

On March 2, 1933, no claimant having appeared in the cases instituted in the Northern District of Ohio, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal. On March 27, 1933, similar decrees were entered in the cases instituted in the Western District of Pennsylvania.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**20736. Misbranding of Syrup of Ambrozoin. U. S. v. 23 Bottles of Syrup of Ambrozoin. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 20516. I. S. no. 1502-X. S. no. C-4841.)**

Examination of the drug preparation involved in this case disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the bottle and carton labels.

On October 21, 1925, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, 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 23 bottles of Syrup of Ambrozoin at Rock Island, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 25, 1925, by the American Apothecaries Co., from Astoria, N. Y., to Rock Island, Ill., 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, small proportions of ammonium chloride, compounds of sodium and potassium, a bromide, glycerin, alcohol, sugar, 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 and carton labels, were false and fraudulent: (Bottle) "Bronchitis, laryngitis, asthma, whooping cough, pulmonary phthisis and other respiratory affections in which a mild sedative or expectorant is required. \* \* \* allays cough, promotes expectoration, exerts soothing influence on the inflamed mucous membrane of the bronchial and pulmonary passages and relieves congestion of the respiratory organs. \* \* \* dose \* \* \* repeated \* \* \* until cough is allayed and respiratory discomfort is overcome"; (carton) "Bronchitis, laryngitis, asthma, whooping cough, pulmonary phthisis \* \* \* and other respiratory affections in which a mild sedative or expectorant is required \* \* \* allays cough, promotes expectoration \* \* \* exerts a soothing influence on the inflamed mucous membrane of the respiratory passages."

On April 28, 1933, 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.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**20737. Misbranding of Dr. Newton's Nervine. U. S. v. 288 Bottles of Dr. Newton's Nervine. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 29685. Sample no. 13731-A.)**

Examination of the drug preparation, Dr. Newton's Nervine, disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed on the bottle and carton labels and in a circular shipped with the article.

On January 3, 1933, the United States attorney for the Southern 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 288 bottles of Dr. Newton's Nervine, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 8, 1932, by the DeVore Manufacturing Co., from Columbus, Ohio, into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Dr. Newton's Nervine \* \* \* Standard Laboratories Sole Proprietors Columbus, Ohio."

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of ammonium, sodium, potassium and strontium bromides (approximately 7 grams per 100 milliliters); sodium benzoate (approximately 2 grams per 100 milliliters), a small proportion of extracts of plant drugs, sugar, and water artificially flavored.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects were false and

fraudulent: (Bottle) "Nervine \* \* \* A Valuable Nerve Sedative \* \* \* for Nervous Disturbances, Sleeplessness, \* \* \* Nervous Dyspepsia, \* \* \* temporary relief for Epilepsy. \* \* \* Dose: One or two teaspoonfuls four times per day"; (carton) "Nervine \* \* \* A Nerve Sedative \* \* \* recommended in extreme nervous conditions, \* \* \* and nervous irritation. \* \* \* for relieving nervous disturbances and nervous irritation. \* \* \* in the treatment of most nervous diseases. It quiets the nerves, and imparts natural repose that is so necessary for good health. \* \* \* Dose:—One or two teaspoonfuls after meals"; (circular) "Nervine A Nerve Sedative \* \* \* a direct sedative to the general nervous system, and in the treatment of diseases arising from this cause, \* \* \* Dipsomania, Drunkenness And Delirium Tremens Are produced by the nervous system. The craving for alcoholic drink is due to a very nervous temperament, and the person so afflicted drinks too freely and becomes drunk. Continuous drunkenness will result in Delirium Tremens. Treatment: In treating cases of drunkenness or delirium tremens this medicine must be administered in large doses. Take four teaspoonfuls in a cup of water every hour or two until the patient becomes quiet. The bowels should be flushed by taking a liberal dose of Rochelle salts, or a good mineral water. Then they should be kept open for a day or two by any good laxative. If the stomach becomes impaired and will not retain food, take a cup of hot milk in which put a liberal quantity of red pepper. In cases where food has not been taken for several days, light nourishment, such as milk, broth, etc., should be taken freely as the stomach will bear. If patient does not sleep soundly at nights, take a dose or two of this medicine in the evening. Those who desire to break the habit will find this medicine a wonderful aid to exercising the will power by taking two or three teaspoonfuls, three times daily. Epilepsy—Fits This disease is of a two-fold character, the first is very severe and is characterized by convulsions and loss of consciousness. In many instances the patient falls insensible, the face becomes pale, the head is drawn backward or sidewise, froths at the mouth, grinding of teeth, and the tongue is frequently bitten. It usually lasts from two to five minutes, after which the patient falls into a deep sleep from which he awakes with a feeling of exhaustion and confusion of mind. In the second or lighter form, which is known as epileptic vertigo, the person suddenly stops; then goes on as usual. Some cases there is a sudden dizziness, and a partial loss of consciousness, after which it passes off. Between these two cases there are other forms. In some cases the memory fails, and the patient becomes irritable, melancholy and morose. The worst cases often terminate in insanity or imbecility. Treatment: Adults of normal weight usually take two teaspoonfuls three times a day. Smaller persons and children take less, according to their weight. Bowels should be kept open. If cases follow in rapid succession, an extra dose may be given. \* \* \* Nervousness, Hysteria May be greatly benefitted by the use of this medicine. Persons subject to nervous headaches will find great relief by taking this medicine regularly three times a day for a month or two at least. The bowels must be kept regular in order to get the proper results. When a headache begins, take two teaspoonfuls in a half cup of water, and, if possible, obtain a few minutes sleep. Nervousness is caused from Nerve Weakness, the nerve energy being impaired. In this case, this medicine should be taken—two teaspoonfuls three times a day in half a cup of water. If not relieved take another dose at bedtime. Be sure to keep the bowels open at all times. Hysteria is another manifestation of nervous irritation. Persons troubled with this disease cry easily, laugh at almost nothing, and do not seem to be able to control themselves. This medicine, as before described, being a nerve sedative, will tend to quiet the nerves and by exercising will power, the patient may actually overcome this trouble. Nervous Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritation and Neuralgia Are all three traced to the nerves. Nervous Dyspepsia is usually the result of a nervous stomach. Care, anxiety, headache, dizziness, etc., greatly weaken these nerves. In the case of nervous dyspepsia \* \* \* Take this medicine regularly in two teaspoonful doses regularly three times daily. Nervous Irritation is solely the result of deranged nerves, in reality, a nervous exhaustion. In other words, a breaking down of the nerves. Many troubles arise from this cause such as Dizziness, Headache, Sleeplessness, Anxiety, Weakness of the Heart, Eyes, Stomach, etc., Excess in eating, drinking, overwork, etc. are sources of this irritation. This medicine as above directed, with care in your diet, plenty of gentle exercise, moderate living, will restore these nerves and the patient will gain natural health rapidly. Neuralgia is of varied forms. Its symptoms are acute intermittent pains along the course

of certain nerves and their branches. No fever or inflammation. In severe cases, excruciating, citing, tearing, burning pain may follow. Facial Neuralgia, in which the nerve supplying the side of the face, eye, teeth and jaw is involved. Another form called Sciatica, affecting the great nerve below the hips and running down the thigh. For these and similar cases, this medicine should be taken as already described in two teaspoonful doses regularly three times a day for some time, taking as much rest and freedom from cares and worry as possible. Sleeplessness is often due to an irritated condition of the brain the same as headache. In mild cases two or three teaspoonfuls of this medicine in water before retiring will cause the patient to obtain a restful night's sleep. Cases more severe and of longer duration should be treated by two teaspoonful doses three times a day, the last dose just before retiring, and as the patient begins to improve and obtains sleep and rest, diminish the treatment gradually until thoroughly recovered. \* \* \* Nervous diseases \* \* \* In Nervous Diseases \* \* \* The Digestive Organs are composed of hundreds of nerves, and any fault in digestion is registered by these nerves and may cause serious trouble. \* \* \* A Suggested Diet For Nervous Irritability \* \* \* diet is the most essential thing in treating any disease arising from Nervous Disorders, \* \* \* Diet Suggested For Epileptics While this is also a nervous disease it differs from Nervous Irritability, and requires somewhat different diet."

On February 10, 1933, 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.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**20738. Misbranding of Neol. U. S. v. Three 1-Gallon Containers and Twenty-four 6-Ounce Bottles of Neol. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 29744. Sample no. 14480-A.)**

Examination of the drug preparation Neol disclosed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On January 13, 1933, 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 a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three 1-gallon containers and twenty-four 6-ounce bottles of Neol, remaining in the original unbroken packages at North Sacramento, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about May 27, 1932, by the Gland O Lac Co., from Omaha, Nebr., 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 a petroleum oil containing small proportions of thymol, menthol, eucalyptol, and guaiacol, and a trace of iodine.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statement appearing in the circular, regarding its curative and therapeutic effect, was false and fraudulent: "The Fastest Selling Roup Remedy on the Market."

On March 21, 1933, 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.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**20739. Misbranding of Dr. Hale's Household ointment and Dr. Hale's Household pills. U. S. v. 63 Small Packages of Dr. Hale's Household Ointment, et al. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 27966. I. S. no. 39089. S. no. 6000.)**

Examination of the drug products involved in this case disclosed that the articles contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On March 30, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 63 small packages and 10 large packages of Dr. Hale's Household ointment, and a sample of Dr. Hale's Household pills, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 9, 1932, by Kenyon & Thomas Co., from Adams, N. Y., to Boston, Mass., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.