

tendency or trait. Dr. Stemmerman also advises in addition, the use of Calafó Powder (as an emergency measure only) to give that Immediate Relief that is so earnestly hoped for by asthma sufferers, but in any case, the use of the Liquid is to be continued. And it is important, Dr. Stemmerman says, to use the Liquid with great Regularity. Therefore, be sure to keep a supply on hand. It is therefore wise to get a large bottle of Calafó Liquid. * * * You can help ward off Asthmatic attacks by constant attention to elimination of bodily wastes through bowel action at least once a day. * * * In cases of acute attacks, which are characterized by extremely difficult breathing, caused by spasmodic contraction of the bronchial tubes, we find that Calafó Liquid alone does not always furnish Immediate relief. In these Rare cases we advise the use of our assisting preparation, Calafó Asthmatic Powder, * * * Continue to use Calafó Liquid as directed. As a rule we find that in the average case, Calafó Liquid corrects the system in about 30 days. If Calafó Liquid does not give quick relief in spasmodic attacks, use Calafó Asthmatic Powder in addition * * * In presenting its treatment for asthma and hay fever, Calafó Company sincerely desires to render actual service to all purchasers of Calafó preparations"; (circular, 2-ounce size) "You can help ward off Asthmatic attacks by constant attention to elimination of bodily wastes through bowel action at least once a day. * * * We have found in some cases of acute attacks of Asthma that Calafó Liquid does not always provide quick relief. Calafó Liquid, being a systemic treatment, primarily intended to 'build Up' the system, enabling it to ward off asthmatic and hay fever attacks, therefore takes somewhat longer to show definite results. In cases of acute attacks, which are characterized by extremely difficult breathing, caused by spasmodic contraction of the bronchial tubes, we find that Calafó Liquid alone does not always furnish Immediate relief. In these Rare cases we advise the use of our assisting preparation, Calafó Asthmatic Powder * * * Continue to use Calafó Liquid as directed. As a rule we find that in the average case, Calafó Liquid corrects the system in about 30 days. If Calafó Liquid does not give quick relief in spasmodic attacks, use Calafó Asthmatic Powder in addition."

On October 30, 1934, and January 21 and 28, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

24548. Adulteration of ether. U. S. v. 190 Cans of Ether. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34787. Sample no. 13556-B.)

Samples of ether taken from the shipment involved in this case were found to contain peroxide, a decomposition product.

On January 14, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 190 cans of ether at Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 4, 1933, by the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, from St. Louis, Mo., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, namely, "Ether for Anesthesia", and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in the pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation, and its own standard of strength, quality, and purity was not declared on the container.

On March 26, 1935, 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.*

24549. Misbranding of Allimin. U. S. v. 30 Small and 11 Large Boxes of Allimin. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35317. Sample no. 19828-B.)

This case involved a product which was misbranded because of unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims in the labeling.

On April 2, 1935, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 30 small and 11 large boxes of Allimin at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in

interstate commerce on or about February 4, 1935, by the Vitalin Products Co., from Chicago, Ill., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted of pills containing extracts of plants including garlic.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements in the circulars shipped with the article falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective in the treatment of high blood pressure, dizziness, shortness of breath, hardening of the arteries, arteriosclerosis, intestinal troubles, intestinal putrefaction, auto-intoxication, sick headaches, lack of appetite, nervousness, weak kidneys, irritated bladders, suppressed or painful urination; that it was effective as a general intestinal cleanser and tonic for the system; as an excellent tonic in cases of nervous exhaustion or depletion; and as an antiseptic; that it was effective to diminish coughs, to aid in the digestion and absorption of food, to promote the activity of the excretory organs, and to stimulate the intestinal mucosa; and that it was of great value in its action on the kidneys and liver.

On April 16, 1935, 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.*

24550. Misbranding of C-D-Cide 15 Chlorine Disinfectant. U. S. v. 16 Cartons of C-D-Cide 15 Chlorine Disinfectant. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35399. Sample no. 31320-B.)

This case involved a drug preparation the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On April 23, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 16 cartons of C-D-Cide 15 Chlorine Disinfectant at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 26, 1934, by the Petaluma Laboratories, from Petaluma, Calif., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted of sodium chloride, siliceous material, calcium hypochlorite, and other calcium compounds.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent: (Carton) "Stops spread of infectious diseases through the drinking water * * * For the Health of Your Flock"; (circular) "A Positive Aid in the Treatment of Colds—Bronchitis—Tracheitis; * * * highly efficient in controlling Colds, Bronchitis, Tracheitis and all those conditions usually referred to as 'Roup'; * * * C-D-Cide '15' produces results almost overnight; * * * bringing almost instant relief; * * * in the drinking water to stop the spread of disease." The libel also charged a violation of the Insecticide Act reported in notice of judgment no. 1417 published under that act.

On June 25, 1935, 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.*