

10949. Misbranding of Abbott Bros. compound for rheumatism. U. S. v. 18 Bottles, et al, of Abbott Bros. Compound for Rheumatism. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 16252, 16253, 16254, 16255. S. Nos. C-3572, C-3573, C-3574, C-3575, C-3576.)

On May 4 and 8, 1922, respectively, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 208 bottles of Abbott Bros. compound for rheumatism, remaining in the original unbroken packages, in part at Kansas City and in part at St. Joseph, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Abbott Bros. Co., Berwyn, Ill., between the dates of June 17, 1921, and April 3, 1922, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "* * * For Rheumatism;" (carton) "* * * For Rheumatism * * * Muscular, Articular, Inflammatory, Chronic, Sciatica, Rheumatic Neuritis, and Stiffness and Soreness of the Joints and Muscles, Gout, Lumbago and all Muscular and Nerve Pains of Rheumatic Origin. * * *;" (circular) "* * * For Rheumatism * * *."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of 8 per cent of potassium iodid, 1½ per cent of extracts of plant drugs including colchicum, 16.9 per cent of alcohol, and approximately 73 per cent of water, flavored with small amounts of aromatics, including methyl salicylate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the above-quoted statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing in the labels of the bottles and cartons containing the same and in the accompanying circular, were false and fraudulent in that the said article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed.

On June 20 and June 21, 1922, respectively, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

10950. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 100 Sacks of Flour. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 777. S. No. 286.)

On August 14, 1909, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 100 sacks of flour, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Uniongrove, Ill., alleging that the article had been consigned by Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., Schuyler, Nebr., August 3, 1909, and transported from the State of Nebraska into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was mixed, colored, powdered, coated, and stained in a manner whereby damage and inferiority were concealed, and for the further reason that it contained other deleterious ingredients which might render said article injurious to health.

On May 8, 1922, 78 sacks of the product having been previously released and no claimant having appeared for the remaining 22 sacks, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the said 22 sacks of the article be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*