

On September 30, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 120 bottles of the said Pabst's Okay specific at San Juan, P. R., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 17, 1931, by the Pabst Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill., to San Juan, P. R., that it was being sold and offered for sale in Puerto Rico by J. M. Blanco (Inc.), San Juan, P. R., and that it was misbranded in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of samples of the article showed that it consisted essentially of cubeb oil, copaiba oleoresin, buchu extract, uva ursi extract, alcohol, sugar, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, appearing on the bottle and wrapper labels and in the accompanying circulars, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle) "O. K. Okay Specific;" (wrapper) "O. K. Okay Specific * * * Take it and you will not be disappointed Absolutely Safe;" (small circular, entitled "The Okay Tonic") "Men * * * who had just completed a treatment with our Okay Specific and felt the need of just such a medicine to overcome the after-effects of acute infections. * * * these patients, * * * following a siege of 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 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. * * * 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 foreign languages.]"

On November 28, 1931, 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.*

18948. Misbranding of Seelye's Wasa-Tusa. U. S. v. 47 Small-Sized Bottles, et al., of Seelye's Wasa-Tusa. Default decree of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 26734. I. S. Nos. 25526, 27474. S. No. 4840.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Seelye's Wasa-Tusa, from the shipments herein described having shown that the bottle labels bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which, in fact, it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri.

On July 2, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 47 small-sized bottles and 37 large-sized bottles of the said Seelye's Wasa-Tusa, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the A. B. Seelye Medicine Co., from Abilene, Kans., in various consignments, on or about January 8, March 5, and May 12, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Kansas into the State of Missouri, 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 chloroform, ether, ammonia, alcohol, a volatile oil such as camphor oil, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the therapeutic or curative effects of the said article, appearing on the bottle labels, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Both-sized cartons) "Rheumatic Pains, Sore Muscles, Lame Back, * * * Headache, Neuralgia, Toothache, Earache, * * * Sore Throat, LaGrippe, Colic, Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus * * * Colic in Horses, Bloating and Diarrhoea in Cattle, Cholera and Diarrhoea in Poultry;" (large carton) "The Famous Pain Relief * * * Tonsillitis, * * * Pain in the Stomach and Bowels, Soreness in the Kidneys."

On November 6, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18949. Misbranding of Tolysin tablets. U. S. v. 11 Dozen Boxes of Tolysin Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26828. I. S. No. 5794. S. No. 4992.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Tolysin tablets, from the shipment herein described having shown that the package label bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which, in fact, it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Puerto Rico.

On August 6, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 dozen boxes of the said Tolysin tablets at San Juan, P. R., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Calco Chemical Co. (Inc.), Bound Brook, N. J., on or about June 15, 1931, to San Juan, P. R., and that it was being sold and offered for sale in Puerto Rico by J. M. Blanco (Inc.), San Juan, P. R., and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample taken from this consignment showed that the article consisted of neocincophen (0.31 gram per tablet), starch, and talc.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the package, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "For gout, rheumatism, rheumatic fever, arthritis, neuralgia, neuritis, sciatica, lumbago, painful inflammatory conditions, etc; also for headaches due to * * * menstrual disorders."

On November 30, 1931, 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.*

18950. Misbranding of Reducine. U. S. v. 40 Cans of Reducine. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26922. I. S. No. 35831. S. No. 5136.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Reducine, from the shipment herein described having shown that the can and carton labels and an accompanying booklet contained statements and designs representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which, in fact, it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

On September 1, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 40 cans of the said Reducine, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Reducine Co., Allegan, Mich., on or about March 6, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Michigan into the State of Louisiana, 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 sodium carbonate, soap, potassium iodide, a compound of iron, wood tar, and water, flavored with aromatics.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the carton and can labels and in the accompanying booklet, together with certain pictures and designs appearing in the