

Dizziness, Indigestion, Stomach Trouble, Sour or Acid Stomach, Ulcers of the Stomach, Gas in Stomach, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Gall Stones or Gravel, Gall Bladder Infection, Liver Complaints, Nervousness, Neuritis, Palpitation of the Heart, High Blood Pressure, Rheumatism, Sciatic, Gout, Lumbago, Muscular Aches, Uric Acid in the Blood, Kidney Disorders, Pains in the Back, Bladder Trouble, Painful and frequent Urination, Skin Diseases, Anemia. Impure Blood, Tired Feeling, Coughs and Colds, LaGrippe and General Run Down System."

On August 11, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

27715. Misbranding of Little Wonder Page's Inhalers (cigarettes). U. S. v. 17,000 Packages of The Little Wonder Page's Inhalers. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 39653. Sample No. 33685-C.)

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims.

On May 26, 1937, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 17,000 packages of Little Wonder Page's Inhalers at Fort Wayne, Ind., alleging that they had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 16, 1937, by the Consolidated Chemical Co. from Grand Rapids, Mich., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of plant material, chiefly stramonium leaves.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, appearing on the carton, were false and fraudulent: "Nature has provided a way for Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, * * * etc. * * * Medicines in liquid form cannot reach the lungs and bronchial tubes, * * * therefore inhalation is the way to reach those diseases. Our remedy is put up in cigarette form for the convenience of inhaling, thereby reaching the afflicted parts. The Dry Medicated Smoke Does It. * * * Nothing better for Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, Hoarseness."

On June 29, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

27716. Adulteration and misbranding of citrate of magnesia. U. S. v. Lane Drug Stores, Inc. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 38659. Sample No. 13386-C.)

This product differed from the standard laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia since it contained materially less magnesium citrate than prescribed therein.

On June 19, 1937, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Lane Drug Stores, Inc., Atlanta, Ga., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act on or about September 2, 1936, from the State of Georgia into the State of Florida of a quantity of citrate of magnesia that was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Lane Drug Stores, Incorporated, Laboratories, Atlanta, Ga."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down therein, since 100 cubic centimeters of the article contained magnesium citrate corresponding to less than 1.6 grams, namely, not more than 0.54 gram of magnesium oxide, and 10 cubic centimeters of the article after precipitation and conversion of the citric acid into an ash, required less than 26 cubic centimeters, namely, not more than 14.9 cubic centimeters of half-normal hydrochloric acid to neutralize the alkalinity of the ash; and its own standard of strength, quality, and purity was not declared on the container.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Citrate of Magnesia U. S. P.," borne on the bottle cap, was false and misleading since it represented that the article was citrate of magnesia which conformed to the

standard laid down in the pharmacopoeia; whereas it was not citrate of magnesia which conformed to the standard laid down in the pharmacopoeia.

On July 14, 1937, a plea of nolo contendere was entered and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

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

27717. Misbranding of Anti-Pain Liniment. U. S. v. 225 Jars of Anti-Pain Liniment. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 39677. Sample No. 42771-C.)

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims.

On June 4, 1937, 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 a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 225 jars of Anti-Pain Liniment at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 11, 1937, by Strong, Cobb & Co., Inc., from Cleveland, Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of methyl salicylate, oil of eucalyptus, and oil of turpentine incorporated in petrolatum.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, appearing on the jar label, were false and fraudulent: "Anti-Pain Liniment * * * For Pains * * * An invaluable remedy for Neuralgic Pains, Rheumatism, Pains in Side, Chest or Back, * * * Sore Throat, Bronchial Affections, etc."

On July 1, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

27718. Misbranding of Si-Noze. U. S. v. 29 Bottles and 23 Bottles of Si-Noze. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 39673. Sample No. 34408-C.)

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative or therapeutic effects.

On June 11, 1937, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Indiana, acting upon report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 29 large bottles and 23 small bottles of Si-Noze at South Bend, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 16 and April 23, 1937, by the Si-Noze Products from Chicago, Ill., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of benzocain, ephedrine, camphor, and menthol dissolved in a mixture of mineral oil and fatty oil.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements and design appearing in the labeling regarding its curative or therapeutic effects were false and fraudulent: (Bottle label) "Si-Noze * * * For Sinus—Hay Fever—Catarrhal * * * or Nasal Infections"; (carton) "Si-Nose * * * For Sinus, Hay Fever Catarrhal * * * And Nasal Infections"; (circular) "Si-Noze * * * For Sinus, Hay Fever, Catarrhal * * * [anatomical design of head] beneficial for the relief of various nasal conditions, * * * quick relief to the irritated and inflamed tissues. Bear in mind that nasal conditions are usually of long standing—so be patient with Si-Noze * * * for Sinus Hay Fever Catarrhal * * * And Nasal Infections."

On August 11, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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

27719. Misbranding of laxative aspirin. U. S. v. 60 Dozen Packages of Mimein Laxative-Aspirin. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 39684. Sample No. 37098-C.)

This product was misbranded because of false and fraudulent representations in the labeling regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, because of failure of the label to bear a plain and conspicuous statement of the quantity or proportion of acetanilid contained in the article, and because its name conveyed the misleading impression that it contained a substantial amount of aspirin.

On June 11, 1937, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district