

organ is abused in some way does it make its presence known. Overwork, worry, irregular meals, improper food, rapid eating, nervous disorders and alcohol excesses are some of the contributing causes of dyspepsia or stomach weakness. No matter what the origin of your digestive trouble may be, Smith Bros.' M. A. C. taken after each meal should give prompt relief from all distress. This remarkable preparation not only has an invigorating, tonic effect upon the weakened nerves and glands of the stomach, but it also acts as a gentle laxative, helping to cleanse the system of accumulated poisons. When you get rid of the digestive weakness, other ailments resulting from this condition will soon disappear. In mild cases one bottle of M. A. C. often proves sufficient to do the work. If the trouble is of long standing, however, several bottles may be required. Remember that an obstinate stomach complaint is not born overnight, but usually takes a long time to develop. You cannot expect to undo within a few days the damage resulting from years of neglect or abuse. * * * it has been giving wonderful results in the various conditions for which it is recommended. * * * The Real Health Builder."

On September 20, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19857. Misbranding of Hudson's Iron and Nux liver and blood tonic. U. S. v. 19 Bottles of Hudson's Iron and Nux Liver & Blood Tonic. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23430. I. S. No. 04123. S. No. 1568.)

Examination of the drug product, Hudson's Iron and Nux liver and blood tonic involved in this action, showed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it on the bottle label.

On February 18, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of the district aforesaid, holding a District Court, a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 19 bottles of the said Hudson's Iron and Nux liver and blood tonic, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 27, 1928, by the Hudson Medicine Co., from Hopewell, Va., and had been transported from the State of Virginia into the District of Columbia, 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 magnesium sulphate, an iron compound, a chloride, a small proportion of strychnine, alcohol (1.2 per cent), 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 on the bottle label, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Front label) "Liver & Blood Tonic * * * Puts iron in the system * * * is indicated in any condition requiring a better performance of the Hepatic Functions in all minor Liver conditions from * * * Malaria, Chills, Fever, Jaundice, * * * Bad Blood, Boils, Pimples, Skin Eruptions, etc.;" (reverse label) "For Fevers, Chills, Malaria, * * * La Grippe, Influenza, * * * Sluggish Liver, Jaundice, etc., * * * For Boils, Bad Blood, Loss of Appetite, and as a * * * Strength Builder, * * * In all cases regulate dose to produce desired results. * * * you will be greatly improved by the use of this Tonic."

On September 19, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19858. Misbranding of Bock Toa rheumatic remedy. U. S. v. 4 Cases, et al., of Bock Toa Rheumatic Remedy. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (2029-A, 2042-A. F. & D. Nos. 28310, 28331.)

Examination of the drug product involved in these actions disclosed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed on the bottle label.

On May 12 and May 24, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the

District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 4 cases, 18 short quart bottles, and 40 pint bottles of Bock Toa rheumatic remedy, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., consigned by Bock Toa Hong & Co., San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 24, 1932, from San Francisco, Calif., to Denver, Colo., 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 small portions of extracts of plant drugs, sugar, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing on the bottle label, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "Rheumatic remedy * * * to be used for Lumbago, Rheumatism, and Pains."

On July 7 and August 1, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19859. Misbranding of Ru-Ma-Co herbal tonic. U. S. v. 24 Cartons of Ru-Ma-Co Herbal Tonic. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 27977. I. S. No. 32853. S. No. 5989.)

Examination of the drug product Ru-Ma-Co herbal tonic, involved in this action, disclosed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it on the carton label.

On April 1, 1932, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, 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 24 cartons of Ru-Ma-Co, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by F. D. Werst, from Portland, Oreg., on or about March 6, 1932, 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 it consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs including licorice and a laxative drug, glycerin, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the carton label, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent: "An aid in the restoration to normal action of the organs of circulation, assimilation and elimination. * * * a majority of the ordinary ailments of mankind are due to the impairment of the functions of the liver and gall bladder, impoverishment of the blood, or disturbed glandular activity. Ru-Ma-Co helps to restore and maintain a normal balance in these vital processes of the body."

On July 30, 1932, 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.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19860. Misbranding of Painallay. U. S. v. 54 Bottles of Painallay. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. No. 27688. I. S. No. 44469. S. No. 5751.)

Examination of the drug product Painallay, involved in this action, showed that the article would not produce certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it on the bottle label.

On January 25, 1932, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas, 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 54 bottles of the said Painallay, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Little Rock, Ark., alleging that the article