

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 defendant 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-

druff. For Eczema do not rub hard to irritate it. Keep away from water. To cure Eczema very quickly, it must be used every day. If after 2 or 3 weeks you are not completely cured let us know, and we will supply you with a bottle of stronger Buno"; (shipping case) "Will stop dandruff and falling hair \* \* \* When dandruff disappears."

On July 5, 1934, the Gunkel Barber's Supply Co., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment was entered finding the product misbranded but that it could be relabeled so that it could be sold without violation of the law, and the court ordered that it be released to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned that it be not sold or disposed of contrary to the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, and all other laws.

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

**22665. Misbranding of ephedrine jelly. U. S. v. 40 Packages of Ephedrine Jelly. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 32574. Sample no. 69674-A.)**

This case involved a drug preparation labeled with unwarranted therapeutic claims.

On April 23, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 40 packages of ephedrine jelly at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 6, 1933, by Blackman & Blackman, 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: 'Ephedrine Jelly Ephedrine Ointment Compound \* \* \* Premo Pharmaceutical Laboratories, N. Y.'

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of ephedrine and volatile oils, including camphor, menthol, and thyme oil, incorporated in an ointment base.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statement regarding its curative or therapeutic effect, appearing on the carton, was false and fraudulent: "The jelly may be used as an external application for Sore Throats."

On July 5, 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.*

**22666. Misbranding of X-E-Ma. U. S. v. 20 Bottles of X-E-Ma. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 32578. Sample no. 65266-A.)**

Examination of the drug preparation X-E-Ma showed that it contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling. The article was labeled to convey the impression that it was of herbal origin, whereas it contained mercuric chloride, a physiologically active substance not of herbal origin.

On April 27, 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 20 bottles of X-E-Ma at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about January 9, 1934, by the X-E-Ma Co., from Milwaukee, Wis., 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 mercuric chloride (60 milligrams per 100 milliliters), glycerin, and water, colored red.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements in the circular were false and misleading, since the article contained mercuric chloride, a physiologically active ingredient not of herbal origin: "Experimentation and improvement have brought the blending of soothing and healing herbs to the peak of their powers." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that certain statements appearing in a circular shipped with the article falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective in the treatment of skin ailments, eczema, psoriasis of young or old, skin irrita-