

rose colds, rose fever, rhinitis, sore throat \* \* \* catarrh, as well as hay fever and sinus. \* \* \* Directions For hay fever and sinus, apply Ercolin full strength by means of nasal douche \* \* \* special directions for sinus"; (circular) "Palliative Treatment for Hay Fever Sinus Catarrh \* \* \* Hay Fever—What It Is Science has proved that hay fever is due to protein toxin infection. Pollen from the flowers of certain plants, grasses and trees is carried long distances on the wind and lodges on the mucous lining of the nose, eyes and throat. This is why even people who live in the heart of the city, with no green things growing near, may suffer acutely from hay fever. These pollens are about 25% raw protein. This protein is absorbed directly into the blood through the mucous membranes and produces a distinct toxic effect. It disturbs the blood balance and nervous system, causing the symptoms of hay fever—profuse flowing from eyes and nose, frequent and body-wracking sneezing, general malaise, insomnia, headache, poor appetite, fever, and, in many cases, asthma. Doctors say asthma is almost sure to develop, if hay fever is neglected. Sufferers may also become acutely sensitive to dust, smoke, gases and animal dandruff. Hay fever can be contracted by persons of any age. The tendency of an attack is to sensitize one to the disease. Once contracted, hay fever lasts for years, in recurring attacks. How Ercolin Acts Ercolin is a harmless chemical solution which, upon coming in contact with the pollens lodged on the membranes, immediately neutralizes and precipitates the protein, washing it away before it is absorbed into the blood stream. During the hay fever season, when pollens are freely flying, they are constantly lodging on the mucous membranes. Best results, therefore, are obtained by using Ercolin as frequently as necessary to maintain your comfort. \* \* \* for Hay Fever Ercolin is most quickly effective through the use of the nasal douche \* \* \* the effected tissues in parts of the nose and mouth \* \* \* Start using Ercolin with a treatment night and morning a few days before the hay fever season is due, thus beginning the treatment before the membranes have become inflamed and congested. Use as freely as necessary to obtain comfort during the whole hay fever season. Rose fever and rose colds are essentially the same as hay fever, and are due to the infection from the pollen of grasses which flower during the spring and summer seasons. Quick relief follows the use of Ercolin, after the same directions as given for the treatment of hay fever. How to Use Ercolin for Sinus Sinus is a deep-seated condition. It requires some time for Ercolin to penetrate thoroughly to the parts affected. Several treatments are sometimes necessary and best results are obtained by frequent application. After treatment, blow the nose gently—not violently—to aid in washing away the discharge. Apply Ercolin at the first sign of infection, using the nasal douche or atomizer, and following the same methods of treatment as in hay fever. In specially severe cases \* \* \* the irritated membranes \* \* \* Chronic Catarrh Chronic Catarrh is almost always the result of continual colds, which develop an acute or chronic congestion and inflammation of the mucous membranes. Proper treatment means providing free drainage to permit the complete removal of the products of inflammation, dead or diseased tissue, etc. Ercolin is of value in the treatment of catarrh in that it penetrates directly to the affected parts, washes out the poisons, and aids in the free elimination of the mucous discharge. Use Ercolin regularly, morning and evening, with nasal douche or atomizer, as indicated for sinus. \* \* \* Sore Throat Use Ercolin at the very first symptom of a cold, and you may save yourself from serious illness. \* \* \* In cases of sore throat and tonsillitis, Ercolin, full strength, makes an effective gargle."

On October 18, 1933, 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.

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

**21549. Misbranding of Chicko Tablets for White Diarrhea in Chicks, Chicko Tablets for Roup, Canker, Catarrh, Influenza and Sore-Head, and Chicko Powder for Cholera and Other Bowel Trouble in Poultry. U. S. v. 60% Dozen Packages of Chicko Tablets for White Diarrhea in Chicks, et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 30449, 30450, 30451. Sample nos. 17073-A, 17074-A, 17075-A.)**

Examination of the drug products involved in these cases disclosed that they contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On May 15, 1933, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 60¾ dozen packages of Chicko Tablets For White Diarrhea in Chicks, 101½ dozen packages of Chicko Tablets for Roup, Canker, Catarrh, Influenza and Sore-Head, and 59¾ dozen packages of Chicko Powder for Cholera and Other Bowel Trouble in Poultry at Ottumwa, Iowa, alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 23, 1926, by the Redwood Laboratories, Inc., from Redwood Falls, Minn., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this Department showed that the Chicko Powder for Cholera and Other Bowel Trouble in Poultry consisted essentially of potassium, alum, sulphur, capsicum, and asafetida; and that the Chicko Tablets for White Diarrhea in Chicks consisted essentially of mercuric chloride, compounds of zinc, calcium, and sodium, including phenolsulphonates; and that the Chicko Tablets for Roup, Canker, Catarrh, Influenza and Sore-Head consisted essentially of compounds of sodium, potassium, and manganese, including a sulphate, and boric acid.

It was alleged in the libels that the articles were misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the articles, were false and fraudulent: (Chicko Tablets for White Diarrhea in Chicks, bottle label) "For White Diarrhea in Chicks"; (carton) "For White Diarrhea and other Bowel Trouble \* \* \* As a Preventive. \* \* \* For Sick Chicks. For White Diarrhea and other bowel trouble \* \* \* For Adult Sick Bird. For mature bird suffering from loose bowels or any form of diarrhea \* \* \* If the birds are too sick or refuse to drink \* \* \*. As in other diseases"; (Chicko Tablets For Roup, Canker, Catarrh, Influenza and Sore-Head, bottle label) "For Roup, Canker, Catarrh, Influenza and Sore-Head As a Preventive against Roup and other similar diseases \* \* \* For Sick Fowls \* \* \* In severe cases dip the fowl's head in this solution at frequent intervals and continue the treatment until well"; (carton label) "Tablets for Roup, Canker, Catarrh, Influenza and Sore-Head \* \* \* As a Preventive against Roup and other similar diseases \* \* \* For sick fowls \* \* \* If the disease has developed so far that the bird cannot see \* \* \* In severe cases dip the fowl's head in this solution at frequent intervals and continue the treatment until well. \* \* \* As in other diseases \* \* \*"; (Chicko Powder for Cholera and Other Bowel Trouble in Poultry, carton) "Powder for Cholera and Other Bowel Trouble in Poultry Also for Black Head in Turkey \* \* \* Chicko Powder for Cholera for Chickens When chicks have cholera or loosening of the bowels caused by eating musty or otherwise unfit feed, mix 1 tablespoonful of Chico O powder for Cholera with a quart of mash. \* \* \* If the birds are too sick to eat \* \* \* For turkeys having Black Head—Mix a tablespoonful of Chick O Powder for cholera with a quart of mash \* \* \* As in other diseases \* \* \* This powder is not intended for a cure at all; it is a special formula for a special ailment and has been used by Government representatives with most excellent results."

On September 23, 1933, 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. It was further ordered that costs be assessed against the shipper.

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

**21550. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. 180 Cans and 150 Cans of Ether. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 29850. Sample nos. 24061-A, 24062-A.)**

These cases involved shipments of ether represented to be of pharmacopoeial standard. Samples of the article were found to contain aldehyde, a substance not found in a product which meets the tests of the United States Pharmacopoeia for ether.

On February 14 and February 16, 1933, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of three hundred and thirty 1-pound cans of ether at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 10, 1933, and January 27, 1933, by Merck & Co., Inc., from Rahway, N.J., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.