

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

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 17 bars of Lignol soap, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Girard Pharmacal Co., from Philadelphia, Pa., on or about February 21, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Maryland, 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 soap, containing 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 it fell below the professed standard of "antiseptic" and "germicidal" under which it was sold.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements appearing in the circular accompanying the said article were false and misleading: "Is an antiseptic * * * soap * * * Lignol Soap contains 5 per cent pure Lignol. The latter is one of the most powerful antiseptics, possessing no caustic or poisonous qualities even when administered internally * * * It is a fact that Lignol Soap is antiseptic and germicidal." 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: (Circular) "Nature's Skin Purifier * * * That its antiseptic and curative qualities are carried through the skin to the deep tissues * * * That it is pre-eminently the Soap for use in the treatment of skin diseases * * * For the teeth * * * destroying the germs which cause decay * * * is useful in conditions such as * * * Inflammations, Erysipelas, Eczema, Pimples * * * Dandruff * * * Ulcers, Scrofula, Hemorrhoids, Diseases of Women, Pruritis;" (imprint on bar of soap) "Cures & Prevents Skin Diseases;" (carton) "Value to both healthy and diseased skin * * * it is invaluable for dandruff, it stimulates the growth of the hair."

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.*

18699. Misbranding of Wiley's palatable preparation of the extract of cod-liver oil with malt and hypophosphites. U. S. v. 92 Bottles of Wiley's * * * Extract of Cod-Liver Oil with Malt and Hypophosphites. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26310. I. S. No. 29781. S. No. 4556.)

Examination of the drug product herein described having shown that the carton and bottle labels contained statements representing that the article 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 New Jersey.

On May 1, 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 92 bottles of Wiley's palatable preparation of the alcoholic extract of cod-liver oil with malt and hypophosphites, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Trenton, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by Hance Bros., & White (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., on or about April 17, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New Jersey, 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 extracts of plant drugs, compounds of phosphorus, iron, manganese, calcium, potassium, quinine, and strychnine, alcohol (11.6 per cent by volume), glycerin, sugar, and water. Biological examination showed that the article did not contain the characteristic cod-liver oil vitamins.

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: (Carton) "Indicated in General Debility, Nervous Prostration,