

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under the name of "Ergot," a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of quality and purity as determined by the tests laid down in the said pharmacopoeia official at the time of the investigation.

On April 14, 1931, 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.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18190. Misbranding of Adams' No-Mo running fits remedy. U. S. v. 1,005 Bottles of Adams' No-Mo Running Fits Remedy. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 25675. I. S. No. 10855. S. No. 3943.)

Examination of the drug product herein described having shown that the bottle and carton labels and accompanying circular contained statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois.

On January 16, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1,005 bottles of the said Adams' No-Mo running fits remedy, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Ramsey, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Duncan Chemical Co., from Maplewood, Mo., on or about November 18, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois, 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 pine oil and a sodium rosin soap.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle) "Running Fits Remedy for Running Fits * * * For Running Fits, Mange;"; (carton) "Recommended for Running Fits, Mange * * * Running Fits Remedy Was Tested Out on over 1,000 Dogs, with good results in each case before being offered for sale;"; (circular) "Running or Barking Fits in Dogs * * * Running Fits are caused by Toxic Poisons being generated within the intestines. * * * sometimes intestinal infections from worms are the cause. When these poisons spread throughout the system (usually while exercising) a fit results. Directions For Using Adams No-Mo For Running Fits. * * * Repeat treatment every week for four weeks. [Testimonials in circular] Please send Running Fits Remedy C. O. D. It has been giving wonderful results in my dogs. * * * Please send me two bottles of your running Fits cure. Have used one treatment and found it satisfactory. * * * Send me another bottle of Running Fits Remedy. It sure is a relief for the fits disease."

On February 10, 1931, the Adams Supply Co., Ramsey, Ill., and the Duncan Chemical Co., Maplewood, Mo., claimants, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimants, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it be relabeled under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18191. Misbranding of compound syrup of sarsaparilla and burdock with iodide of potassium. U. S. v. 24 Packages of Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla and Burdock with Iodide of Potassium. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25548. I. S. No. 9318. S. No. 3782.)

Examination of samples of the drug product herein described having shown that the bottle and carton labels bore statements representing that the article possessed curative or therapeutic properties which it did not, and that the carton did not bear a statement of the amount of alcohol contained in the article, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Columbia.

On December 23, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and con-

demnation of 24 packages of the said compound syrup of sarsaparilla and burdock with iodide of potassium, alleging that the article was being sold and offered for sale in the District of Columbia at the premises of the Mathews Pharmacy, Washington, D. C., 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 potassium iodide, extracts of plant drugs including licorice and sarsaparilla, sugar, alcohol, and water, preserved with a small proportion of salicylic acid and flavored with sassafras oil.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements on the labeling, regarding the curative or 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) "A Valuable and Efficient Remedy for Purifying the Blood, and Building up the System. It is highly esteemed for all diseases due to impure Blood, such as Salt Rheum, Boils, Blotches, Pimples, Tetter, Scrofula, Old Sores and Ulcers, also for Blood Poisoning resulting from Syphilis, etc. It imparts vigor and tones up the System by Purifying the Blood, Regulating the Bowels, Liver and Kidneys;" (carton) "Sarsaparilla and Burdock * * * in combination with Iodide of Potassium exert a marked curative action in all diseases due to impurity of the blood, especially such as are inherited, or are the result of syphilitic or mercurial blood poisoning. In Scrofula, Eczema, Tetter, Chronic Skin Disease, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Enlarged Glands, Chronic Rheumatism and in offensive discharges from the nose and ears, decided benefit results from its regular use. The system besides being purified is toned up and invigorated, as the remedy, in addition to purifying the blood, builds up the constitution." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the carton containing the bottle of the article failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein.

On May 1, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18192. Misbranding of Trusler's subacute rheumatic tablets. U. S. v. ¾ Dozen Large-Sized Packages, et al., of Trusler's Subacute Rheumatic Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25945. I. S. No. 25357. S. No. 4176.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Trusler's subacute rheumatic tablets, from the shipment herein described having shown that the carton label and the accompanying circular bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On February 27, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three-fourths dozen large-sized and two and one-fourth dozen small-sized packages of the said Trusler's subacute rheumatic tablets at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Kalmus Chemical Co., from Cincinnati, Ohio, September 17, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Illinois, 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 the tablets consisted essentially of sodium salicylate and extracts of plant drugs including a laxative drug, coated with calcium carbonate and iron oxide.

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, appearing on the retail carton and in the accompanying circular, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton) "Subacute Rheumatic Tablets * * * Subacute Rheumatic Tablets;" (circular) "Subacute Rheumatic Tablets. The Medical Profession now generally recognize some sort of infection as the contributing cause of Rheumatism. The causes vary. * * * The result of Rheumatic conditions is the same whether it be from infection in one part of the body or another and it is to relieve these resulting conditions by eliminating or removing the poisons and waste products from the system that * * * Subacute Rheumatic Tablets are prepared. * * * Even though the cause of the particular case cannot be