

been suffering greatly at night time from Rheumatic or Neuritis pains, and have perhaps been unable to sleep at night for weeks at a time, will find that a dose of these tablets, taken at bedtime, will give wonderful relief, and they will be able to sleep soundly at night, free from all aches and pains."

On October 4, 1933, 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.

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

21539. Adulteration and misbranding of A-R-T Tablets. U. S. v. 24 Dozen Packages of A-R-T Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 30597. Sample no. 26157-A.)

On June 13, 1933, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 24 dozen packages of A-R-T Tablets at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 27, 1933, by the Hart M. Allen Laboratories, from Los Angeles, Calif., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the product by this Department showed that it consisted of a mixture of blue and white tablets. The white tablets contained acetanilid (5.2 grains each), caffeine, and sodium bicarbonate. The blue tablets contained acetylsalicylic acid (7.3 grains each).

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the standard of quality under which it was sold, namely: (Carton) "Each White tablet contains approximately three and one-half grains acetanilide", since the amount of acetanilid in each of the white tablets was materially greater than 3½ grains.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, "Each white tablet contains approximately three and one-half grains acetanilide," was false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the package failed to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of acetanilid contained in the article, since the declaration on the label was incorrect. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the initials "A-R-T" on the carton and leaflet, as interpreted by the statement: "This is the same remedy that you have always bought under the name of 'Allen's Rheumatic Treatment'", appearing in a typewritten leaflet enclosed in the carton, were statements regarding the therapeutic or curative effects of the article and were false and fraudulent.

On October 4, 1933, 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.

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

21540. Misbranding of Pulvis Alkantis. U. S. v. 6½ Dozen Boxes of Pulvis Alkantis. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31148. Sample nos. 46809-A, 46852-A.)

Examination of the drug preparation, Pulvis Alkantis, disclosed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed on the label.

On September 22, 1933, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of six and one-half dozen boxes of Pulvis Alkantis at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 30 and September 14, 1933, by Lafayette Pharmacal, Inc., from Lafayette, Ind., 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 calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, bismuth subcarbonate, cerium oxalate, and a small proportion of menthol.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the box label, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: "A Symptomatic Treatment Gastric Ulcer Acute Gastric Catarrh, Acute Enteritis, Hyperacidity, Reflex Vomiting * * * Dosage Average dose one teaspoonful in water three times a day, or more often if necessary. In acute attacks, Dose may be doubled."

On October 20, 1933, 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.

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

21541. Misbranding of C. G. Griswold's Family Salve or Plaster. U. S. v. 142 Packages of C. G. Griswold's Family Salve or Plaster. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31198. Sample no. 43938-A.)

Examination of the drug product involved in this case disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On October 6, 1933, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 142 packages of C. G. Griswold's Family Salve or Plaster at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 14, 1933, by the Sisson Drug Co., from Hartford, Conn., 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 lead oleate and rosin.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, appearing on the wrapper, were false and fraudulent: "For * * * Boils * * * and Wounds. Helps external Ulcers and hard Tumors, * * * and Sores of all kinds for Man or Beast. * * * For Boils, ulcers and canker sores."

On October 28, 1933, 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.

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

21542. Misbranding of Du Bois Pefic Pills. U. S. v. 28 Boxes and 70 Tins of Pefic Pills. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 30875, 31147. Sample nos. 40497-A, 49564-A.)

Examination of the drug product, Du Bois Pefic Pills, disclosed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On August 11, 1933, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 28 boxes of Du Bois Pefic Pills at Peoria, Ill. On September 22, 1933, a libel was filed in the Eastern District of Wisconsin against 70 tins of Du Bois Pefic Pills at Milwaukee, Wis. It was alleged in the libels that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 5 and June 8, 1933, by W. J. Baumgartner, from Detroit, Mich., and that it was misbranded 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 aloe, myrrh, and iron sulphate.

The libels charged that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in a circular shipped with the article, regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent: "The National Standard Dispensatory, 3rd edition has the following to say: Aloes—Page No. 145 'Aloes distinctly increases the menstrual flow. Whether this is due to some direct influence of the drug upon the uterus itself or whether it is caused by an extension of the irritation of the rectum to the uterus is not definitely known, but it probably acts by increasing pelvic congestion. Amenorrhoea and menorrhagia, resulting from anemia, are frequently relieved by aloes when combined with iron and other suitable remedies. * * * In the same volume of the Dispensatory, Iron and Dessicated Ferrous Sulphate, page No. 681, is described as follows: 'Ferrous Sulphate is one of the most astringent salts of iron. Because of its astringency it is supposed to be especially adapted to the treatment of leucorrhoea, metorrhagia, menorrhagia, and other abnormal discharges due to anemia, etc.:' * * * Then again on page 1043 of this same volume Powdered Myrrh is described as follows: 'This substance is