretic pills, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Port Norris, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by Hance Bros. & White (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., on or about July 7, 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 extracts of plant drugs including glycyrrhiza, uva ursi, and buchu, and juniper oil coated with sugar and colored green.

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 label and wrapper, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle label) "For the Kidneys A \* \* \* Remedy for Kidney and Bladder Troubles \* \* \* for Pain in Back, Lumbago;" (wrapper) "For the Kidneys \* \* \* Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Lumbago and Back Pains."

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.*

**17785. Adulteration and misbranding of Monroe's Formula Number 7. U. S. v. 40 Cases of Monroe's Formula Number 7. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24934. I. S. No. 6076. S. No. 3266.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Monroe's Formula Number 7, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the article contained only a minute amount of hydrastin, while the label declared that a large amount of hydrastis was contained therein, and that the said labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio.

On July 31, 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 40 cases of Monroe's Formula Number 7 at Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Dow Drug Co., from Pittsburgh, Pa., on or about July 2, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Ohio, and charging adulteration and 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 iron and ammonium citrate, sodium benzoate, potassium iodide, extracts of plant drugs including a very small proportion of hydrastis, glycerin, and water.