

obstinate coughs, grippe, hoarseness, etc. * * * Bromalina is indicated for bronchopulmonary diseases," (circular, translated from Spanish). "Bromalina against Cough and Catarrhs, * * * used for many years in Coughs of catarrhal origin with splendid results, should be taken from the first moment in which the catarrhal symptoms appear. * * * which make its effects to be beneficial if its use is continued. Bromalina * * * a remedy for catarrhal affections and for diseases in which an antiseptic expectorant is indicated. * * * Bromalina should be taken from the start of any acute or chronic catarrh," were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed, and in that the said statements were applied to the article knowingly and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity, so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to purchasers thereof and create in the minds of such purchasers the impression and belief that it was in whole or in part composed of or contained ingredients or medicinal agents effective in the diseases and conditions named therein.

On June 8, 1929, 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.*

16533. Adulteration and misbranding of tablets Bacillus bulgaricus. U. S. v. 23 Packages of Tablets Bacillus Bulgaricus. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23087. I. S. No. 0106. S. No. 1179.)

On September 19, 1928, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, 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 23 packages of tablets Bacillus bulgaricus, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by Fairchild Bros. & Foster, from New York, N. Y., on or about August 7, 1928, and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

Examination of a sample of the article by this department showed that the tablets contained very few viable lactobacilli and were contaminated with foreign microorganisms.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, "Tablet of the Bacillus Bulgaricus, * * * Contains the true Bacillus Bulgaricus * * * preserved in a stable potent form."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the carton containing the article, "Tablet of the Bacillus Bulgaricus, * * * Contains the true Bacillus Bulgaricus * * * preserved in a stable potent form," and in the accompanying circular, "Tablet of the Bacillus Bulgaricus. Contains the true Bacillus Bulgaricus * * * conserved in a stable form, * * * It is rigidly standardized, potency guaranteed for the time stamped upon the label," were false and misleading.

On June 11, 1929, 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.*

16534. Misbranding of Hyland's 14 for colds and grippe. U. S. v. 31 Bottles of Hyland's 14 for Colds and Grippe. Default decree of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 23436. I. S. No. 0526. S. No. 1642.)

On February 26, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Utah, 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 31 bottles of Hyland's 14 for colds and grippe, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Salt Lake City, Utah, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Standard Homeopathic Co., from Los Angeles, Calif., on or about February 27, 1926, and transported from the State of California into the State of Utah, 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 milk sugar, traces of potassium iodide, and extracts of vegetable drugs including gelsemium.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements, borne on the bottle and carton labels and in the accompanying circular, regarding the therapeutic and curative effects of the said article were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle label) "For * * * Grippe, Influenza, Fever * * * 3 tablets every 15 minutes for 4 doses; then every hour until relieved. Children, 2 tablets given as above. Young Children and Infants, 1 tablet every half hour for 4 doses, then every hour until relieved;" (carton) "For * * * Influenza Grippe;" (circular) "Grippe Hyland's No. 14 is * * * the most effective remedy * * * to relieve * * * Grippe and Influenza. * * * Everyone should have Hyland's No. 14 for emergency use. Remember—A neglected cold today may develop tomorrow into pneumonia or other serious complications."

On May 25, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, a decree was entered adjudging the product misbranded, and it was ordered by the court that the article be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

16535. Misbranding of EfeDron Hart nasal jelly. U. S. v. 24 Dozen Packages of EfeDron Hart Nasal Jelly. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23533. I. S. No. 01547. S. No. 1503.)

On March 18, 1929, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, 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 24 dozen packages of EfeDron Hart nasal jelly, remaining in the original packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Hart Drug Corporation, Miami, Fla., on or about January 14, 1929, and transported from the State of Florida 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 of a mucilaginous mass containing ephedrine hydrochloride, chlorobutanol, phenol, sodium chloride, and water flavored with oil of cinnamon.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the circular accompanying the said article, "Is entirely harmless when used in the nose," and "May be used repeatedly without any harmful effects whatsoever," were false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, appearing on the carton and in the accompanying circular, (carton) "Hay Fever, Catarrh, Influenza and Sinus Infections. * * * Rapidly opens the air passages of the nose * * * to keep the nasal passage open," (circular) "EfeDron Nasal Jelly * * * Treatment for Affections of the Nose * * * antiseptics * * * It is indicated also in any condition in which the breathing space in the nose is obstructed. * * * antiseptic qualities * * * quickly * * * reestablish normal breathing space in the nose * * * allowing free * * * drainage of all the nasal passages. * * * in acute inflammations * * * in the more chronic conditions * * * all inflammations of the nose, either acute or chronic, in sinus infections, hay fever and as an aid in the prevention and treatment of influenza * * * opening the breathing spaces, and allowing free * * * drainage * * * shorten the duration of the infection * * * lessen the accumulations in the back of the nose and throat. * * * Nasopharyngitis—So-called Catarrh: Chronic inflammation of the nasal mucosa. If used before an atrophic rhinitis has developed, EfeDron (Hart) will give marked relief. * * * the relief accorded in these conditions is usually remarkable and lasting. Sinus Infections: EfeDron (Hart), as before stated, establishes through * * * drainage of the nasal passages * * * by shrinking the mucous membranes it promotes drainage of the sinuses. Hay fever: the action of EfeDron (Hart) in hay fever is nothing short of marvelous. Usually within a space of three minutes' time, the burning discharge from the nose is stopped, the normal breathing space is re-established and the lachrymal secretions are normal. EfeDron (Hart) does not cure hay fever, but does give almost instantaneous and complete relief from all the distressing nasal and eye symptoms. The symptoms of hay fever can be controlled by the repeated use of this preparation. Influenza: When associated, as it usually is, with an infection and inflammation of the upper respiratory tract, EfeDron (Hart) when used as directed is very