Anti-Uric will cure rheumatism. Do not get discouraged if results are not immediate. Continue the treatment, giving Anti-Uric a fair trial. It will not disappoint you, but will give you the same wonderful results it has given so many others."

On May 16, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18366. Misbranding of Tweed's liniment. U. S. v. 37 Cases, Gallon Size, et al., of Tweed's Liniment. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 25767. I. S. No. 20016. S. No. 3979.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Tweed's liniment, having shown that the labeling 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 Southern District of New York.

On January 20, 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 37 cases, gallon size, 33 cases, one-half gallon size, and 28 cases, quart size, of Tweed's liniment, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Tweed Liniment Co. (Inc.), from Chelsea, Mass., in various consignments on or about August 14, September 20, September 27, October 15, December 6, and December 11, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Massachusetts into the State of New York, 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 emulsion containing ammonia, chloroform, tar, volatile oils such as sassafras oil, alcohol, and water.

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 package, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "[For veterinary use] Sore Throat, Windgalls, Spavin, Curb, Ringbone, Thrush, Thoroughpin * * * Swellings of any description, or any eruption of the Skin. * * * For Family Use: For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Stiff or Swollen Joints, Headache, Toothache, Cuts, * * * Lame Back * * * Soft Corns, * * * Contracted Cords, Lumbago, Eruptions, * * * Sore Throat. * * * For Sore Throat or Diphtheria."

On June 3, 1931, a claim for the property having been interposed by the Kopf Manufacturing Co. (Inc.), the New York agent for the Tweed Liniment Co., of Chelsea, Mass., and the said claimant having filed a stipulation admitting 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 claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of $3,000, conditioned in part that it be relabeled under the supervision of this department, and be disposed of only in compliance with law, State or Federal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18367. Adulteration of fluid extract of ginger. U. S. v. Dr. Richard Ray (Emerson Wholesale Drug Co. and Emerson Medicine Co.). Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, $25. (F. & D. No. 25708. I. S. No. 037438.)

Samples of fluid extract of ginger represented to be a pharmacopoeial product having been found to fall below the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia, since it contained rosin, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri.

On May 12, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid an information against Dr. Richard Ray, trading as the Emerson Wholesale Drug Co., and the Emerson Medicine Co., at Kansas City, Mo., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about March 6, 1930, from the State of Missouri into the State of Oklahoma, of a quantity of fluid extract of ginger, which was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Emerson * * * Fluid

Extract Ginger U. S. P. * * * Distributed by Emerson Wholesale Drug Co. * * * Kansas City, Mo."

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation, in that it contained rosin, whereas the pharmacopoeia provided that fluid extract of ginger should contain no rosin, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the strength and purity of the article fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, in that it was represented to be fluid extract of ginger which conformed to the standard laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia, whereas it did not.

On June 16, 1931, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information, and the court imposed a fine of $25.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18368. Misbranding of Femalga capsules. U. S. v. 2¾ Dozen Packages of Femalga Capsules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25869. I. S. No. 27818. S. No. 4068.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Femalga capsules, from the shipment herein described having shown that the carton label 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 District of Delaware.

On February 5, 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 2¾ dozen packages of Femalga capsules, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Wilmington, Del., alleging that the article had been shipped by the D'Ormont Laboratories, from Philadelphia, Pa., on or about October 14, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Delaware, 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 the capsules contained amidopyrine (2.6 grains each).

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton) "Dysmenorrhea (Painful Menstruation) An Aid To Nature in the Performance of one of her Most Important Functions in the Female—Menstruation;" (circular) "The Real Boon to Womankind. An Aid to Nature in the performance of one of her Most Important functions in the female—Menstruation. Dysmenorrhea (Painful Menstruation) one of the commonest known disorders in Womanhood. * * * Science has, after many years of study and research, found a way to alleviate this suffering, * * * without fear or apprehension. Femalga Capsules, by their action * * * control the pain and spasm of Dysmenorrhea, and make the menstrual period the normal function that it should be, rather than one of pain and derangement."

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.*

18369. Adulteration and misbranding of Dr. Means' pills. U. S. v. 31 Boxes of Dr. Means' Pills. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25883. I. S. No. 27817. S. No. 4069.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Dr. Means' pills, from the shipment herein described having shown that the article contained less acetanilid than declared on the label, also that the box label 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 District of Delaware.

On February 14, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and