

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-

tions, skin afflictions including those of long standing, pimples, itch, running sores, and similar eruptions, scalp disorders and dandruff, and rash.

On July 18, 1934, no claimant having appeared, 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.*

22667. Misbranding of Gray's Ointment. U. S. v. 72 Packages of Gray's Ointment. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 32587. Sample no. 65256-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 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 72 packages of Gray's Ointment at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about February 1, 1934, by W. F. Gray & Co., from Nashville, Tenn., 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 lead oxide (27 percent) and linseed oil incorporated in an ointment base.

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: (Wrapper and circular) "For Boils and Sores of All Kinds"; (circular) "Aids materially in the relief of Boils, carbuncles, felons * * * Lacerations * * * Spider * * * Bites, Neuralgic Pains in the side or chest, * * * Stiff Cords, Sore Muscles * * * It is also very helpful in the treatment of * * * cracked Heel, Splint, Wind Galls, * * * on the back or shoulders of horses. * * * The plaster should be large enough to cover both the wound and the entire inflammation around it."

On August 14, 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.*

22668. Misbranding of Pioneer Crystals. U. S. v. 92 Boxes of Pioneer Mineral Water Crystals. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 32613. Sample no. 65841-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 28, 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 92 boxes of Pioneer Crystals at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 7, 1933, by Ponce De Leon, from Mineral Wells, Tex., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Pioneer Crystals * * * Pioneer Crystals Co., Mineral Wells, Texas."

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of anhydrous sodium sulphate (99.1 percent) and a small proportion of sodium chloride.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent: (Sticker) "Where America Drinks Its Way To Health"; (circular) "Cleaning the bowels and increasing the action of the kidneys * * * It neutralizes abnormal acidity and increases the alkalinity of the blood which must be alkaline for normal health. * * * needed for bone and teeth repair, for the tonicity of the heart and other muscles for coagulation of the blood, and for the stability of the nervous system. * * * for the bowels and kidneys. * * * making it better for Bright's disease, high blood pressure and acid indigestion. * * * recommended by medical authorities for many chronic diseases like rheumatism, * * * liver, stomach, intestinal troubles, arthritis, neuritis,