

On April 29, 1931, Katz & Besthoff (Ltd.), New Orleans, La., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libels, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered by the court that the products be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of bonds totaling \$200, conditioned in part that they be returned to the claimant at New Orleans, La., and relabeled under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**18302. Misbranding of Uric-O. U. S. v.  $\frac{3}{4}$  Dozen Large Bottles, et al., of Uric-O. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26146. I. S. Nos. 27962, 27963. S. No. 4387.)**

Examination of a drug product, known as Uric-O, from the shipment herein described having shown that the bottle and carton labels and accompanying circular bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

On March 30, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of  $\frac{3}{4}$  dozen large-sized and  $\frac{3}{4}$  dozen small-sized bottles of Uric-O, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by the E. C. MacKallor Drug Co., Binghamton, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from Binghamton, N. Y., on or about November 24, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, 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 contained sodium salicylate (4.66 grams per 100 cubic centimeters—2.86 grains per teaspoonful), potassium iodide (0.9 gram per 100 cubic centimeters—0.51 per teaspoonful), extracts of plant drugs, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle and carton) "Uric-O An Internal Medicine Particularly for Use in the Treatment of Rheumatism;" (circular) "Uric-O Best for Rheumatism \* \* \* Uric-O For Rheumatism. If suffering with Rheumatism or any trouble caused by an excess of Uric Acid or other waste matter in the blood, such as Kidney and Blood Disorders, Lame Back or some form of Headache and Nervous Troubles, Dizziness, etc., you need, by all means, to try Uric-O. It never fails in the most stubborn cases, because it removes the cause of the trouble, acts in a natural way to neutralize the acid and free the system of the poisons responsible for the most forms of the disease, that lead up to chronic troubles, if neglected."

On April 20, 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.*

**18303. Misbranding of Ingodine tablets. U. S. v.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  Dozen Bottles of Ingodine Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26182. I. S. No. 27957. S. No. 4357.)**

Examination of a drug product, known as Ingodine tablets, from the shipments herein described having shown that the bottle label and accompanying circular contained statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

On April 6, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  dozen bottles of Ingodine tablets, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by Govett (Ltd.), Long Island City, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from Long Island City, N. Y., in part on or about January 16, 1931, and in part on or about February 9, 1931, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.