

for air, and, though it may be the coldest night of winter, he rarely experiences any ill effects from the exposure. Causes The cause which underlies all cases of asthma is the spasmodic contraction of the minute bronchial tubes, owing in part to a diseased nervous condition. Secondary or exciting causes are numerous, but are powerless to produce asthma, except in persons predisposed to it. The odor of new-mown hay sometimes produces 'hay asthma.' The inhalation of dust, the fumes of burning sulphur,—from a lighted match, for example,—or the powder of various dried plants and roots, especially that of ipecac, or the dust of grain or coal, each of these, with various other dusts and odors, may excite asthma in those predisposed to it. Violent mental emotions, indigestion, constipation, disorders connected with the menstrual functions, excess in eating and drinking, overwork of body or mind, and want of sleep may each be the exciting cause of asthma, and so may any habit or influence which depresses the nervous system and saps the general vitality and, finally, taking cold very frequently brings on the disease. Hence it is of more frequent occurrence in winter, and the spasms are more violent and longer continued than in summer. Treatment Asthma is one of the few diseases which are rarely cured although marked benefit almost always follows proper treatment. During the period of freedom from the disease, every effort should be made to correct all irregularities of the system, such as constipation, dyspepsia, general debility, etc. Removal to another climate often proves beneficial, or going from the city to the country, or the reverse; but changes of residence almost invariably afford but temporary relief. Constitutional treatment, however, is not enough. We need something to control the paroxysms speedily and with safety to the patient. The originator of Powers' Asthma Relief, in his long experience as a dispensing pharmacist, has closely and interestedly watched the course of this hitherto unmanageable disease on a large number of his customers. For several years he made this disease a special study, having access to the best medical works on the subject, and the advice of physicians of extensive practice, and the result of all these years of study, observation, and experiment is embodied in Powers' Asthma Relief, which for over Thirty Years has received the hearty indorsement of an ever-increasing number of sufferers. Its effects have been closely observed in many cases of every shade of severity, defects remedied, and improvements made until it is now presented to you as a Valuable, Safe, And Reliable Preparation For The Relief of the most aggravated cases of Spasmodic Asthma, and that milder form, commonly known as Hay Asthma or Hay Fever. * * * severe * * * worst cases."

Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing in the labeling were false and misleading since they created an impression that the article conformed to the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act whereas it did not: "That it may in all respects conform to the requirements of The Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the name has been changed, but No Change Has Been Made In The Formula nor is it necessary by the enactment of this law."

On November 12, 1935, the E. C. Powers Co., having withdrawn its claim and answer, and no other claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

25103. Misbranding of Roo-Mo-Rub. U. S. v. 249 Packages and 141 Packages of Roo-Mo-Rub. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35374. Sample no. 24519-B.)

The alcoholic content of this article was not stated on the carton in which it was shipped. The statement in that regard on the bottle label was in small type and was inconspicuously placed. An examination of the article showed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative or therapeutic effects claimed on the bottle label, and in statements appearing on the carton in which it was shipped and in a circular enclosed in the package.

On April 12, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 290 packages of Roo-Mo-Rub at Atlantic City, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 2, 1935, by the Roo-Mo-Rub Corporation, from Philadelphia, Pa., to Atlantic City, N. J., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Package) "Roo-Mo-Rub."

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of alcohol (80 percent), water, and a small proportion of methyl salicylate, colored bright amber.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded (a) in that the packages failed to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained in the article, and (b) in that the bottle label and the carton bore, and a circular enclosed in the package contained, among other statements, false and fraudulent statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article in the treatment of pain arising from swollen glands and joints, rheumatism; sore and aching feet, nerves; muscular lumbago; minor burns; eruptions; sciatica; swollen and stiff joints; swellings; cuts; wounds; open sores; inflammations due to outdoor exposures; pus cavities; chafings; abrasions; suppurative sores and pus areas; catarrhal conditions of mucous surfaces; scarlet, typhoid; scarlatina and other fevers; pneumonia; debilitated conditions; gout; erysipelas; mastitis; boils; carbuncles; sore throat, bronchial and laryngeal cold, bronchitis; headache; sore feet; neuritis."

On September 4, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction was entered.

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

25104. Adulteration and misbranding of fluidextract of cinchona compound, detannated; fluidextract of cinchona, detannated; fluidextract of conium fruit; fluidextract of ipecac; elixir of aloin, belladonna, and strychnia; elixir of calisaya bark, iron, bismuth, and strychnia; elixir of bismuth and hydrastia; Elixir Anti-Malarial; elixir of calisaya, iron, and strychnine; and adulteration of tincture of ipecac. U. S. v. 6 Bottles and 12 Bottles of Fluid Extract Cinchona Comp., Detannated, and 9 other libel proceedings with respect to various other drugs. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction in each case. (F. & D. nos. 35560 to 35567, incl., 35569, 35570. Sample nos. 22657-B, 22658-B, 22663-B, 22666-B, 22669-B, 22672-B, 22676-B, 22677-B, 22686-B, 22687-B.)

Examination of samples of these drugs disclosed that each contained an amount of ingredient different from that declared on its label; that all excepting the tincture of ipecac bore labels containing statements with regard to essential ingredients that were incorrect; that the fluidextract of ipecac was represented to be of pharmacopoeial standard, although without the essentials to conform to the standard fixed by the United States Pharmacopoeia; that the tincture of ipecac was represented to be of formulary standard, although without the essentials to conform to the standard fixed by the National Formulary; and that the label of the fluidextract of cinchona, detannated, bore unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On June 4, 1935, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court 10 libels praying seizure and condemnation of 10 articles of drugs at New Orleans, La., alleging that they had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about March 27, 28, and 30, 1934, by the Southwestern Drug Corporation, Houston, Tex., from that city to New Orleans, La., and charging adulteration with respect to the tincture of ipecac and adulteration and misbranding with respect to the other drugs in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The articles were labeled in part: (Bottle) "From the Laboratory of Houston Drug Company, Houston, Texas."

Analysis of the fluidextract of cinchona, detannated, showed that the article yielded not more than 0.53 gram of alkaloids per 100 cubic centimeters, representing per cubic centimeter not more than 0.133 gram of cinchona bark containing 4 percent of ether-soluble alkaloids.

Adulteration of the fluidextract of cinchona compound, detannated, was charged under the allegations that the professed standard under which it was sold was stated upon the bottle label thus: "Standard Of Strength—One Pint represents: Red Cinchona Bark, 8 troy ounces; * * * The red bark used in this preparation contains not less than 5 per cent of total alkaloids"; that the article yielded not more than 0.76 gram of alkaloids per 100 milliliters; that the said quantity of the alkaloids represented, per pint, 2.3 troy ounces of red cinchona bark containing 5 percent of alkaloids; and that the strength of the article fell below the professed standard under which it was sold.

Adulteration of the fluidextract of cinchona, detannated, was charged under the allegations that the professed standard under which it was sold was stated upon the label thus: "Standard Of Strength—Each C. C. represents one gram