these periods, rendering valuable assistance in sustaining the vitality and consequently the development of the child. Especially during nursing is the mother subjected to an extra loss of mineral salts (acid glycerophosphates) which it is necessary to replace in some way and for this purpose there is nothing better than the Ner-Vita of Dr. Huxley. Rachitism: Rachitis is a disease which is prevalent in children and young persons during growth, when the body lacks the elements necessary for the development. The symptoms of rachitis are emaciation, sweats, muscular pains and general deterioration. The Ner-Vita of Dr. Huxley is a valuable reconstituent for children whose development is retarded, supplying them the extra energy which they require for growth and for maintaining the mental and physical effort which their studies impose on them [translated from Spanish]."

On January 5, 1934, 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.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22014. Misbranding of The $20,000 A Dose Discovery. U. S. v. 22 Bottles of The $20,000 a Dose Discovery. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31145. Sample no. 49489–A.)

Examination of the drug product 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 labeling.

On September 22, 1933, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 22 bottles of The $20,000 A Dose Discovery at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 24, 1933, by C. Neil Simpson, from Houston, Tex., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "The $20,000 A Dose Discovery * * * Prepared and Sold by the Science of Longevity Co., C. Neil Simpson, Mgr."

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of a mixture of zinc sulphate and powdered digitalis leaves.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, appearing on the packages, were false and fraudulent: "A Purifier that has and will give recovery in Cancer, in and on any part of the body and all kinds of bad blood disease, smallpox, syphillis, and bad venereal diseases, old sores, eczema, itch, ulcerated stomach and bowels, piles, boils, carbuncles, pellagra, and all kinds of inflammation and bad skin disease, pimples, stomach, kidney trouble, all female complaint, other sickness, dropsey, T. B., rheumatism * * * The Science of Longevity * * * the very first and only true knowledge for living a long life with an ever strong body and healthy constitution * * * Directions: Shake well. Take 1 teaspoonful every 2 hours, not after bed time until cured, without water and before eating. For children 10 Drops to one-half teaspoonful. If it makes sick, reduce dose. If not taking effect double or treble it. Some people who are of large, strong and hard physique need more to take effect, while others of medium physique and their system open, require the prescribed dose or less * * * in T.B."

On January 24, 1934, 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.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22015. Misbranding of Red Heart Blood Tabs and Prescription 1000 External. U. S. v. 13 Bottles of Red Heart Blood Tabs and 101 Bottles of Prescription 1000 External. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 31129, 31131. Sample nos. 46545–A, 46550–A.)

Examination of the drug preparations involved in these cases disclosed that they contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On October 9, 1933, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 13 bottles of Red Heart Blood

Tabs and 101 bottles of Prescription 1000 External at Houston, Tex., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce in various shipments between the dates of April 11, 1932, and July 27, 1933, by the Reese Chemical Co., from Cleveland, Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this Department showed that the Red Heart Blood Tabs consisted essentially of iron carbonate, zinc phosphide, calcium carbonate, and extracts of plant drugs, including nux vomica and a laxative drug; and that the Prescription 1000 External consisted essentially of potassium permanganate (0.1 percent) and water.

It was alleged in the libels that the articles were misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative and therapeutic effect of the articles, were false and fraudulent: (Red Heart Blood Tabs, carton) "Red Heart Blood Tabs Blood Nerve and System Tonic Use Red Heart Blood Tabs when you * * * feel a lack of ambition. Red Heart Blood Tabs"; (bottle) "Red Heart Blood Tabs"; (circular) "Blood Tabs A Powerful Nerve & Blood Tonic * * * System Tonic For Men and Women Aids in Stimulating self confidence. Makes you feel healthier and stronger. If you are run down and nervous Blood-Tabs will tone your system and aid in bringing back your health and strength. * * * Vim * * * Ambition Zip Strength Punch Fight Energy Youth Pep"; (Prescription 1000 External, carton) "Prescription 1000 External * * * has stood the test"; (blown in bottle) "For External Use Only Prescription 1000 Externally Use 4 Times Daily"; (circular) "Prescription 1000 External (Injection) Directions Use with small syringe every hour or two for two days, then use four times daily. Do not dilute. Continue using Prescription 1000 External and Prescription 1000 Internal (sic) for two weeks, if not entirely relieved see a good physician."

On January 17 and January 19, 1934, no claimant having appeared for this property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22016. Misbranding of Histeen. U. S. v. 2,515 Packages, et al., of Histeen. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 31046, 31052, 31098, 31099, 31100. Sample nos. 42510-A, 49486-A, 49487-A, 49490-A, 49491-A, 49492-A.)

Examination of the drug product, Histeen, disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling. It was also represented on the carton and bottle labels that the article could be taken with perfect safety, and circulars enclosed with certain of the shipments contained the statement that the product was not habit forming, whereas the article contained a drug or drugs that might be harmful and habit forming.

On September 5 and September 14, 1933, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 3,751 packages of Histeen at St. Louis, Mo. On September 6, 1933, a libel was filed in the Southern District of Indiana against 195 dozen packages of Histeen at Indianapolis, Ind. It was alleged in the libels that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce between the dates of August 8, 1933, and September 6, 1933, by the Histeen Corporation, from Chicago, Ill., and that it was misbranded 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 phenobarbital, antipyrine, and a small proportion of plant material.

The libels charged that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling were false and misleading: (Carton and bottle labels) "May be taken with perfect safety as long as required"; (circular shipped with portions) "Non-habit forming." Misbranding was alleged with respect to portions of the article for the further reason that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects were false and fraudulent: (Bottle and carton) "Indicated in the palliative treatment of asthma, hay fever and bronchitis. Directions: Take two tablets one half hour after each meal and at bed time until the attacks are thoroughly relieved, then one tablet four