from imperfect digestion, disordered stomach and indiscretion in eating and drinking. * * * exceptional remedies value * * * Remedies * * * Hepatic Salts * * * As an Anti-Lithic in Gout and Rheumatism, for derangements of the Stomach and Liver, Bilious Attacks, and as a Laxative in Constipation, take one-half to one teaspoonful dissolved in a glassful of water half to one hour before each meal and at night just before retiring. For Headache, Dizziness * * * take one teaspoonful in a glassful of water, and repeat if necessary. As an active cathartic in Acute Indigestion, 'Summer Complaints,' Colic, Alcohol Excesses, and for cleansing the alimentary tract thereby aiding in the prevention of the development of many intestinal diseases, take two to four teaspoonfuls preferably one hour before breakfast, dissolved in a large tumblerful of water, either cold or hot;" (A. D. S. hepatic salts, carton) "Hepatic Salts Containing Lithium and Sodium Phosphate * * * Uric-Acid-Solvent Especially Indicated in Rheumatism and Gout * * * Because of their exceptional remedial value * * * Family Remedies * * * Tonic, Alterative * * * similar to the celebrated 'bitter waters' of Europe * * * and fortified by the addition of Lithia-Sodium Phosphate. * * * Hepatic Salts is especially indicated in the uric acid diathesis, such as Rheumatism, Gout and true Lithemia. In these affections it is beneficial, usually affording prompt relief."

On February 27, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17174. Adulteration of aletris root. U. S. v. Hamilton-Bacon-Hamilton Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, $25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 22561. I. S. No. 16413-x.)

On November 28, 1928, the United States attorney for the Western District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Hamilton-Bacon-Hamilton Co., a corporation, Bristol, Va., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about March 24, 1927, from the State of Virginia into the State of Massachusetts, of a quantity of aletris root which was adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it contained 13.57 per cent of acid-insoluble ash.

The article was labeled "Aletris."

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the National Formulary and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said Formulary at the time of investigation, in that it yielded not less than 13.57 per cent of acid-insoluble ash, whereas said Formulary provides that aletris should yield not more than 10 per cent of acid-insoluble ash; and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof.

On November 11, 1929, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of $25 and costs.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17175. Misbranding of Ferrasal. U. S. v. 65 Packages, et al., of Ferrasal. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 24352, 24353. I. S. Nos. 017774, 017775. S. Nos. 2607, 2608.)

On December 13, 1929, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 127 packages of Ferrasal at Memphis, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Crown Remedy Co., from Dallas, Tex., in part on or about October 30, 1929, and in part on or about November 1, 1929, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of Tennessee, 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 (45 per cent), magnesium carbonate (26 per cent), salicyclic acid (0.34 per cent), small amounts of calcium and iron carbonates, a tartrate, and starch flavored with oil of peppermint.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the labels, regarding 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: (Bottle label) "Ferrasal * * * is indicated in the numerous health troubles caused by an excess of acids in the system. Acute indigestion * * * dysentery * * * are often caused by Hyper-acidity. Ferrasal will give relief in such cases. It will also be found helpful in Kidney and Bladder trouble that are caused by an excess of acids. * * * The Sign of Good Health. * * * Stops Indigestion Now! * * * For Acute Indigestion * * * Repeat hourly until relieved. For Chronic Indigestion * * * Also take * * * after any meal that fails to assimilate properly. * * * In cases of Dysentery and Ptomaine Poisoning call your physician and take one heaping teaspoonful * * * For Chronic Acidosis take * * * until condition becomes normal. In Severe Cases take;" (shipping carton inclosing portion of product) "Ferrasal * * * For * * * Indigestion * * * Kidney Trouble, Rheumatism."

On April 14, 1930, 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.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*