

proper elimination. The oils are partly absorbed and tend to tone the bowels and build up the waste tissues. \* \* \* as a winter tonic. \* \* \* Worm-O-Tone is a germicide and a most satisfactory poultry remedy, both as a preventive and cure of poultry ailments. Feed Worm-O-Tone for Health \* \* \* Worm-O-Tone Co., \* \* \* For Worms—Worm-O-Tone twice a week will control the worms. Birds infected should be fed two tablespoonfuls in each gallon of drinking water or milk every day until they show noticeable improvement. \* \* \* Worm-O-Tone \* \* \* is a splendid tonic. Baby Chicks—One tablespoonful of Worm-O-Tone in each gallon of water as a germicide and preventive against white diarrhea. Chicken Pox And Roup—Two to four tablespoonfuls in each gallon of water every day while birds are sick, then one to two tablespoonfuls as a tonic and preventive. \* \* \* Feed to cockerels and you can market them early. \* \* \* Save your Turkeys. Worm-O-Tone controls turkey ailments. \* \* \* This prevents flatulence which is a gas that settles in the caeca. When turkeys are being treated for worms use two tablespoonfuls every day until controlled, then drop back to one tablespoonful as a tonic and germicide. Swell Head In Turkeys—Use two to four tablespoonfuls in each gallon of water. This has proven a very satisfactory remedy for the above disease.”

On May 25, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, a decree was entered by the court finding that the product should be forfeited, and ordering that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**18332. Misbranding of Ketterer's Excelsior blood purifier. U. S. v. 17 Dozen Bottles of Ketterer's Excelsior Blood Purifier. Default order of destruction. (F. & D. No. 25545. I. S. No. 7458. S. No. 3807.)**

Examination of a drug product, known as Ketterer's Excelsior blood purifier, from the shipment herein described having shown that the bottle and carton labels and the accompanying circular bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess, also that the labels represented it to be a vegetable compound, whereas it was not, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi.

On or about 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 condemnation of 17 dozen bottles of Ketterer's Excelsior blood purifier, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Vicksburg, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Waco Drug Co., Waco, Tex., on or about November 6, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Texas into the State of Mississippi, 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 2 per cent of potassium carbonate and potassium nitrate, extracts of plant drugs including a laxative drug, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the bottle and carton labels and in the circular, were false and misleading: (Bottle) "This medicine is purely Vegetable, is composed of the Roots and Herbs of Southeast Georgia and Florida;" (circular) "Made from nature's Herbs;" (carton) "Made from Roots and Herbs." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements, appearing on the bottle and carton labels and in the circular, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle) "Blood Purifier a Remedy for all Diseases of the Blood, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Malaria and Neuralgia, Ulcers and Bleeding or Itching Piles, Removes Pimples, Cleanses and Beautifies the Complexion, Relieves Indigestion;" (carton) "Blood Purifier \* \* \* It Beautifies the Complexion. It makes sick people well. It makes old people feel young again. It is sold on a guarantee and does just what we say. Blood Poisoning from whatever origin yields to its powerful, cleansing, purifying, vitalizing effect upon the blood. One bottle will remove pimples from the face. A remedy for Blood Poison, Impure Blood, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Ulcers, Ring Worm, Nervous Debility, Sleeplessness, Hysteria, Kidney Trouble, Eczema, and all other Blood Diseases. A Specific Guaranteed Cure for Syphilis. \* \* \* Guaranteed Remedy for all Blood Diseases;" (circular) "Blood Purifier \* \* \* Cures

Blood Poison, Ulcers, Nervous Debility, Eczema, Kidney Troubles, and all other Blood Diseases. A Splendid Tonic. A specific remedy for all female troubles. \* \* \* Serious Blood Poisons require six bottles to cure. \* \* \* Blood Purifier For all disorders of the Blood."

On May 21, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered finding the product subject to confiscation and forfeiture, and it was ordered by the court that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**18333. Adulteration of ergot of rye. U. S. v. 10 Bags of Ergot of Rye. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25289. I. S. No. 7324. S. No. 3557.)**

Samples of ergot of rye from the shipment herein described having been found to be moldy and to show evidence of insect infestation, with insect excreta and extraneous matter present, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan.

On or about November 7, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 bags of ergot of rye at Detroit, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped by F. W. Berk & Co., from New York, N. Y., September 23, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Michigan, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

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

On February 6, 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.*

**18334. Adulteration and misbranding of Sozodont liquid. U. S. v. 17 Dozen Bottles of Sozodont Liquid. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24850. I. S. No. 022847. S. No. 3166.)**

Examination of a product, known as Sozodont liquid, from the shipment herein described having shown that the label represented the article to be antiseptic and to possess certain curative and therapeutic properties, whereas it was not antiseptic and did not possess the curative and therapeutic properties claimed, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York.

On June 24, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 17 dozen bottles of Sozodont liquid, remaining in the original packages at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Bloch Drug Co., from Brooklyn, N. Y., to San Francisco, Calif., on or about January 4, 1930, and had been reshipped to the Bloch Drug Co., from San Francisco, Calif., May 29, 1930, that the said shipment had been made in interstate commerce, and charging adulteration and 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 borax, sodium salicylate, saccharin, volatile oils including menthol and methyl salicylate, soap, glycerin, alcohol, and water, colored with a red dye. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was not antiseptic.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under the following standard of strength, (carton and bottle label) "Antiseptic," and the strength of the article fell below such professed standard.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the carton and bottle label, "Antiseptic," was false and misleading when applied to an article that was not antiseptic. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing on the carton label, 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: "Sozodont Liquid is a good medium for use in massaging the gums. The gums should be thoroughly massaged to reduce the chances of Pyorrhoea."