

17172. Misbranding of Sal-Tonik. U. S. v. 91 Blocks of Sal-Tonik. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23852. I. S. No. 04986. S. No. 1366.)

On December 5, 1928, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by an official of the State of Kansas, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 91 blocks of Sal-Tonik at Morrowville, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Guarantee Veterinary Co., from Sioux City, Iowa, on or about November 24, 1928, and transported from the State of Iowa into the State of Kansas, 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 sodium chloride, calcium carbonate, small amounts of iron, sodium, and potassium salts, sulphates, carbonates, and a trace of iodides, coated with paraffin.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement of therapeutic claims, regarding the article, conveyed the impression that it would prevent contagious abortion in animals, whereas it would not.

On March 24, 1930, the Guarantee Veterinary Co., Sioux City, Iowa, having withdrawn its answer theretofore filed, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17173. Misbranding of A. D. S. pile treatment and A. D. S. hepatic salts. U. S. v. 12 Dozen Tubes of A. D. S. Pile Treatment, et al. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 22758, 22759. I. S. Nos. 23662-x, 23663-x. S. No. 776.)

On May 9, 1928, 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 praying seizure and condemnation of 12 dozen tubes of A. D. S. pile treatment and 19 dozen bottles of A. D. S. hepatic salts at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the American Druggists' Syndicate, from Long Island City, N. Y., March 8, 1928, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Illinois, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this department showed that the A. D. S. pile treatment consisted essentially of an ointment with a petrolatum base containing small amounts of tannin, phenol, and a tar derivative; and the A. D. S. hepatic salts consisted essentially of sodium sulphate, sodium bicarbonate, sodium phosphate, sodium chloride, citric acid, and a small amount of a lithium compound.

It was alleged in the libel that the articles were misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said articles, borne on the labeling, were false and fraudulent, in that the said statements were applied to the articles so as to represent falsely and fraudulently that the said articles were composed of or contained ingredients or medicinal agents effective as a remedy for the diseases, ailments, and afflictions mentioned: (A. D. S. pile treatment, tube label) "Pile Treatment * * * A valuable remedy for local treatment of internal piles. * * * For internal piles;" (A. D. S. pile treatment, carton) "Pile Treatment * * * A valuable remedy for local treatment of internal or protruding piles * * * A. D. S. Pile Treatment was prepared after thorough investigation and experiment with full knowledge of the usual difficulty and inconvenience of treating internal piles. * * * A valuable remedy for local treatment of internal or protruding piles * * * Pile Treatment * * * For external piles, wash parts thoroughly, dry, and apply;" (A. D. S. hepatic salts, bottle) "Hepatic Salts Containing Lithium and Sodium * * * Uric-Acid-Solvent Especially Indicated in Rheumatism and Gout * * * Hepatic Salts is a combination of Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts * * * fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. Hepatic Salts is especially indicated in the Uric Acid Diathesis, such as Rheumatism, Gout and True Lithemia. In these affections it is highly beneficial, usually affording relief. It is also indicated in the several forms of constipation and the various troubles arising

from imperfect digestion, disordered stomach and indiscretion in eating and drinking. * * * exceptional remedies value * * * Remedies * * * Hepatic Salts * * * As an Anti-Lithic in Gout and Rheumatism, for derangements of the Stomach and Liver, Bilious Attacks, and as a Laxative in Constipation, take one-half to one teaspoonful dissolved in a glassful of water half to one hour before each meal and at night just before retiring. For Headache, Dizziness * * * take one teaspoonful in a glassful of water, and repeat if necessary. As an active cathartic in Acute Indigestion, 'Summer Complaints,' Colic, Alcohol Excesses, and for cleansing the alimentary tract thereby aiding in the prevention of the development of many intestinal diseases, take two to four teaspoonfuls preferably one hour before breakfast, dissolved in a large tumblerful of water, either cold or hot;" (A. D. S. hepatic salts, carton) "Hepatic Salts Containing Lithium and Sodium Phosphate * * * Uric-Acid-Solvent Especially Indicated in Rheumatism and Gout * * * Because of their exceptional remedial value * * * Family Remedies * * * Tonic, Alterative * * * similar to the celebrated 'bitter waters' of Europe * * * and fortified by the addition of Lithia-Sodium Phosphate. * * * Hepatic Salts is especially indicated in the uric acid diathesis, such as Rheumatism, Gout and true Lithemia. In these affections it is beneficial, usually affording prompt relief."

On February 27, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17174. Adulteration of aletris root. U. S. v. Hamilton-Bacon-Hamilton Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 22561. I. S. No. 16413-x.)

On November 28, 1928, the United States attorney for the Western District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Hamilton-Bacon-Hamilton Co., a corporation, Bristol, Va., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about March 24, 1927, from the State of Virginia into the State of Massachusetts, of a quantity of aletris root which was adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it contained 13.57 per cent of acid-insoluble ash.

The article was labeled "Aletris."

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the National Formulary and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said Formulary at the time of investigation, in that it yielded not less than 13.57 per cent of acid-insoluble ash, whereas said Formulary provides that aletris should yield not more than 10 per cent of acid-insoluble ash; and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof.

On November 11, 1929, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17175. Misbranding of Ferrasal. U. S. v. 65 Packages, et al., of Ferrasal. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 24352, 24353. I. S. Nos. 017774, 017775. S. Nos. 2607, 2608.)

On December 13, 1929, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 127 packages of Ferrasal at Memphis, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Crown Remedy Co., from Dallas, Tex., in part on or about October 30, 1929, and in part on or about November 1, 1929, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of Tennessee, 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 sodium bicarbonate (45 per cent), magnesium carbonate (26 per cent), salicylic acid (0.34 per cent), small amounts of calcium and iron carbonates, a tartrate, and starch flavored with oil of peppermint.