

been shipped by the Blut-Life Co., from Pulaski, Va., October 11, 1927, and had been transported from the State of Virginia into the State of South Carolina, 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 (Epsom salt) and water, with small amounts of phosphate, salicylate, iron, quinine, and strychnine, and a red coloring material.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement in the booklet accompanying the said article, "Fine Tonic For Children B-L, because of its great tonic properties, is especially good for children, and may be given with perfect safety as it contains no alcohol nor anything to harm the most delicate child," was false. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statements upon and within the packages containing the article were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On December 23, 1927, 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.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

15568. Misbranding of Fosfarsinol. U. S. v. 4 Dozen Bottles of Fosfarsinol. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 22116. I. S. No. 14890-x. S. No. 160.)

On November 1, 1927, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 4 dozen bottles of Fosfarsinol, at San Juan, P. R., shipped by the American Tropical Remedy Co. from Santurce, P. R., on or about October 13, 1927, alleging that the article was being offered for sale and sold in the Territory of Porto Rico, 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 an arsenic compound, sodium, potassium, and calcium glycerophosphates, a strychnine salt, sugar, alcohol, and water and was flavored with benzaldehyde.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded, in that the following statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton and bottle, translation from Spanish) "Fosfarsinol * * * a powerful tonic for the brain and nerves, a real food for the nervous cells which stimulates and nourishes. Repairs and stops the organic waste, acting as an energetic reconstituent of the cells. Its use is indicated in the diverse forms of neurasthenia, caused by intense dismineralization, neuroanemia, phosphaturia, diabetes, hysteria, rickets, sexual debility (impotence), osteomalacia, premature breakdown and in all cases of general debility;" (circular, translation from Spanish "Fosfarsinol * * * reconstituent. * * * glycerophosphates are the real and true elements of the cellule, exercising a marked estimulative and nutritive action over all the cells, especially over the nervous and osseous system. The glycerophosphates are energetic reconstituents of the nervous system, indicated in such cases where it is necessary to promote a debilitated nutrition and stimulate its activity as it happens in various forms of neurasthenia with its cephalagy symptoms, mental depression, lack of muscular strength, nervous dyspepsia, insomnia, vertigo, etc. Arrhenal * * * Stimulates and regulates the cellular metabolism in a notable manner. * * * The therapeutic indications for arrhenal are numerous; in cases of pretuberculosis, when the index of organic mineralization has diminished considerably and the tissues are in a state of vital decadence and can be annulled by the invasion of bacillus Koch, the arrhenal has given the best results. Even in advanced cases of tuberculosis the strength and appetite reappear, diminishes the cough, disnea and night pains, augmenting the weight and strength of the body. This same result truthfully speaking is obtained also with the cacodylate of soda, but the action of arrhenal is far more constant and progressive. Strychnine is the most powerful tonic which materia medica contains. Its stimulant action over the nervous and muscular systems are so notable, that many physicians have compared it with that produced by electricity. It acts specially over the great sympathetic and the muscular fibers of the digestive tract. From there it gets its great impor-

tance in atonic dyspepsia, functional paralysis, relaxation and atrophy of the muscles and nerves, amaurosis, etc. * * * Fosfarsinol is therefore a general reconstituent tonic which acts by stimulating the cellular metabolism. Repairs and stops the organic waste acting as an energetic vitalizing agent over the tissues."

On February 6, 1928, 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.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

15569. Misbranding of Norma. U. S. v. 35 Bottles of Norma. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 22402. S. No. 477.)

On January 27, 1928, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 35 bottles of Norma, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by the Norma Laboratories, Inc., Albany, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from Albany, N. Y., on or about January 12, 1928, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, 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 soluble phosphate, a small amount of plant extractive material, red coloring matter, glycerin, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded, in that the statements appearing on the bottle label, "A Vaso Motor dilator. The action of Norma is to relieve the strain on the arteries and blood vessels," regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On February 20, 1928, 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.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

15570. Misbranding of Ferrasal. U. S. v. 39 Packages of Ferrasal. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 22671. I. S. No. 23293-x. S. No. 682.)

On March 29, 1928, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 39 packages of Ferrasal, manufactured by the Crown Remedy Co., Dallas, Tex., remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by M. Arensberg, Inc., New York, N. Y., on or about February 21, 1928, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Louisiana, 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 bicarbonate (56 per cent), magnesium carbonate, iron oxide, a tartrate, and starch.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded, in that the following statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Label) "For Acute Indigestion, Headaches * * * Dysentery and Bowel Complaints in adults or children. Ferrasal gives quick relief. * * * For Chronic Indigestion, Constipation, Kidney and Bladder Trouble * * * Dizziness, Bumpy Face and Dull Headache resulting from acid poisons. Ferrasal will give relief if taken according to directions. Ferrasal * * * strikes at the source of the numerous health troubles caused by an over-accumulation of acid poisons in the system and blood. * * * 'The Sign of Good Health' * * * Stops Indigestion Now! For Stomach, Liver and Kidneys * * * For Acute Indigestion take * * * Repeat hourly until relieved. For severe or Chronic Indigestion * * * Also take * * * after any meal that fails to assimilate properly. * * * In cases of Dysentery Bowel Complaint and Potomac Poisoning call your Physician and take * * * immediately. * * * Then