

On March 29, 1929, the Research Laboratories (Inc.), claimant, having admitted certain of the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it be relabeled under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**16391. Misbranding of Smi-Lax. U. S. v. 48 Bottles of Smi-Lax. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 23552. I. S. No. 05699. S. No. 1782.)

On March 27, 1929, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of South Carolina, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 48 bottles of Smi-Lax, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Columbia, S. C., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Kannapolis Drug Co., from Kannapolis, N. C., November 8, 1928, and transported from the State of North Carolina into the State of South Carolina, 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 was an aqueous solution containing alcohol (17.7 per cent), ammonium salicylate, methenamine, potassium salts, extract of a laxative plant drug, and a trace of alkaloid.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the label on the bottle bore the statement, "Flu and Grippe Remedy \* \* \* in the treatment of \* \* \* Flu and LaGrippe," and the cartons containing the said bottles bore the statement or label, "Flu and Grippe Remedy \* \* \* for \* \* \* Flu-Grippe," which statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On April 30, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of combination 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.*

**16392. Misbranding of Jarabe Denechaud. U. S. v. 54 Dozen Bottles, et al., of Jarabe Denechaud. Decrees of condemnation and forfeiture entered. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. Nos. 22863, 22864, 22865. I. S. Nos. 20744-x, 20745-x, 20746-x. S. No. 901, 914, 915.)

On or about July 11, 1928, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 81¾ dozen bottles of Jarabe Denechaud at San Juan, P. R., alleging that the article had been shipped by Brewer & Co., Worcester, Mass., in various consignments on or about April 15 and April 27, 1927, and March 16 and April 27, 1928, and transported from the State of Massachusetts into Porto Rico, and that it was being offered for sale and sold in Porto Rico, 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 pine tar, menthol, chloroform, material derived from cod liver oil, sugar, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Wrapper of portion of product, in Spanish) "Bronchial and Laryngeal affections, chronic catarrhs and whooping cough. Affections of the respiratory organs and pulmonary tuberculosis. \* \* \* prescribed by specialists for the treatment of affections of the bronchi, lungs, cough, and catarrhal affections;" (on carton and bottle label of portion of product, in Spanish) "Bronchitis and pulmonary affections, whooping cough and asthmatic tendencies. \* \* \* Syrup Denechaud is an anti-tubercular preventive, pulmonary reconstituent and sedative of broncho-laryngeal affections."

On November 17, 1928, A. Rodriguez, San Juan, P. R., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libels, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by

the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of bonds totaling \$700, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of until properly labeled as required by law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**16393. Misbranding of Frazier's distemper remedy. U. S. v. 7½ dozen, et al., bottles of Frazier's Distemper Remedy. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 23070, 23071. I. S. Nos. 01510, 02022, 02023. S. Nos. 1160, 1163.)**

On September 13 and September 14, 1928, respectively, the United States attorneys for the Districts of Southern Ohio and Eastern Missouri, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said districts libels praying seizure and condemnation of 13½ small bottles and 5½ large bottles of Frazier's distemper remedy, in part at Cincinnati, Ohio, and in part at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Binkley Medical Co., from Nappanee, Ind., in part on or about July 6, 1928, and in part on or about July 17, 1928, and transported from the State of Indiana into the States of Ohio and Missouri, respectively, 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 turpentine oil and tar.

It was alleged in substance in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements, borne on the labels, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton and bottle label) "Save your Horses \* \* \* Frazier's Distemper Remedy A Safe and Reliable Remedy for the Treatment among Horses of Distemper, Pink-Eye, Influenza, Catarrhal-Fever, Shipping-Fever, Coughs and Colds, and other diseases of a similar nature affecting the Nose and Throat of Horses Also Sheep and Dogs \* \* \* For Distemper, Influenza, Pink-Eye, Catarrhal-Fever and Epizootic \* \* \* Distemper Remedy \* \* \* Is absolutely safe for Brood Mares, Stallions, and Young Colts. \* \* \* Shipping Fever, Bronchitis, Heaves, Coughs, Colds and all Nose and Throat diseases, same dose as for Distemper. Preventive—10 to 15 drops on horse's tongue, and place the same amount in trough. Worms and Kidney Trouble—10 to 20 drops, 3 times a day after feeding, place about 5 drops in ground feed. Distemper in Sheep and Dogs—10 to 20 drops, three times a day;" (booklet) "Frazier's Distemper Remedy the Only Rational Treatment—Surest and Best for Contagious Diseases \* \* \* Save your Horses \* \* \* Frazier's Distemper Remedy. A safe and reliable remedy for the treatment among horses of Influenza, Catarrhal Fever, Shipping Fever, Coughs and Colds, and other diseases of a similar nature affecting the Nose and Throat of Horses Also Sheep and Dogs. \* \* \* this booklet \* \* \* is arranged so that the common diseases may be known by their signs and symptoms and the Remedy applied quickly and effectively. The most stubborn diseases, that cannot be reached by the old system of doctoring horses, are forced to yield to Frazier's Distemper Remedy \* \* \* 'Frazier's' is absolutely safe and perfectly reliable and quick in its action. Frazier's Distemper Remedy has been used with remarkable success for forty years. Its results are Guaranteed \* \* \* Distemper, Influenza, etc. \* \* \* Distemper or Strangles \* \* \* It can be prevented, checked, and promptly relieved by the use of 'Frazier's.' \* \* \* In nursing all cases of Distemper, Influenza, Pink Eye, and Epizootic \* \* \* As soon as possible give one teaspoonful of 'Frazier's' \* \* \* In the early stage, one to six doses of 'Frazier's' will check its progress and restore the horse to a healthy condition, without formation of a tumor under the jaw. \* \* \* Cough—Chronic \* \* \* Worms \* \* \* Give one teaspoonful 'Frazier's' after feeding each evening, for one week, stop two days and continue as before \* \* \* Influenza \* \* \* Treatment—Begin as early as possible with 'Frazier's' Distemper Remedy \* \* \* Frazier's Distemper Remedy is a good tonic to be given twice a day for four or five days in case of loss of appetite. \* \* \* Care in Nursing Distemper and Influenza \* \* \* The earlier the treatment is begun the more easily does the medicine take effect and the more quickly will the horse be ready for use. Prevention—Ten to fifteen drops placed on the horse's tongue and the same amount in the trough with feed. Treat all horses in stable where there is one case of contagious or infectious disease. It should be given upon the first