

Phenolphthalein 2 grains," borne on the labels of the bottles containing the respective articles, were false and misleading.

On November 24, 1930, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$500.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**17861. Misbranding of Coloni-Compound. U. S. v. 70 Bottles of Coloni-Compound. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25237. I. S. No. 213. S. No. 3513.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Coloni-Compound, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that it contained less alcohol than declared on the label, and that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of California.

On November 1, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the United States District Court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 70 bottles of Coloni-Compound, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., consigned by the Coloni Laboratories, St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped from St. Louis, Mo., on or about June 6, 1930, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of California, 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 valerian, alcohol (17.6 per cent), glycerin, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing in the labeling, together with several circulars in the Spanish language containing similar statements, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton and bottle labels) "A prescription of proven merit in the treatment of irregularities commonly referred to as female troubles. A uterine tonic and [on carton only "efficient"] regulator indicated particularly in menstrual disorders, amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, leucorrhoea, cramps, colic, backache, and congestion. \* \* \* an ideal uterine tonic and regulator for nervous, weak, run-down women and girls reaching puberty, to relieve congestion. A reconstructive tonic and potent builder, intended to aid assimilation and proper function of the digestive system, which is essential to maintaining normal action of the body;" (bottle only) "When fatigued, in cramps or colic, a tablespoonful." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement on the carton, "Alcohol 22%," was false and misleading, and for the further reason that the package failed to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein, since the declaration of alcohol was incorrect.

On January 3, 1931, 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.*

**17862. Misbranding of Radumac. U. S. v. 24 Dozen Bottles of Radumac. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25097. I. S. No. 448. S. No. 3383.)**

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Radumac or Radiumac, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties for the article that it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Texas.

On September 8, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the United States District Court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 24 dozen bottles of Radumac at El Paso, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Radumac Mineral Co., from Los Angeles, Calif., on or about July 30, 1930, and had been transported from the State of California into the State of Texas, 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 a water solution of aluminum sulphate, iron sulphate, calcium sulphate, magnesium sulphate, sodium sulphate, and sulphuric acid.