

Analyses of samples of the articles by this Department showed that the Rheumatic Compound consisted essentially of potassium iodide (1.5 grams per 100 milliliters), colchicine (7 milligrams per 100 milliliters), extracts of plant drugs, alcohol, and water; and that the Blood Medicine consisted essentially of potassium iodide (1 gram per 100 milliliters), extracts of plant drugs, and alcohol (14.2 percent by volume).

It was alleged in the libel that the articles were misbranded and that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects were false and fraudulent: (Rheumatic Compound, bottle) "Rheumatic Compound For Rheumatism"; (Rheumatic Compound, package) "Rheumatic Compound For Rheumatism \* \* \* Rheumatic Compound"; (Rheumatic Compound, circular) "Rheumatic Compound We recommend it for Rheumatism. If you have Rheumatism use Breeden's Rheumatic Compound. This medicine has been tested for years, and the praise which it has received from the trade, and the good results of its use by sufferers from the disease of Rheumatism, cause us, the manufacturers, to unhesitatingly recommend it. We believe we have made it as perfect a preparation for the relief of Rheumatism as it is possible for us to do. \* \* \* Rheumatic"; (Blood Medicine, bottle) "Medicine Blood \* \* \* Indicated in Blood Disorders And Diseases"; (Blood Medicine, package) "Blood Medicine \* \* \* Indicated in Blood Disorders and Diseases. Use when system is run down and blood needs rebuilding. \* \* \* Blood Medicine Indicated in Lumbago, Skin Eruptions, Blood Boils, Sores, Stiffness Of The Joints, Muscles And Limbs"; (Blood Medicine, circular) "Blood Medicine We recommend its use when you need a Blood Builder. We want you to give it a trial when you have Blood Disorders and Diseases, Lumbago, Skin Eruptions, Blood Boils, Sores, stiffness of the Joints, Muscles and Limbs, or when system is run down and blood needs rebuilding"; (bottle, both products) "Direction: Dose: Scant tablespoonful two or three times a day, before meals, until it acts freely on the Liver, then reduce dose to suit the system if according to directions it acts too freely. For children reduce dose to suit age. If above directions cannot be followed reduce dose to 1 teaspoonful 2 or 3 times a day."

Misbranding of the Blood Medicine was alleged for the further reason that the statement on the carton label, "Contains not over 20% Alcohol by Volume", was misleading, since it contained only 14.2 percent of alcohol.

On January 8, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

**21994. Misbranding of Copinol. U. S. v. 69 Packages and 99 Bottles of Copinol. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 31757, 31758. Sample nos. 60618-A, 60339-A.)**

Examination of the drug product, Copinol, disclosed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On or about December 21, 1933, the United States attorneys for the District of Oregon and the Western District of Washington, respectively, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district courts libels praying seizure and condemnation of 69 packages of Copinol at Portland, Oreg., and 99 bottles of Copinol at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, the former on or about October 13, 1933, and the latter on or about October 26, 1933, by the Copinol Co., from Los Angeles, Calif., 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 mineral oil, containing a trace of an alkaloid such as berberine, perfumed.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article were false and fraudulent: (Bottle sticker) "For Catarrh. Sinusitis Hay Fever \* \* \* When Treating Sinusitis"; (package) "For Catarrh Sinusitis Hay Fever"; (circular) "To produce beneficial results \* \* \* Copinol will \* \* \* Assist in Healing Inflamed membranes and clearing the nasal passages of mucous discharges \* \* \* In extremely active cases use as often as necessary to effect relief. \* \* \* For best results \* \* \* For Sinusi-

tis \* \* \* To Treat Super Sensitive Cases \* \* \* Highly effective preparation that offers relief for hay fever Catarrh, Sinusitis \* \* \* Copinol is usually indicated in the treatment of such conditions."

On January 23 and April 9, 1934, 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.*

**21995. Misbranding of J. C. Hutchison's Antiseptic Healing Oil, J. C. Hutchison's Magic Oil, Kutnow's Anti-Asthmatic Powder, Craft's Medicine, and Nash's Salve. U. S. v. 26 Bottles of J. C. Hutchison's Antiseptic Healing Oil, et al. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31683. Sample nos. 57903-A, 57904-A, 57905-A, 57906-A, 57907-A, 59175-A.)**

Examination of the drug products involved in this case disclosed that they contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed on the labels.

On December 8, 1933, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 26 bottles of J. C. Hutchison's Antiseptic Healing Oil, 14 bottles of J. C. Hutchison's Magic Oil, 11 packages of Kutnow's Anti-Asthmatic Powder, 13 bottles of Craft's Medicine, and 69 jars of Nash's Salve at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 26, 1933, by the McKesson-Van Fleet-Ellis Corporation, from Memphis, Tenn., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The articles were labeled in part, variously "J. C. Hutchison's Antiseptic Healing Oil \* \* \* Prepared by Hutchison Medicine Co., Texarkana, Texas"; "J. C. Hutchison's Magic Oil \* \* \* Prepared by Hutchison Medicine Co., Texarkana, Texas"; "Kutnow's Anti-Asthmatic Powder \* \* \* S. Kutnow & Co., Ltd. \* \* \* London (Distributors) \* \* \* New York City"; "Craft's Medicine \* \* \* Wells Medicine Co. Sole Props. La Fayette, Indiana"; "Nash's Salve \* \* \* Manufactured by Nash Bros. Drug Co., Jonesboro, Arkansas."

Analyses of samples of the articles by this Department showed that the Antiseptic Healing Oil consisted essentially of volatile oils, such as sassafras oil and turpentine oil, phenol, a vegetable oil, such as linseed oil, and mineral oil (approximately 75 percent); that the Magic Oil consisted essentially of chloroform, a volatile oil, such as peppermint oil, a pungent principle, such as red pepper extract, alcohol, glycerin, water, and a red dye, the 65-cent size containing, in addition, small proportions of ammonia and a salicylate; that the Anti-Asthmatic Powder consisted essentially of potassium nitrate and plant material, such as stramonium or belladonna; that the Craft's Medicine consisted essentially of turpentine oil, sulphur, and a sulphonated oil; and that the Nash's Salve consisted essentially of volatile oils, including menthol, camphor, eucalyptus oil, sassafras oil, and turpentine oil, incorporated in a mixture of glycerin and petrolatum.

Misbranding of J. C. Hutchison's Antiseptic Healing Oil was alleged for the reason that the statements appearing upon the bottle and carton labels and the accompanying circular, regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of the article, in the treatment of eczema, itch, piles, boils, sores, wounds, cracked heel, sorehead on poultry, mange on dogs, and centipede bite, were false and fraudulent.

Misbranding of J. C. Hutchison's Magic Oil was alleged for the reason that the statements appearing upon the bottle and carton labels and the accompanying circular regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article in the treatment of pains in the bowels and stomach, palpitation or smothering of the heart, acute indigestion, weak back, rheumatism, sore throat, croup, lagrippe, toothache, earache, colic or bots in horses, congestion, and colic, were false and fraudulent.

Misbranding of Kutnow's Anti-Asthmatic Powder was alleged for the reason that the statements appearing upon the box and carton labels and the accompanying circular regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of the article in the treatment of asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, influenza, hay fever, whooping cough, broncho-pneumonia and croup, were false and fraudulent.

Misbranding of Craft's Medicine was alleged for the reason that the statements appearing upon the bottle and carton labels and the accompanying