On June 10, 1931, 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.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18695. Adulteration and misbranding of Lignol ointment. U. S. v. 6 Packages of Lignol Ointment. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26360. I. S. No. 16021. S. No. 4662.)

Examination of the drug product Lignol ointment from the shipments herein described having shown that the article was represented to be antiseptic, whereas it was not, also that the labeling bore statements representing that it possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Maryland.

On May 18, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 6 packages of Lignol ointment, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Girard Pharmacal Co., from Philadelphia, Pa., in part on or about December 15, 1930, and in part on or about January 23, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration and 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 petrolatum and a tarry oil. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was not antiseptic.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard of "Antiseptic," under which it was sold.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements appearing in the labeling of the article were false and misleading: (Carton) "An antiseptic ointment;" (circular) "Lignol has been found to produce results in cases requiring a germicide equal to a 1–1000 solution of Bichloride of Mercury, or a 1-20 solution of Carbolic Acid, while at the same time it will not irritate or harden the tissues, cause vesication or eschar, and is absolutely non-poisonous. To quote one of the world's greatest chemists, 'Lignol is a natural combination so formed as to be impossible of successful synthetic imitation.' From the foregoing the great value of Lignol Ointment can be appreciated." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Can) "Ointment for the treatment of all forms of skin diseases, Eczema, * * * Hemorrhoids, Cuts * * * Erysipelas, Etc.;" (carton) "Ointment for the treatment of all forms of skin diseases, Eczema * * * Acne, Hemorrhoids, Cuts, * * * Erysipelas, etc.;" (circular) "It has a wonderful influence in all forms of skin diseases * * * is exceedingly efficacious in * * * inflammations, eruptions of the skin and mucous membrane. It is likewise recommended in the treatment of * * * boils * * * burns * * * carbuncles, cuts * * * eczema, scabies, erysipelas, vulvitis, etc., etc. Felons, fissures * * * hemorrhoids, pimples, pruritis ani or vulvae * * * psoriasis, seborrhoea, ulcers and other suppurative conditions."

On June 18, 1931, 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.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18696. Misbranding of Cerevisine tablets. U. S. v. 11 Bottles of Cerevisine Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26355. I. S. No. 28594. S. No. 4673.)

Examination of the product Cerevisine tablets having shown that it would not produce certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it in the labeling, the Secretary of Agriculture reported to the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts the interstate shipment herein described, involving a quantity of the product located at Boston, Mass.

On May 12, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 bottles of the said Cerevisine tablets, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by E. Fougera & Co., from New York, N. Y., on or about March 10, 1931, and

had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, 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 dried yeast.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle) "For Treatment of * * * Diabetes;" (wrapper) "Internally for treatment of Diabetes;" (circular) "One enthusiastic advertiser recommends yeast as a tooth paste, and according to magazine articles, yeast is a panacea for 'mal-nutrition' since its vitamine contents 'complete the diet,' 'restores weaklings to robust health' and 'weak puny children become giants.' Such suggestive catch words impressed on the minds of patients make them expect that their medical attendants will recommend this 'concentrated nutrition' in some form. * * * General Indications * * * Yeast has also been recommended in: Eczema, Lymphatic enlargements, and even in Arthritis Deformans."

On June 15, 1931, 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.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18697. Misbranding of McConnon's poultry compound. U. S. v. 51 Dozen Packages of McConnon's Poultry Compound. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 26345. I. S. No. 26511. S. No. 4672.)

The labeling of the drug product McConnon's poultry compound bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties, which examination showed it did not possess.

On May 9, 1931, 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 the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 51 dozen packages of the said McConnon's poultry compound at Memphis, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped by McConnon & Co., from Winona, Minn., on or about March 28, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Minnesota 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 powdered limestone, iron oxide, charcoal, and ground plant material including anise and capsicum.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements on the package label, "To Make Hens Lay * * * Assists in * * * Egg Production," were false and misleading, since the said statements represented that the article contained ingredients or a combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed, whereas it did not. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, appearing on the package label, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "To ward off disease in Poultry and Build up Fowls that are run down and white combed * * * and in keeping Poultry Healthy."

On September 2, 1931, McConnon & Co., Winona, Minn., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of $500, conditioned in part that it be relabeled under the supervision of this department, and should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the Federal food and drugs act, and other existing laws.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18698. Misbranding of Lignol soap. U. S. v. 17 Bars of Lignol Soap. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26363. I. S. No. 16062. S. No. 4662.)

Examination of samples of Lignol soap from the shipment herein described having shown that the article was represented to be antiseptic and germicidal, whereas it was not, also that the labeling represented that it possessed curative