

21985. Misbranding of Walker's Old Indian Health Tonic. U. S. v. 22 Bottles, et al., of Walker's Old Indian Health Tonic. Default decrees of destruction. (F. & D. nos. 31826, 31827, 31828. Sample nos. 56381-A, 56382-A, 18225-A.)

Examination of the drug product involved in these cases disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labelings.

On January 10, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 159 bottles of Walker's Old Indian Health Tonic at Piedmont, Gadsden, and Anniston, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce in various shipments on or about June 15, 1932, and October 20 and November 13, 1933, by the Walker Medicine Co., from Atlanta, Ga., 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 magnesium sulphate, ferric chloride, and quinine sulphate (0.08 gram per 100 milliliters), dissolved in water.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing on the bottle label, were false and fraudulent: "Health * * * The Unfailing Remedy For Laziness And A Drowsy Tired Sleepy Feeling Relieves Indigestion * * * Bilioussness * * * Dizziness, Sick Headache, Numbness Or Chills, Kidney Or Bladder Troubles * * * Piles, Jaundice, Dropsy, Loss of Appetite, Weakness, Tired Feeling, Stimulates And Purifies The Blood. Directions For Taking—Adults Should Take A Tablespoonful In A Little Water Every Two Hours Until It Acts Well On The Bowels Then Continue Taking It Three Times A Day Before Meals—Should It Act Too Freely Reduce The Dose—Children In Proportion To Age."

On February 26, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments were entered ordering that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

21986. Misbranding of white petrolatum and ichthyol ointment. U. S. v. 89 Jars of White Petrolatum and 45 Tubes of Ichthyol Ointment. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 31809, 31810. Sample nos. 51555-A, 51556-A.)

These cases involved interstate shipments of white petrolatum and ichthyol ointment, the labels of which bore unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On January 4, 1934, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 89 jars of white petrolatum and 45 tubes of ichthyol ointment at Scranton, Pa., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 27 and November 11, 1933, by the Price Drug Co., Inc., from New York, N.Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

It was alleged in the libels that the articles were misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the articles, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent: (White petrolatum, carton and jar label) "An excellent remedy for Itching Piles Rheumatism, Swollen Limbs, For Sore Throat, Coughs, etc."; (ichthyol ointment, carton) "Directions Used externally in erysipelas * * * Carbuncles, Rheumatism, Peritonitis, etc."; (tube) "Used externally in Erysipelas * * * Carbuncle, Rheumatism, Peritonitis, Etc."

On January 26, 1934, and February 15, 1934, no claimants having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

21987. Misbranding of Bevill's Lotion. U. S. v. 30 Bottles of Bevill's Lotion. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 32526. Sample no. 61921-A.)

Examination of the drug product, Bevill's Lotion, disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On April 11, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 30 bottles of Bevill's Lotion at Jackson, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 19, 1934, by the Bevill Co., Inc., from Birmingham, Ala., 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 salicylic acid (10.8 grams per 100 milliliters), alcohol (72.25 percent by volume) and water, perfumed with methyl salicylate.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent: (Carton) "Lotion for Eczema and Skin Troubles * * * Particularly recommended in the treatment and prevention of Eczema, Acne, Pimples, Breaking outs * * * Itch, new and old sores, and all disturbances affecting the skin. * * * for Eczema and Skin Troubles"; (back of bottle label) "Used for the treatment of skin ailments, such as * * * eczema * * * and similar ailments. Directions * * * For eczema, apply freely covering affected parts with a cloth, for 10 nights. For similar skin ailments apply when needed"; (circular) "Eczema Lotion * * * For Eczema, * * * Old Sores, Boils, Acne, Tetter or any other skin infection. * * * Eczema Lotion * * * For Eczema or Tetter use Bevill's Eczema Lotion only when needed. Bevill's Eczema Lotion usually heals in ten days. Be sure to cover affected parts with a cloth after using the lotion. For other skin infections use only when needed. * * * Eczema Lotion * * * Eczema * * * Eczema."

On May 11, 1934, 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.

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

21988. Misbranding of Styp-Strin-Gant. U. S. v. 21 Bottles of Styp-Strin-Gant. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 31918. Sample no. 56379-A.)

Examination of the product, Styp-Strin-Gant, disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On January 31, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 21 bottles of Styp-Strin-Gant at Birmingham, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 29, 1933, by the Lawrence Chemical Co., of Atlanta, Ga., 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 potassium iodide, formaldehyde, tannic acid, glycerin, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that certain statements contained in the circular shipped with the article regarding its effectiveness in the treatment of pyorrhea, sore gums, gum troubles, soft and spongy gums, and Riggs disease were false and fraudulent.

On March 5, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

21989. Misbranding of Dr. J. O. Lambert's Syrup. U. S. v. 208 Packages of Dr. J. O. Lambert's Syrup. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31881. Sample no. 57956-A.)

This case involved a drug preparation labeled to convey the impression that it was entirely of vegetable origin. Analysis of the article showed the presence of substances not derived from vegetable sources and showed also that it contained less chloroform than was declared on the label. The labeling of the article bore unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On January 26, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Maine, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 208 packages of Dr. J. O. Lam-