

stomach and intestines for any parasites, worms or other similar foreign animal life that might get a start in the intestines. Then the continuous purgative and physic that is included in our product will bring about a tendency to cast off these internal pests, but in order to get the results it must be continuous. * * * There are times when nothing will clean an animal and especially hogs of worms. Worms get started from something that an animal eats. It picks up the larvae or eggs in the feed lot, pasture and troughs and these eggs are hatched out inside the animal and that's what makes the worms. Now if the animal's stomach and intestinal tract is kept clean and active through our Stock Conditioner you can see that the possibility of the worms getting started is lessened. It is very important, however, that you do not lose the sales to anyone if they claim that they have a herd that the worms will not leave * * * to say nothing of the increased market value for healthy animals. * * * Potassium Iodide is used in the treatment of lumpy jaw and azoturia. Iodine is used in the treatment of glandular tumors, cervical and ovarian cysts and in many skin diseases and glandular troubles. * * * It aids digestion * * * The fact that it aids digestion makes it valuable, for development of the animal is determined by what it digests, * * * increases the secretion of the intestinal glands. It is good for chronic stiffness and many skin diseases. * * * Sulphur gets into the intestinal tract * * * and to some extent is excreted through the skin. Thus getting at some skin troubles from within. Quassia is in our product to keep the animal's bowels well regulated. * * * stomach tonic. * * * aiding digestion. This naturally promotes the building up of the animal from its natural food. * * * Quassia is employed in cases of dyspepsia where there is vomiting or regurgitation of food and indigestion generally. * * * It has antiseptic value * * * helps prevent digestive disturbances. * * * a good stomach tonic. * * * increases bone formation. * * * stomach is toned up, the appetite is increased and the stomach and intestines are stepped up generally and the animal will eat the food that it wants. The animal must eat plenty of natural foods and Foenugreek Seed is one of the ingredients in our product that forces the animals to do that very thing. * * * This formula certainly can not be surpassed as one that will help keep animals in a strong and healthy condition so that they will not likely contract diseases. * * * Very often you will be asked about a particular disease and whether or not our formula is a cure for that disease. Your answer to that should be—that this is a well balanced tonic or conditioner and that it will do away with most ailments, * * * You can urge strongly that this Stock Salt has a strong tendency to keep animals permanently in a healthy condition. * * * to keep them in a healthy growing condition."

On January 30, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20563. Adulteration and misbranding of fluidextract of ginger. U.S. v. John A. Brinkley (B. & L. Distributing Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10. (F. & D. no. 28176. I.S. nos. 027328, 027330, 027331, 027332.)

This case was based on three shipments of a bottled product, represented to be fluidextract of ginger of pharmacopoeial standard, that contained materially less of the soluble constituents of ginger than prescribed by the United States Pharmacopoeia, and one barrel of a product sold as liquid medicine, the label of which failed to declare the alcohol content. In one of the three lots of the bottled product the alcohol content was below the minimum prescribed by the pharmacopoeia, and also below the minimum declared on the label; in one lot the alcohol content exceeded the maximum prescribed by the pharmacopoeia.

On January 6, 1933, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid an information against John A. Brinkley, trading as the B. & L. Distributing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, charging violation of the Food and Drugs Act. It was alleged in the information that the defendant had shipped, on or about March 22, 1930, from the State of Ohio into the State of Massachusetts, one barrel of "Liquid Medicine" that was misbranded, and had shipped on or about April 4 and April 10, 1930, from the State of Ohio into the State of Massachusetts, three lots of fluid-

extract of ginger that was adulterated and misbranded. The product in the barrel was labeled, "From Baird & Liebel Dist. Co., * * * Cincinnati, Ohio, Liquid Medicine in bulk * * * To Hub Products Co., Boston, Mass." The bottled product was labeled in part: "Fluid Extract of Ginger U.S.P. * * * B. & L. Distributing Co., Cincinnati, O." A portion was further labeled, "Alcohol 80 to 85% by volume."

Adulteration of the bottled product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in the said pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation, since it did not yield from 1,000 grams the amount of soluble material yielded by 1,000 grams of powdered ginger, as prescribed by the said pharmacopoeia, and one lot contained more than 83 percent of alcohol, the maximum prescribed by the pharmacopoeia, and one lot contained less than 78 percent, the minimum so prescribed; and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the label.

Misbranding of the bottled product was alleged for the reason that the statement, "Fluid Extract of Ginger U.S.P.", on the labels of all lots, and the statement, "Alcohol 80 to 85% by volume" on the label of one of the lots, were false and misleading, since the article did not conform to the standard laid down in the pharmacopoeia, and the said lot contained less than 80 percent by volume of alcohol. Misbranding of the product labeled "Liquid Medicine" and the lot of the bottled fluidextract of ginger which contained less alcohol than declared, was alleged for the reason that the article contained alcohol, and the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein.

On January 12, 1933, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20564. Misbranding of Dr. Salsbury's Worm Caps. U.S. v. 1,800 and 2,600 Dr. Salsbury's Worm Caps. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 28880, 28928. Sample nos. 2926-A, 3011-A.)

Examination of the drug preparation Dr. Salsbury's Worm Caps showed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On September 22, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of South Dakota, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 4,400 Dr. Salsbury's Worm Caps, in part at Viborg, S.Dak., and in part at Huron, S.Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 23 and August 29, 1932, by Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, from Charles City, Iowa, and had been transported from the State of Iowa into the State of South Dakota, 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 of tablets containing resinous plant material, such as kamala, nicotine sulphate, nux vomica, small proportions of copper sulphate, sodium phenolsulphonate, calcium phenolsulphonate, and zinc phenolsulphonate, and acid-insoluble mineral matter, such as clay.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling falsely and fraudulently represented that it contained ingredients or medicinal agents effective in the diseases and conditions named therein: (Package) "Worm Caps * * * will expel or is destructive against tape worms * * * and to a certain extent pin worms"; (circular) "Worm Caps * * * Individual treatment for tape, round and pin worms in chickens, turkeys, ducks, and other fowls. * * * After Worming Your Flock with Dr. Salsbury's Worm Caps It costs only a little to prevent the birds from getting worms again."

On February 16, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*