

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-