

in addition, carried tonic elements directed to helping Nature strengthen the involved tissues.

On February 1, February 14, and June 16, 1936, no claimant having appeared, default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction were entered.

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

25840. Misbranding of Adams Vapour Ointment, Adams Menthol Salve, Adams Menthol Jell, and Adams Painon Liniment. U. S. v. 550 Jars of Adams Vapour Ointment, et al. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 36636, 36637, 36638, 36639. Sample nos. 48045-B, 48046-B, 48047-B, 48049-B.)

False and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims were made for these articles, and false and misleading antiseptic claims also were made for the menthol salve.

On November 22, 1935, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 667 jars of Adams Vapour Ointment, 910 jars of Adams Menthol Salve, 1,136 jars of Adams Menthol Jell, and 3,003 bottles of Adams Painon Liniment at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 7, 1935, by the Adams Paper & Specialties Co., from Waterloo, Iowa, to Chicago, Ill., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The articles were labeled in part: (Jar) "Adams Vapour Ointment [or "Menthol Salve", "Menthol Jell", or "Painon Liniment"] Sold Exclusively by Adams Affiliated Cos. Waterloo."

Analyses showed that the vapour ointment consisted essentially of menthol, camphor, rosin, and petrolatum; that the menthol salve consisted essentially of menthol, rosin, and petrolatum (a bacteriological examination showed that it was not antiseptic); that the Menthol Jell consisted essentially of menthol, camphor, and white petrolatum; and that the Painon Liniment consisted essentially of petroleum oil, pine-needle oil, and sassafras oil.

The several articles were alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing upon the labels of said articles of drugs, respectively, (Adams Vapour Ointment, jars) "* * * by increasing the circulation of the blood throughout affected area you will help to allay the inflammation and reduce the fever. * * * An Auxiliary Treatment for Certain Forms of Inflammation and Congestion such as Asthma Bronchitis Catarrh Chest Colds Sore Throat Croup * * * Boils * * * Pains"; (Adams Menthol Salve, jars) "Healing * * * for Cuts * * *"; (Adams Menthol Jell, jars) "Recommended for Nervous Headaches Muscular Rheumatism Nasal Catarrh * * *"; (Adams Painon Liniment, bottles) "Painon * * * Recommended by us in the treatment of Muscular Rheumatism, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Neuralgic Headache, * * * Sciatica * * * Wind Colic, Muscular Cramp, Bronchial Cough, Spasmodic Croup, and Acute Pleurisy", were false and fraudulent in this that the said articles of drugs were not effective in the treatment of the diseases and conditions referred to therein.

The menthol salve was alleged to be misbranded further in that the following statement on the jar label thereof, "An * * * Antiseptic * * * Ointment", was false and misleading.

On February 3, 1936, no claimant having appeared, a default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction was entered.

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

25841. Misbranding of Genuine Kompo Combined with Bile Salts Compound Tablets. U. S. v. 353 Bottles of \$1 size, and 1,186 Bottles of 50¢ size, of Genuine Kompo Combined with Bile Salts Compound Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 36640. Sample no. 41733-B.)

False and fraudulent therapeutic and curative claims were made for this article and it contained active ingredients other than the one mentioned on its label.

On November 19, 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 a libel praying seizure and condemnation of quantities of Genuine Kompo Combined with Bile Salts Compound Tablets at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 3 and 12, 1935, by the Ironized Yeast Co., Atlanta, Ga., from that place to New Orleans, La., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The dollar and 50-cent bottles both were labeled in part:

"Genuine Kompo Combined with Bile Salts Compound * * * Tablets * * * The Kompo Co. Atlanta, Georgia."

Analysis showed that the article was a tablet consisting essentially of bile salts, phenolphthalein (0.6 grain per tablet), small amounts of calcium, magnesium, iron, and aluminum compounds and a red sugar coating.

Misbranding of the article was charged (a) under the allegations that the bottle label and retail carton bore the designation, "Kompo Combined with Bile Salts Compound Easy to Take Tablets", that the wholesale carton and a circular enclosed in the retail carton bore the words "Kompo Bile Salts", and that the said designation and said words were false and misleading in that the article contained physiologically active ingredients other than bile salts; (b) under the allegation that a circular enclosed in the package of the article contained statements that were false and fraudulent, to wit, that the article was effective to end intestinal poisoning, overcome constipation, improve digestion, cause the quick disappearance of gas, bloating, heartburn and general dyspepsia, move the most constipated bowels promptly and gently, prevent the dangers of chronic constipation, gradually train the bowels back to normal functioning, instantly help in the proper digestion of every kind of food—proteins (meats, eggs, etc.), starches, sugars and fats—and that the physiological action of the article was exactly like that of the pepsin of the human stomach and the pancreatic juice of the human duodenum.

On February 22, 1936, no claimant having appeared, a default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction was entered.

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

25842. Misbranding of Gowans Preparation. U. S. v. 82 Jars of Gowans Preparation. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 36683. Sample no. 48633-B.)

False and fraudulent therapeutic and curative claims were made for this article.

On November 30, 1935, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of South Carolina, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 82 jars of Gowans Preparation at Charleston, S. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 18, 1935, by the Gowan Chemical Co., from Baltimore, Md., into the State of South Carolina, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of the article showed that it consisted essentially of volatile oils (32 milliliters per 100 grams) including methyl salicylate, camphor, eucalyptol, menthol, and turpentine oil, and phenol, incorporated in a fat such as lard.

Misbranding of the article was charged under the allegations that there appeared upon and within the package the statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of the article, "Pleurisy, Spasmodic Croup, * * * Coughs, Congestion and Inflammation * * * Pneumonia, * * * etc.", and that the aforesaid statements were false and fraudulent.

On January 27, 1936, no claimant having appeared, a default decree of condemnation and destruction was entered.

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

25843. Misbranding of B L & K R. U. S. v. 36 Bottles of B L & K R. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 36703. Sample no. 41774-B.)

False and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims were made for this article and its label bore erroneous statements.

On December 6, 1935, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of a certain number of bottles of B L & K R at Birmingham, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 5, 1935, by the B L & K R Medicine Co., North Chattanooga, Tenn., from that place to Birmingham, Ala., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "B L & K R * * * A Tonic and System Regulator * * * B L & K R Medicine Co. North Chattanooga, Tenn."

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of Epsom salt, extracts of plant drugs, alcohol (4 percent), salicylic acid (0.2 percent) and water, flavored with methyl salicylate and colored with caramel.