24683. Adulteration of cascara sagrada bark. U. S. v. 549 Bags of Cascara Sagrada Bark. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34687. Sample no. 21145–B.)

This case involved a shipment of cascara sagrada bark which was moldy and dirty, and which contained fragments of rock.

On January 3, 1935, the United States attorney for the Northern 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 549 bags of cascara sagrada bark, at Norwich, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 27, 1934, by the Pickerings Cascara Co., from Montesano, Wash., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, or purity as determined by the test laid down in the said pharmacopoeia, and its own standard was not stated on the container.

On May 16, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

24684. Misbranding of Prof. Joseph Blanchard's Eczema Lotion. U. S. v. 30 Large Bottles and 20 Small Bottles of Prof. Joseph Blanchard's Eczema Lotion. Decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34115. Sample no. 10828–B.)

This case involved a drug preparation the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims. It was also claimed for the article that it could be used on new-born babies as a safe, soothing, and penetrating lotion; whereas it contained ingredients that might be harmful when so used.

On November 3, 1934, 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 30 large bottles and 20 small bottles of Prof. Joseph Blanchard's Eczema Lotion at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 20 and May 10, 1934, by Bauer & Black, from Chicago, Ill., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Prepared by Prof. Joseph Blanchard, Chicago, Ill."

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of mercuric chloride (0.12 gram per 100 milliliters), a small proportion of borax and gum, alcohol, and water.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statement appearing on the carton was false and misleading: "This lotion is safe and can be used on new born babies it is soothing, penetrating and leaves no trace upon the skin." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that certain statements appearing in the labeling regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective in the treatment of skin diseases, acne, pimples, ulcers, piles, psoriasis, and eczema including eczema simplex, eczema impetiginodes, and eczema rubrum.

On April 11, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

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

24685. Misbranding of V. M. (VegeMucene) Tablets. U. S. v. 16 Bottles, et al., of V. M. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 35387. Sample nos. 29181–B, 29182–B.)

This case involved a drug preparation the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On April 17, 1935, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 32 bottles of V. M. at Detroit, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 21, 1935, by the Bio Vegetin Products, Inc., from Chicago, Ill., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "V. M. * * * V. M. Products 500–510 North Dearborn Chicago."

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of plant material including peanut hulls and seed coats, flax pods, flax stems, flax hulls, corn starch, and mucilaginous material.