

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

Laboratories, Inc., from Winner, S.Dak., 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 small proportions of potassium chlorate and potassium chloride, a trace of a substance yielding free chlorine, alcohol (2.1 percent by volume), glycerin, and water.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: (Bottle) "For the Gums * * * A treatment and preventive for Ulcerated, Sore and Bleeding Gums, Trench Mouth, Gingivitis, Pyorrhoea"; (circular) "For Trench Mouth, Ulcerated, Sore and Bleeding Gums, Gingivitis and Pyorrhoea. Trench Mouth (Vincent's Infection) Trench Mouth is a contagious oral infection, which of late has attracted considerable attention due to the alarming increase in the number of cases. Trench Mouth should be controlled in its early stages due to the rapid sloughing of the tissues involved. Gingasol being a powerful, non-irritating antiseptic, destroys the causative organism (Bacillus Fusiformis) on contact. Because of its high penetrating power Gingasol readily reaches the organisms at the seat of infection. No instrumentation should be done at first or any attempt made to remove the characteristic grey slough. Instruct patient to rinse mouth thoroughly three times a day with undiluted Gingasol, causing it to pass through the interproximal spaces where the infection usually begins. After the infection has been eliminated, Gingasol should be used at least once a day to prevent recurrence. Gingivitis Due to the ability of Gingasol to destroy other infective organisms it should be recommended immediately in Gingivitis and all acute gum infections. After the inflammation has subsided the teeth should be thoroughly scaled, and by using Gingasol regularly the gums will remain in a firm and healthy condition. In the Treatment of Pyorrhoea Pyorrhoea is perhaps the most common of all gum diseases. However, it responds readily to treatment in its earlier stages. Special attention should be given to prophylaxis and the scaling of the teeth. After all the tartar has been removed and all other sources of irritation, such as badly fitting fillings, crowns and bridges corrected, Gingasol should then be used to destroy the infective organisms. * * * Gingasol * * * will help maintain * * * healthy mouth. Remember the life of the teeth is dependent upon the health of the gums. Insure them by using Gingasol daily."

On May 9, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation were 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.*

20931. Misbranding of Parmint. U. S. v. 72 Bottles of Parmint. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 29977. Sample no. 7866-A.)

Examination of the drug preparation Parmint 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 or about April 6, 1933, the United States attorney for the District of Puerto Rico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 72 bottles of Parmint, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 30, 1932, by the Wylie B. Jones Advertising Agency, New York, N. Y., through Gabriel J. Fajardo, from New York, N. Y., to San Juan, P. R.; that it was being sold and offered for sale in Puerto Rico by Serra, Garabis & Co., Inc., San Juan, P. R., and that it was misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "'Parmint' * * * Parmint Inc. Binghamton, N. Y."

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of iron and ammonium salts including citrate and chloride, extracts of plant drugs including ginger, flavoring material including peppermint oil and methyl salicylate, a gum, alcohol, and water, sweetened with saccharin.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the circular accompanying the package contained false and fraudulent statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects in the treatment of catarrh, diseases due to catarrh, catarrhal deafness, defective hearing, complete deafness, noise in the head due to catarrh, catarrh of the lungs, stomach, and intestines, loss of smell due to catarrh, cough, excess phlegm in the throat, bad breath.