

homes in Ohio for helping many sufferers with Stomach, Liver, Kidney and old Rheumatism troubles and we join the number * * * I have been a sufferer with Rheumatism, Liver and Kidney Troubles for twelve years I treated with many doctors took all the Patent Medicines I knew or heard of. No relief whatever, until I heard of Denn's Rheumatic Cure, and took a few bottles, I am completely well now and I sell the Remedy to all the farmers and neighbors with positive results. * * * Charles Munter, a sufferer with Rheumatism in his feet, shooting pains all over his body, also with dyspepsia, so that he could not attend to his work, sleep, eat nor rest easy in any position. He was absolutely cured with a few bottles of Denn's S. S. S. Cure."

On November 14, 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.*

18969. Adulteration and misbranding of Hick's Epsom salts compound tablets. U. S. v. 6 Display Cards of Hick's Epsom Salts Compound Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26903. I. S. No. 30444. S. No. 5081.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Epsom salts compound tablets, having shown that the Epsom salt content of the tablets was negligible and that the therapeutic effect produced by the product was due to its aloe content, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey.

On August 21, 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 six display cards, each containing 18 boxes of Hick's Epsom salts compound tablets, remaining in the original unbroken packages at North Bergen, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by Charles M. Hick & Co., Chicago, Ill., on or about June 11, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Illinois into the State of New Jersey, 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 essentially of Epsom salt (4 grains per tablet), and aloe.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, namely, (display card) "Epsom Salts Tablets Compound Two tablets equal one tablespoonful Salts, and have all the efficiency of powdered salts, without any of the disagreeable taste," (retail package) "Epsom Salts Compound Tablets Two tablets equivalent to one tablespoonful of pure Epsom Salts," since the amount of Epsom salt in the article was negligible, and the therapeutic effects produced by the tablets was due to its content of aloe, and not to its content of Epsom salt.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements above quoted, appearing on the display carton and retail package, were false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was offered for sale under the name of another article, namely, Epsom salts compound tablets.

On September 16, 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.*

18970. Misbranding of Doz-It. U. S. v. 300 Bags of Doz-It. Consent decree of condemnation entered. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 25390. I. S. No. 8827. S. No. 3654.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Doz-It, from the shipment herein described showed that certain statements appearing in a circular contained in the bag represented that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess. The article contained less protein and fat than labeled and only traces of Epsom salts and copperas, two of the declared ingredients.

On or about December 6, 1930, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 300 bags of Doz-It, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Ridgewood, N. Y., consigned by the Farmers Medicated Stock Salt Co., Mifflinburg, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped

from Mifflinburg, Pa., on or about October 25, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania 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 consisted essentially of sodium chloride (92.5 per cent), charcoal (5.2 per cent), ferrous sulphate (1.65 per cent), magnesium sulphate (0.74 per cent), protein (0.13 per cent), and fat (0.02 per cent).

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statements, "This is composed of charcoal, (Car-Bo-Ligin), salt, Epsom salts (sulphate of magnesia) copperas, (sulphate of iron)," on the label of the bag was false and misleading in view of the insignificant portion of ingredients other than charcoal and salt; and for the further reason that the statements of protein 0.56 and fat 0.19 on the said bag were false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, appearing in the circular contained in the bag, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "Purifies the blood and tones up the system. It expels worms from Hogs, Horses, etc. Prevents abortion, and there will be no bloating where it is fed. * * * Hog Cholera; Nothing will cure cholera, but where 'Doz-It' is used there will be no Cholera."

On January 26, 1931, Henry C. Kenyon, Ridgewood, N. Y., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it be relabeled under the supervision of this department and that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the Federal food and drugs act, or the laws of any State, Territory, district, or insular possession.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18971. Misbranding of Takara hygienic powder. U. S. v. 15 Dozen Cans, et al., of Takara Hygienic Powder. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 26911. I. S. No. 21910. S. No. 5075.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Takara hygienic powder, from the shipment herein described having shown that a booklet accompanying the article contained statements representing that the said article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which, in fact, it did not possess, also that it was represented to be a germicide, whereas it was not germicidal when used in the dilutions recommended, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of California.

On August 22, 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 15 dozen 75-cent and 12 dozen \$1.50 cans of the said Takara hygienic powder, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Takara Laboratories, from Portland, Oreg., on or about July 6, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Oregon 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 the powder consisted essentially of boric acid, ammonium alum, phenol, and a small proportion of menthol. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was not germicidal in the dilutions recommended upon the label.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the booklet accompanying the article, "A * * * germicidal douche * * * that is why Takara has proved so popular," were false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing in the booklet, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent: "The intelligence of the modern woman is saving her untold hours of suffering. An understanding of personal hygiene has taken the place of false modesty. Peace of mind has supplanted uncertainty and Takara with its many uses, its Safeness, its certainty has done much to bring this about. Health, Happiness, Takara is daily bringing health and happiness to thousands of women * * * Women whose health has been impaired find refreshment in the use of Takara. They find it a hygienic powder that does more than