cemia, pyemia, nasal infections, sinus trouble, hay fever, ulcers, mercury sores, and varicose ulcers, were false and fraudulent.

On October 12, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26765. Adulteration and misbranding of E-L Nicotine Kamala Tablets. U. S. v. 15,000 E-L Nicotine Kamala Tablets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 37824. Sample no. 75257-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of Nicotine Kamala Tablets which contained less nicotine than declared and which were labeled with false and fraudulent therapeutic and curative claims.

On June 23, 1936, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 15,000 E-L Nicotine Kamala Tablets at Scranton, Pa., alleging that they had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 27, 1936, by Economy Laboratories from Peoria, Ill., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the tablets consisted of extracts of plant drugs including kamala and nicotine (0.77 grain per tablet), and a small proportion of calomel.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, (package label) "Each Tablet Contains: * * * Nicotine 1.1 gr."

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Each tablet contains: * * * Nicotine 1.1 gr.", was false and misleading. The article was alleged to be misbranded further in that the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, appearing on the label, were false and fraudulent: "* * * An aid in the treatment of Chickens, Turkeys, Pullets, Poults, and all domestic fowls infested with * * * Tape Worms (Cestodes) * * * The above are the exact amounts of Nicotine and Kamala as recommended by the best poultry authorities as being effective * * * tape worm control."

On August 6, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26766. Misbranding of carbon tetrachloride compound. U. S. v. 2 Bottles of Solution Carbon Tetrachloride Compound. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 37843. Sample no. 64570-B.)

This product contained carbon tetrachloride, a potentially dangerous drug, greatly in excess of the amount declared on the label.

On July 1, 1936, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two bottles of solution of carbon tetrachloride compound at Sylvania, Ga., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 6, 1935, by the National Drug Co., from Philadelphia, Pa., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Solution Carbon Tetrachloride Comp. Carbon Tetrachloride 61 grs. Aromatics, Castor Oil Each Q. S. 1 Fl. Oz."

Analysis showed that it contained 109.5 grains of carbon tetrachloride per fluid ounce.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Carbon Tetrachloride 61 grs. * * * Q. S. 1 Fl. Oz.", was false and misleading since the article contained more than 61 grains of carbon tetrachloride per fluid ounce.

On August 11, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26767. Misbranding of Nervo-Rumat Liniment. U. S. v. 114 Bottles of Nervo-Rumat Liniment. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 37866. Sample no. 72789-B.)

The package containing this product failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein, and did bear false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative or therapeutic effects.