diabetes, Bright's disease, all kidney, bladder and urinary trouble, gall stones, and gravel in kidneys.

On September 27, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendent company, and the court imposed a fine of $250.

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

22663. Misbranding of Epsaline Tablets. U. S. v. 106 Packages of Epsaline Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 32440. Sample no. 66322-A.)

This case involved a product labeled to convey the impression that its laxative effects were derived from Epsom salt. Examination showed that in the two tablets recommended for a dose there would be but a fraction of an ordinary dose of Epsom salt, and that the two tablets contained nearly an average dose of phenolphthalein, also aloin, an active cathartic, which would produce their principal laxative effect. The bitter taste of the Epsom salt and aloin had not been eliminated as claimed, but had been concealed by a coating.

On March 31, 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 106 packages of Epsaline Tablets at Albany, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 1, 1934, by the Gold Seal Products Co., from Columbus, Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Gold Seal Epsaline Tablets."

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it contained in each tablet, aloin, phenolphthalein (0.4 grain), and Epsom salt (7.5 grains).

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the carton and bottle labels were false and misleading, in view of the actual composition of the article: (Carton) "Epsaline Tablets Epsom Salt Tablets Compound To be used in place of the ordinary Epsom Salts. Two tablets as effective a laxative as a tablespoonful of Epsom Salt. The Nasty Bitter Taste is Eliminated"; (bottle) "Epsaline Tablets Epsom Salt Tablets Compound Two tablets as effective as a tablespoonful of Epsom Salt, To be used in place of the ordinary disagreeable Epsom Salts."

On May 25, 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.*

22664. Misbranding of Buno Hair Medicine. U. S. v. 166 Bottles and 239 Bottles of Buno Hair Medicine. Product adjudged misbranded; released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. no. 32560. Sample nos. 65828-A, 65829-A.)

Examination of the drug product 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 April 18, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one hundred and sixty-six 8-ounce bottles and two hundred and thirty-nine 16-ounce bottles of Buno Hair Medicine at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about February 21, 1934, by the Buno Co., Inc., from Philadelphia, Pa., 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 resorcin (1.24 grams per 100 milliliters), a small proportion of a fatty oil, brucine, perfume oils including bay oil, alcohol, and water, colored yellow.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent: (Bottle) "Will stop dandruff and falling hair * * * When dandruff disappears use as a sanitary hair dressing. Directions for Using Buno For falling hair to be used with hot towels between the rub. Do not rub too hard, but massage it slowly with your finger tips 2 or 3 times a week. To cure dandruff rub well 2 or 3 times a week. Wash your hair on the second week. After 6 applications you will have no more dan-