would be efficacious to soothe the nerves and improve the circulation, tone the arteries, invigorate the heart muscles and normalize blood pressure; and ward off or prevent common colds or grip, were false and misleading since it would not be efficacious for such purposes.

The article was alleged to be misbranded also under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in F. N. J. No. 2994.

On October 1, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

634. Misbranding of Effervescent Kruschen Salts. U. S. v. 21 Dozen Packages of Effervescent Kruschen. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5214. Sample No. 42575–E.)

On July 25, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 21 dozen 5-ounce packages of Effervescent Kruschen Salts at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 23, 1941, by the Johnstone Drug Sales Corporation from Rochester, N. Y.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of anhydrous Epsom salt, (18.7 percent), with small proportions of common salt (sodium chloride), potassium chloride, sodium sulfate, potassium sulfate, sodium bicarbonate, and citric acid.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that statements in an accompanying circular which created the impression that it constituted an effective agent for reducing weight, that it had a stimulating effect on the liver and bowels, and that it acted as a mild diuretic, were false and misleading since it would not be efficacious for such purposes.

On November 19, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

635. Misbranding of Joint-Ease. U. S. v. 29 Tubes and 11 Tubes of Joint-Ease (and 1 other seizure of Joint-Ease). Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 6002, 6303. Sample Nos. 59034–E, 59035–E, 87120–E, 87121–E.)

On October 8 and November 28, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia filed libels against 125 1-ounce tubes and 56 2⅛-ounce tubes of Joint-Ease at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about July 7 to on or about October 23, 1940, by Pope Laboratories from Hallowell, Maine; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the article showed that it consisted essentially of salicylic acid and volatile oils including eucalyptol, camphor, menthol, methyl salicylate, and turpentine oil incorporated in petrolatum.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that various statements in the labeling and the designs showing portions of the human anatomy, which represented that it would be efficacious in the treatment of joint diseases, would ease joints, relieve minor joint aches and pains, muscular lameness, strained muscles, stiff neck, and all surface muscular aches and pains, also aches and pains affecting the neck, shoulders, elbows, fingers, knees, and feet, and that it would provide a competent treatment for irritations or miseries due to common colds in nose, throat, and chest, were false and misleading, since it would not be efficacious for such purposes.

On October 29 and December 22, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

636. Misbranding of papaya syrup. U. S. v. 243 Dozen Bottles and 46 Dozen Bottles of Tropical's Original Papaya Syrup. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be relabeled. (F. D. C. No. 4857. Sample No. 62052–E.)

On June 10, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 289 dozen bottles of papaya syrup at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 25, 1941, by Tropical Fruit Products from St. Louis, Mo.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article, which was an opaque, yellow, syrupy liquid, showed that it consisted essentially of sugars, fruit acids, and orange and lemon oils, with the flavor of papaya. No active papain nor other proteolytic enzymes were found.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that representations in the labeling that it would supply energy food which could be easily absorbed; that it would