

Jacob Becker's Eye Balsam, which I used since last March, 1927, all my troubles stopped.' * * * 'I have used Dr. Becker's Eye Balsam to my great relief and cure and in the past 3 years I have recommended it to hundreds of my friends, and as yet I have not heard of a failure to give relief and cure some of the worst cases of eye troubles I ever saw.' [Similar statements in foreign languages]."

On December 6, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation 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.*

21819. Misbranding of Begy's Mustarine. U. S. v. 10 Small Packages of Begy's Mustarine. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31238. Sample no. 57301-A.)

Examination of the drug preparation Begy's Mustarine disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On October 13, 1933, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel and on November 2, 1933, an amendment to the said libel, praying seizure and condemnation of 10 small packages of "Begy's Mustarine, * * * Prepared by S. C. Wells & Company, Le Roy, N.Y." at Pittsburgh, Pa. It was alleged in the libel as amended that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 2, September 27, and October 5, 1933, by the Mutual Drug Co., from Cleveland, Ohio, and that it was misbranded 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 an ointment with a petrolatum base, containing volatile oils including camphor, turpentine oil, sassafras oil, cajeput oil, and methyl salicylate, capsicum oleoresin, and a small proportion of ground mustard.

The libel charged that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the label, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: (Tin container) "For Aches and Pains, * * * Simple Sore Throat, Chest Colds, Lamé Back, Stiff Joints or Muscles, Coldfeet * * * Save Suffering * * * Part Affected"; (carton) "For the Relief of Pain, Congestion, and Inflammation * * * Relieves Inflammation and Congestion"; (circular) "Stops Pain * * * Sore Throat Chest Colds Sore Throat, Chest Colds never last long when Begy's Mustarine gets on the job. * * * to relieve congestion or inflammation wherever present. * * * Chest Colds and Sore Throat never last long when Mustarine is applied. * * * Rheumatism, Backache, Lumbago Pains If you have Rheumatic Swellings or suffer from Rheumatism, Neuritis, Sciatica or Backache * * *. The Pain is speedily eased, the aches cease in a short time and swellings are reduced—sometimes in a few hours. * * * for aches and pains anywhere * * * For every ache and pain, and to get Influenza before it gets you, * * * It's the quickest Pain Killer on Earth."

On December 6, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation 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.*

21820. Misbranding of Begy's Mustarine. U. S. v. 26 Small Packages, et al., of Begy's Mustarine. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 31239, 31240. Sample nos. 40274-A, 40275-A, 57304-A, 57305-A.)

Examination of the drug preparation Begy's Mustarine disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On October 13, 1933, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 146 small packages and 30 medium packages of Begy's Mustarine at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, by S. C. Wells & Co., from Leroy, N.Y., on or about August 29, 1931, November 1, 1932, and January 7, 1933, and charging 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 an ointment with a petrolatum base containing volatile