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District of Illinois, and the claim and answer of Strong, Cobb & Co., Inc., filed in the remaining cases having been withdrawn by leave of court, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States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.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the carton, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: "For * * * Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuritis, Sinus Trouble & Hay Fever."

On June 8, 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.*

22645. Misbranding of witch hazel. U. S. v. 129 Bottles of Witch Hazel. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 32693. Sample no. 67968–A.)

This case involved a shipment of witch hazel, the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims. The alcohol present in the article was not properly declared, since the statement of alcohol was inconspicuous.

On May 15, 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 129 bottles of witch hazel at Scranton, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about March 9, 1934, by Sheray, Inc., from New York, N. Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Witch Hazel * * * Gotham Pharmacal Company, New York City."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that its package failed to bear on the label a declaration of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained in the article, since the declaration was inconspicuous. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article were false and fraudulent: (Label) "Indicated for the relief of Rheumatism, * * * Piles, Hemorrhoids, etc."

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.*

22646. Misbranding of Kuhn's Ep-Sum-Pill. U. S. v. 70 Packages of Kuhn's Ep-Sum-Pill. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 32511. Sample no. 67906–A.)

This case involved a drug preparation labeled to convey the impression that its effects were derived from Epsom salt, whereas its Epsom salt content was insignificant, its principal therapeutic effects being derived from other laxative drugs. The labels also bore unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On April 6, 1934, 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 70 packages of Kuhn's Ep-Sum-Pill at Syracuse, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about March 21, 1934, by the H. Dale Kuhn Laboratory, from Shelby, Ohio, 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 contained per pill: Aloin, phenolphthalein (approximately one-half grain), and Epsom salt (approximately 3 grains).

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements on the packages were false and misleading, since they created the impression that the article depended for its effects primarily upon its content of Epsom Salt, whereas the Epsom salt contained in the article was in such proportion as to be essentially negligible while its principal physiologically active ingredients were aloin and phenolphthalein: (Metal container and circular) "Ep Sum Pill"; (metal container) "Epsom Salts Compound Pill"; (circular) "Formerly called Kuhn's Epsom Salts Compound Pill our Laboratory was the First to concentrate Epsom Salts and combine it with other ingredients." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements and designs regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article were false and misleading: (Metal container and circular) "Keep Fit"; (circular) "Keeping the bowels free aids in controlling your weight * * *