

**18472. Misbranding of Triner's cold tablets. U. S. v. 24 Dozen Packages of Triner's Cold Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26054. I. S. No. 24404. S. No. 4324.)**

Examination of a drug product, known as Triner's cold tablets, from the shipment herein described having shown that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed on the carton label, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On March 24, 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 24 dozen packages of Triner's cold tablets at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the William A. Webster Co., from Memphis, Tenn., January 17, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of Illinois, 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 each tablet contained acetanilid (0.96 grain), quinine (0.34 grain), and podophyllum resin.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statements on the cartons, "For \* \* \* Grippe, Neuralgia," were false and fraudulent.

On May 29, 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.*

**18473. Misbranding of Chewalla. U. S. v. 30 Bottles of Chewalla, for Rheumatism. Default decree of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 26079. I. S. No. 11745. S. No. 4329.)**

Examination of a drug product, known as Chewalla for rheumatism, having shown that the bottle and carton labels and the accompanying circular bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported to the United States attorney for the Southern District of California the shipment herein described, involving a quantity of the product at Los Angeles, Calif.

On March 25, 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 30 bottles of Chewalla for rheumatism, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., consigned by the McCullough Drug Co., Lawrenceburg, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 3, 1931, from Lawrenceburg, Ind., 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 potassium iodide, acetic acid, extracts of plant drugs including a laxative drug, alcohol, and water, flavored with anise.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle, in English under picture of Indian) "My ancestors never had rheumatism \* \* \* an effective remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism;" (carton, in English under picture of Indian) "My ancestors never had rheumatism \* \* \* An Effective Remedy for Acute and Chronic Rheumatism;" (carton, in French and Spanish) "In cases of sexual debility;" (circular) "For Rheumatism \* \* \* Rheumatism of the Head, Face, Neck, Chest, Back, Shoulders, Small of the Back, Arms and Legs or of the Joints. This preparation is a scientific combination of the best known and approved remedies for Rheumatism, \* \* \* No change of habit or diet is necessary during treatment. \* \* \* Chronic cases usually require from two to three bottles. \* \* \* [In English, French, and Spanish] In all cases where there is great pain, \* \* \* Where the pain is not very severe, as in most chronic cases."

On May 8, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered finding the product misbranded and ordering that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**18474. Adulteration and misbranding of almond oil. U. S. v. Twenty-eight 1-Gallon Cans of Almond Oil. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 28059. I. S. No. 5766. S. No. 4347.)**

Examination of samples of almond oil from the shipment herein described having shown that the article fell below the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico.

On March 26, 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 twenty-eight 1-gallon cans of almond oil at San Juan, P. R., alleging that the article had been shipped by Yglesias & Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., on or about November 22, 1930, to San Juan, P. R., and that it was being offered for sale and sold in Porto Rico by the Drug Co. of Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted of an oil or oils other than almond oil.

It was alleged in the libel 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 tests laid down in the said pharmacopoeia. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the strength and purity of the article fell below the professed standard of quality under which it was sold, in that it was represented to be "U. S. Standard \* \* \* Pure Almond Oil."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "U. S. Standard \* \* \* Pure Almond Oil," borne on the label, was false and misleading; and for the further reason that the article was offered for sale and sold under the name of another article.

On May 5, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the article, 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.*

**18475. Misbranding of Cerevisine tablets. U. S. v. 2 Dozen Bottles of Cerevisine Tablets. Default decree of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 28060. I. S. No. 11746. S. No. 4349.)**

Examination of a drug product, known as Cerevisine tablets, having shown that the carton and bottle labels bore a statement representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported to the United States attorney for the Southern District of California the shipments herein described, involving a quantity of the product located at Los Angeles, Calif.

On March 27, 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 2 dozen bottles of Cerevisine tablets, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by E. Fougere & Co. (Inc.), from New York, N. Y., in part on or about September 3, 1930, and in part on or about January 31, 1931, and had been transported from the State of New York 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 desiccated yeast plants.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement "For treatment of \* \* \* Diabetes," appearing on the carton and bottle, was false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On May 8, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered finding the product misbranded and ordering that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*