district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 285 bottles of witch hazel at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about March 20, 1934, by the Standard Drug Co., from Newark, N. J., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Standard Witch Hazel."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the label, were statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, and were false and fraudulent: "For all external inflammation bathe freely * * * until relieved. For * * * ulcers, old sores, sore nipples, sore eyes, etc. dilute one half with pure water and use in same way."

On June 16, 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 delivered to a charitable institution.

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

22641. Misbranding of cough syrup. U. S. v. 75 Bottles of Truth Brand White Pine Cough Syrup. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 32800. Sample no. 69884–A.)

Examination of the cough syrup involved in this case showed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On June 6, 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 a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 75 bottles of cough syrup at Scranton, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by the Blackstone Manufacturing Co., from Newark, N. J., into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Truth Brand * * * Blackstone Manufacturing Co., Newark, N. J."

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of chloroform, tar, sugar, and water with a small proportion of inorganic salts.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects were false and fraudulent: (Carton) "Cough * * * For Coughs * * * Bronchitis and all throat and lung affections"; (bottle) "Cough * * * For Coughs * * * Bronchitis and all throat and lung affections. Dose * * * Teaspoonful every two hours until relieved."

On June 30, 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.*

22642. Misbranding of Echitone and Cysto Sedative. U. S. v. 34 Bottles of Echitone, et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 32410, 32411, 32469, 32470. Sample nos. 61236–A, 61237–A, 64248–A, 64250–A.)

Examination of the drug preparations involved in these cases showed that they contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labelings.

On or about March 22, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 34 bottles of Echitone and 9 bottles of Cysto Sedative at Chattanooga, Tenn. On April 3, 1934, libels were filed in the Northern District of Illinois against 14 bottles of Echitone and 34 bottles of Cysto Sedative at Chicago, Ill. It was alleged in the libels that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce, from Cleveland, Ohio into the States of Tennessee and Illinois, by Strong, Cobb & Co., in various shipments between the dates of September 19 and December 12, 1933, and that they were misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this Department showed that they consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs, alcohol, sugar, and water.

The libels charged that the articles were misbranded in that the following statements in the labelings, regarding their curative and therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent: (Echitone, bottle) "Indicated in Chronic Consti-

tutional Eczema, old Ulcers, Boils, and those purulent conditions caused by a blood discrasia. Dose for Adults from one half to two teaspoonfuls four times daily, last dose at bed time. Commence with one half teaspoonful four times daily, increase the dose gradually to the maximum quantity * * * Children in proportion to age, temperament and severity of case"; (Cysto sedative, bottle) "In the treatment of genito urinary diseases chronic cystitis, painful micturition, etc. Dose for adults from fifteen drops to one teaspoonful every three or four hours."

On June 2 and June 4, 1934, no claim or answer having been filed in the cases instituted in the Northern District of Illinois, and the claim and answer of Strong, Cobb & Co., Inc., filed in the remaining cases having been withdrawn by leave of court, 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.*

22643. Misbranding of Georgia Crystal Compound. U. S. v. 320 Packages of Georgia Crystal Compound. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 32704. Sample no. 50645-A.)

This case involved a product labeled to convey the impression that it was obtained from evaporation of the waters of Warm Springs, Ga., but which was found to consist essentially of sodium sulphate (Glauber's salt). The label also bore unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On May 11, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 320 packages of Georgia Crystal Compound at Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about March 23, 1934, by the Warm Springs Health Products, Inc., from Warm Springs, Ga., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statements on the label, "Georgia Crystal Compound, Georgia Crystal Co., Warm Springs, Georgia", were false and misleading, since the product was not a crystal compound made from the waters of the springs at Warm Springs, Ga. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements on the label, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: "Beneficial for * * * Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Hyperacidity of the Stomach."

On June 18, 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.*

22644. Misbranding of Devine's Old Reliable Australian Eucalyptus Inhaler Set. U. S. v. 54 Packages of Devine's Old Reliable Australian Eucalyptus Inhaler Set. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 32619. Sample nos. 41315-A, 41322-A, 64412-A.)

Examination of the drug preparation involved in this case showed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On May 2, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 54 packages of Devine's Old Reliable Australian Eucalyptus Inhaler Set at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, by H. L. Green Co., from St. Paul, Minn. (returned shipment) on or about April 9, 1934, consigned to P. E. Devine, Chicago, Ill., and that it was misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "P. E. Devine, Jeffersonville, Ind."

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted of a glass inhaler, a bottle of liquid labeled "Eucalyptus Inhaler Re-Charge", and a tube of ointment labeled "Naxaline." The liquid consisted of a volatile oil mainly or entirely eucalyptus oil; the ointment consisted essentially of volatile oils including eucalyptus oil (6.5 percent), incorporated in petrolatum.