A portion of the article was alleged to be misbranded for the further reason that the curative and therapeutic claims appearing in a circular shipped with certain lots were also false and fraudulent.

On April 13 and June 24, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25032. Misbranding of Lucorol. U. S. v. 35 Boxes and 16 Packages of Lucorol. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 35152, 35222. Sample nos. 21521–B, 21539–B.)

These cases involved a drug preparation the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic effects.

On February 18 and March 5, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 35 boxes and 16 packages of Lucorol at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce between the dates of December 17, 1934, and February 4, 1935, by Peck & Sterba, Inc., from New York, N. Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

A sample of the product analyzed by this Department was found to consist essentially of oxyquinoline sulphate (0.87 percent), boric acid, a small proportion of an aluminum compound, a gum, glycerin, and water.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling were statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article and were false and fraudulent: (Carton and tube) "Lucorol For Protective Feminine Hygiene"; (circular) "Lucorol * * * Directions for Treatment of Leucorrhea (The Whites) Apply Lucorol each night during treatment in vaginal tract by use of applicator. Insert full length, turn key one-quarter turn; remove slowly, gently moving in a rotary motion so as to spread Lucorol over the vaginal walls. Douche with warm water one or twice a week only. Its * * * healing properties will make itself felt after two or three days. It may take two or three tubes to clear up a severe case."

On April 29, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25033. Misbranding of artificial Vichy water powders and Ferro-China Doria. U. S. v. 33 Packages of Artificial Vichy Water Powders and 36 Bottles of Ferro-China Doria. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 35229, 35230. Sample nos. 28901–B, 28902–B.)

These cases involved drug preparations which were misbranded because of unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims in the labels.

On March 8, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 33 packages of artificial Vichy water powders and 36 bottles of Ferro-China Doria at Boston, Mass., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 4, 1935, by the Chas. Cassese Importing Co., from Paterson, N. J., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the artificial Vichy water powders consisted of large packages containing sodium bicarbonate (93.6 percent), sodium chloride, and magnesium sulphate, and small packages containing tartaric acid; and that the Ferro-China Doria contained a compound of iron such as iron and ammonium citrate equivalent to 3.2 grams of that compound per 100 milliliters, cinchona alkaloids (70 milligrams per 100 milliliters), alcohol (13.8 percent), sugar, spices, and water.

The articles were alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding their curative and therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent: (Artificial Vichy water powders) "Recognized as the best in all cases of Chronic Indigestion, Acute Stomach Trouble, diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bowels, etc."; (Ferro-China Doria) "Useful in the treatment of Anemia, Loss of Appetite * * * and general Debility."

On April 29, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the products be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*