Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of sodium carbonate, sodium sulfate, sodium chloride, and a small amount of potassium chloride.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the carton label bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its therapeutic and curative effectiveness in the treatment of rheumatism, neuritis, arthritis, eczema, pyorrhea, gangrene, infections, and other ills of acid origin or caused by hyperacidity; in aiding the elimination of poisonous secretions and excess fat through the pores; in correcting aches, pains, swellings, congestions of the muscles and bones and in relieving infections and eruptions of the skin; its effectiveness to quicken and equalize the circulation of the blood; and as a poultice for swellings and similar painful conditions.

On September 10, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

29756. Adulteration of digitalis leaves. U. S. v. 113 Pounds of Digitalis Purpurea. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 43236. Sample No. 12121-D.)

This product contained 14 percent of moisture; whereas the United States Pharmacopoeia requires that digitalis contain not more than 8 percent of moisture. Moreover, it had not been packaged and stored in the manner specified by the pharmacopoeia.

On August 9, 1938, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 113 pounds of digitalis leaves at Brooklyn, N. Y.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 8, 1938, by Richard V. Bausher from Allentown, Pa.; and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The libel alleged that the article was improperly packaged and contained excessive moisture; and that it was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, i. e., digitalis, but differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in the said pharmacopoeia and its own standard of strength, quality, and purity was not stated on the label.

On September 27, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

29757. Adulteration and misbranding of Causalin. U. S. v. 11, 11, and 22 Packages of Causalin (and 4 similar seizure actions). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 43125, 43625, 43626, 43629, 43630. Sample Nos. 25962-D, 25963-D, 25964-D, 30071-D, 30074-D, 30092-D, 30097-D, 35567-D, 35569-D, 35570-D.)

The purity of this product fell below the standard or quality under which it was sold since it contained another substance, salicylic ethyl ester carbonate in addition to its declared ingredients.

On July 27, September 1, and September 8, 1938, the United States attorneys for the District of New Jersey, District of Rhode Island, and the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in their respective district courts libels praying seizure and condemnation of 44 packages of Causalin at Newark, N. J., 46 packages of the product at Providence, R. I., and 121 packages at Philadelphia, Pa.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about July 1, 1938, to on or about August 22, 1938, by the Amfre Drug Co. from New York, N. Y.; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product in some instances consisted of tablets and in others of capsules, which were packaged 100, 50, or 20 to the carton.

Adulteration was alleged in that the purity of the article fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, (carton of the 20-tablet size) "Aminodimethylpyrazolon-Quinolinesulphonate" since it contained in addition to said substances, a material proportion of salicylic ethyl ester carbonate.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that it was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the name of another article. The product in the 20-tablet-sized packages was alleged to be misbranded further in that the statement on the carton, "Aminodimethylpyrazolon-Quinolinesulphonate," was false