

effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: (Carton) "Worm Capsules * * * For destruction and removal of * * * Stomach Worms * * * from poultry, dogs, and foxes"; (circular) "Worm Capsules * * * Symptoms of Worms. * * * worm birds whenever they show signs of infestation. * * * Pigeons Symptoms of Worms. * * * When to Worm Pigeons. Whenever they show signs of infestation. * * * Treatment. Use Purina Worm Capsules. * * * Use Purina Roundworm Capsules for Hogs. * * * Sheep, Goats When to Worm. Whenever they show symptoms. Treatment. Use Purina Worm Capsules. * * * When to Worm Dog Pups. * * * Treatment for Dog Pups. Use Purina Worm Capsules. * * * When to Worm Adult Dogs. Worm all adults whenever they show signs of infestation. * * * Worm pregnant bitch * * * When to Worm Fox Pups. Worm all pups at 3 to 6 weeks of age but don't worm before third week. Worm again 10 days to 2 weeks later. After that as often as pups become infested. Treatment for Fox Pups. Use Purina Worm Capsules. * * * worming. When to Worm Adult Foxes. * * * Treatment for Adult Foxes. Use Purina Worm Capsules. * * * worming."

On September 12, 1933, 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.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

21215. Misbranding of Abilena Crystals. U. S. v. 91 Packages, et al., of Abilena Crystals. Default decrees of destruction. (F. & D. nos. 30508, 30560. Sample nos. 36694-A, 36695-A, 57402-A, 57403-A.)

Examination of the drug product, Abilena Crystals, disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed on the package label.

On May 24, 1933, and June 2, 1933, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 650 packages of Abilena Crystals at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about April 28 and April 29, 1933, respectively, by the Abilena Co., from Abilena, Kans., 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 anhydrous sodium sulphate with small proportions of magnesium sulphate and sodium chloride.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the package, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: "For Radiant Health * * * Faulty elimination may cause nervous ailments, rheumatism, bad breath, high blood pressure, stomach disorders, indigestion, sick headaches, neuritis, arthritis, kidney trouble, excess acidity, * * * jaundice, dizziness, sluggishness * * * To obtain the best results * * * For treatment of constipation and its resultant effects."

On September 25, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments were entered finding the product misbranded and ordering that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

21216. Misbranding of white petrolatum. U. S. v. 34 Gross and 28 Gross Jars of White Petrolatum. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 30594, 30659. Sample nos. 28783-A, 28789-A.)

These cases involved shipments of white petrolatum, the label of which bore unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims. Sample jars taken from both shipments were found to contain less than 2 ounces, the declared weight.

On June 15 and June 24, 1933, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 62 gross jars of white petrolatum at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, in various lots, on or about May 10, May 16, and June 6, 1933, by the Gotham Sales Co., from New York, N.Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the statement "Net Wt. 2 Oz.", borne on the label, was false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements, re-

garding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent since it contained no ingredient capable of producing the effects claimed: "Is a most worthy remedy for * * * wounds * * * chilblains * * * will relieve * * * sore throat."

On July 14 and September 27, 1933, 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.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

21217. Misbranding of Apgo Capsules. U. S. v. 419 Boxes of Apgo Capsules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 30475. Sample no. 31889-A.)

Examination of the drug preparation Apgo capsules disclosed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the circular shipped with the article.

On May 19, 1933, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 419 boxes of Apgo capsules at Brooklyn, N.Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 1, 1933, by Hance Bros. & White, Inc., from Philadelphia, Pa., 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 of capsules containing in each a pellet and an oily liquid. The pellets contained extracts of plant drugs including aloin. The liquid contained mixtures of oils such as savin oil and parsley oil.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: (Circular) "Regulator, * * * for the Alleviation of Amenorrhae or Suppressed Menses In persistent Amenorrhae or menstrual irregularity caused by acute fibrile, systematic disease or other trouble accompanied by nervousness, pallor and lassitude, this remedy is of unsurpassed value at all times, working on the organs through the blood and nervous system in such a way as to produce the desired results without the least inconvenience to the patient. * * * give the most beneficial results, * * * The amount to be taken to bring about results depends entirely upon the condition and constitution of the patient, for while beneficial results may come from taking one-half to a full box, occasionally, in obstinate cases, it may take two or three boxes of the special capsules. In the treatment of all disturbances of the menstrual functions the patient must observe the following: Directions For Special Treatment * * * Active treatment should begin four or five days before the regular time for the reappearance of the menstrual flow, so as to assist nature to bring about the desired results at the normal time. * * * before the time for the regular period. * * * Take one capsule three times daily, one half hour before meals, commencing four or five days before the regular period and continue until the desired result is obtained. * * * you will have only yourself to blame if they are not as effective as they should be."

On June 30, 1933, 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.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

21218. Misbranding of Golden Rheumatism Remedy, Golden Blood Tonic, Golden Cough Compound and Golden Laxative Cold Tablets, U. S. v. 70 Bottles of Golden Rheumatism Remedy, et al. Hearing before the court. Decree finding products misbranded with provision for release under bond for relabeling. (F. & D. nos. 30522 to 30525, incl. Sample nos. 36681-A to 36684-A, incl.)

Examination of the drug preparations involved in this case disclosed that they contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling. Examination also showed that the Golden Cough Compound contained undeclared alcohol.

On May 29, 1933, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the