

normal working of these organs is very essential in correcting bodily ailments, therefore since Alvita Tablets was designed to act on those organs, it should be far reaching in its beneficial effects on the entire system. The object all the way through is not only to relieve the existing local condition, but as far as possible, relieve systemic causes of the trouble. Our experience has proven that the average case requires about thirty to sixty days before they show any noticeable results, although a number of cases have reported results in a much shorter time."

On November 24, 1930, 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.*

17784. Misbranding of Romineck's diuretic pills. U. S. v. 11½ Dozen Boxes of Romineck's Diuretic Pills. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25134. I. S. No. 3505. S. No. 3390.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, labeled as Romineck's diuretic pills, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey.

On September 11, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11½ dozen boxes of Romineck's diuretic pills, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Port Norris, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by Hance Bros. & White (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., on or about July 7, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New Jersey, 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 extracts of plant drugs including glycyrrhiza, uva ursi, and buchu, and juniper oil coated with sugar and colored green.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing on the bottle label and wrapper, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle label) "For the Kidneys A * * * Remedy for Kidney and Bladder Troubles * * * for Pain in Back, Lumbago;" (wrapper) "For the Kidneys * * * Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Lumbago and Back Pains."

On October 29, 1930, 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.*

17785. Adulteration and misbranding of Monroe's Formula Number 7. U. S. v. 40 Cases of Monroe's Formula Number 7. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24934. I. S. No. 6076. S. No. 3266.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Monroe's Formula Number 7, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the article contained only a minute amount of hydrastin, while the label declared that a large amount of hydrastis was contained therein, and that the said labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio.

On July 31, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 40 cases of Monroe's Formula Number 7 at Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Dow Drug Co., from Pittsburgh, Pa., on or about July 2, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Ohio, and charging adulteration and 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 iron and ammonium citrate, sodium benzoate, potassium iodide, extracts of plant drugs including a very small proportion of hydrastis, glycerin, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely: (Circular) "Hydrastis—Large amount."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements appearing in the circular accompanying the article, regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "Used in sore, ulcerated stomach (gastritis). Good in catarrhal conditions, particularly the gastro-intestinal (stomach and bowel) and the genito urinary tract (bladder and urethra) Increases peristalsis (liveness the bowel) Iron and Ammonium Citrate—Used in * * * Anaemia (where blood has a tendency to turn to water) Increases the red blood cells. Dandelion or Taraxacum has been employed for many years as a remedy to overcome hepatic torpor or sluggish liver. * * * Sodium Salicylate—the action of this drug is precisely the same as salicylic acid except the irritating qualities have been removed. It is therefore an active disinfectant and germicide. * * * It is antipyretic (reduces fever) anti-rheumatic, analgesic (opposed to pain) and as urinary antiseptic. Acute tonsillitis and arthritis (inflammation of the joint) due to rheumatic fever almost always yield to the administration of the salicylates. Sodium Benzoate—Is highly indicated in the treatment of rheumatism both of the acute and chronic types. It has also been employed in gouty conditions. It is decidedly beneficial as a urinary antiseptic and by its combined action with the sodium salicylate heretofore referred to in this formula makes a decided antirheumatic remedy. Sarsaparilla—For centuries this herb has been employed in the treatment of blood discrasias, bad blood * * * Iodide of Potassium * * * used as * * * tonic in bad blood infections and is employed by the medical profession as a blood purifier of the highest quality. * * * Glycerine * * * has Hygroscopic qualities, hence its benefits in diseases of a dropsical nature. Its ability to absorb water when locally applied is well known and when we add to this property its power to prevent fermentation, we see a distinct advantage over syrup because the latter contains sugar, which element is to be avoided in the treatment of rheumatic conditions. Employing glycerine as a vehicle obviates the necessity of the use of both syrup (containing sugar) and alcohol, both of which are decidedly damaging to uric acid conditions which we always encounter in the rheumatic individual. * * * Gentian * * * (remedy employed in dyspepsia) * * * Diuretics—Juniper, Buchu and Uva Ursi—The remedies employed to correct the diseased tissues of the kidneys, bladder and urethra (the canal which conveys the urine from the bladder) are (a) Juniper berries, highly useful in cystitis (inflammation of the bladder); (b) Buchu, the U. S. Dispensatory states that this drug is used in the treatment and relief of 'gravel,' the ordinary name for stone in the kidney and bladder; also in inflammation of the bladder, urethra and diseases of the prostate (a gland of the male) * * * This gland is located near the neck of the bladder and when diseased causes much distress and loss of vigor and vitality. Buchu is recommended in the relief of this dreaded affliction; (c) Uva Ursi * * * tending to relieve painful menstruation. * * * Why continue to suffer the tortures of a deranged and diseased body when a treatment of this carefully compounded formula will convince you of its merits. Be convinced at once by * * * this Greater Master Medicine which has brought both health and happiness to thousands."

On October 15, 1930, 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.*

17786. Misbranding of Kavatone. U. S. v. 11¾ Dozen Bottles of Kavatone. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24922. I. S. No. 037313. S. No. 3259.)

An examination of samples of a drug product known as Kavatone from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that it contained undeclared isopropyl alcohol, and that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On July 22, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11¾ dozen bottles of Kavatone at Chicago, Ill., alleging that