easier breathing thereby inducing sleep and helping to prevent night coughs; effective in the treatment of throat irritations, chest colds, raw air passages, dry hacking cough conditions, indicated by mucus or phlegm, and hoarse coughs; effective to prevent coughing if rubbed thoroughly on the throat and chest; and to cure tightness or muscular soreness; effective in the treatment of rheumatism, chest colds and congestion; and that it was effective to prevent, allay, and cure pain.

On December 27, 1938, pleas of guilty having been entered, the court imposed a fine of $200, which was levied jointly against the defendants.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30026. Misbranding of Strasphene. U. S. v. 23 Bottles of Strasphene. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 44138. Sample No. 28155–D.)

The quantity or proportion of acetophenetidin contained in this product was not declared on the label.

On October 14, 1938, 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 23 bottles of Strasphene at Portland, Oreg.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 24, 1938, by the Emdee Research Laboratories from Oakland, Calif.; and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the package failed to bear on its label a statement of the quantity or proportion of acetophenetidin, a derivative of acetanilid, contained in the article, since no declaration was made of the acetophenetidin present.

On December 8, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30027. Adulteration and misbranding of sandalwood oil. U. S. v. Nine Bottles of "Oil Sandalwood—U. S. P." Decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 43051. Sample No. 15925–D.)

This product was labeled to indicate that it was oil of santal, a product recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, but it did not have the characteristic odor of oil of santal and it contained a terpineol.

On July 12, 1938, the United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of nine bottles of sandalwood oil at Oklahoma City, Okla.; alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 19, 1938, by Magnus, Mabee & Reynard from New York, N. Y.; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration was alleged in that the purity of the article fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, namely, "Oil Sandalwood—U. S. P. East Indian," since it was not the volatile oil distilled with steam from the dried heartwood of *Santalum album* Linné, as specified in the United States Pharmacopoeia.

Misbranding was alleged in that the statement "Oil Sandalwood—U. S. P. East Indian" was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead purchasers since they were led to believe that the article was oil of santal, a product recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia; whereas it was not oil of santal but contained terpineol.

On September 6, 1938, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, having filed an answer admitting the material allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered with provision for release of the goods under bond for relabeling. On October 18, 1938, the claimant having petitioned that a decree be entered directing the destruction of the product, the decree of September 6 was ordered vacated and the product was condemned and ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30028. Adulteration of nitrous oxide. U. S. v. 10 Cylinders of Nitrous Oxide. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 43951, 43952, 43953. Sample Nos. 33244–D, 33245–D, 33246–D.)

This product differed from the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia for nitrous oxide, in that it contained gas or gases other than nitrous oxide in excess of the tolerance permitted in the pharmacopoeia.