

powders are most beneficial, as they tend to cleanse the digestive system.
* * * [Testimonial] 'My little three year old girl who was very puny
* * * very satisfactory in every case.'

On October 24, 1934, no claimant having appeared judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

24052. Misbranding of Acco Aspirin Tablets. U. S. v. 24 Cartons of Acco Aspirin Tablets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 32661. Sample no. 68539-A.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of aspirin tablets, the labels of which bore unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On May 2, 1934, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Alabama, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 24 cartons, each carrying 20 packages of Acco Aspirin Tablets at Montgomery, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 15, 1934, by Feldman & Martin, Inc. [New York, N. Y.], and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The packages were labeled: "Acco Aspirin Tablets * * * Albany Chemical Company, Albany, New York."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements contained in the circular shipped with the article, regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent: "It is highly recommended for the relief of * * * Painful Periods, Rheumatic Conditions * * * And similar ailments * * * Painful Periods Etc. Two Tablets One Hour after Meals repeated in an Hour if not completely relieved. Toothache Earache same dosage as for Headache. Rheumatism Lumbago One or Two Tablets three times daily One Hour after each Meal. Sciatica * * * Two Tablets three times daily One Hour after each Meal."

On August 6, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

24053. Misbranding of Rogers' Limber-Neck Knocker, Rogers' Roup Knocker, and Rogers' Cholera Knocker. U. S. v. 7 Bottles of Rogers' Limber-Neck Knocker, et al. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 32828, 32829, 32830. Sample nos. 65760-A, 65761-A, 65762-A.)

This case involved drug preparations which were misbranded because of unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims contained in the labeling. The labeling was further objectionable since all products were represented to contain 10 percent of alcohol, and the Cholera Knocker was represented to contain 1 percent of chloroform; whereas the Limber-Neck Knocker contained not more than 1 percent of alcohol, the other products contained no alcohol, and the Cholera Knocker contained no chloroform.

On June 11, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 7 bottles of Rogers' Limber-Neck Knocker, 6 bottles of Rogers' Roup Knocker, and 8 bottles of Rogers' Cholera Knocker at Burlington, Iowa, alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 26, 1933, by the Rogers Poultry Remedy Co., from Palmyra, Mo., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analyses showed that the Limber-Neck Knocker consisted essentially of sodium nitrate, ammonia, a carbonate, alcohol (1 percent), a small proportion of plant extractive material, and water; that the Roup Knocker consisted essentially of ammonium nitrate, potassium chromate, a calcium compound, a small proportion of plant extractive material and water (it contained no alcohol); that the Cholera Knocker consisted essentially of sodium, ammonium, and calcium compounds including a nitrate and a carbonate, phenol, a small proportion of plant extractive matter, and water (it contained no alcohol nor chloroform).

The articles were alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, "This Medicine Contains 10% Alcohol" on the labels of the Limber-Neck Knocker and Roup Knocker, and the statement "Contains 10% Alcohol and 1% Chloroform", on the label of the Cholera Knocker, were false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the articles were false and fraudulent: (Limer-Neck Knocker) "Limer-Neck Knocker: A Remedy and