

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,

and other ills resulting from faulty elimination * * * One to two teaspoonsful in glass of hot water flavored with fruit juices if preferred, should be taken before breakfast and repeated at eleven o'clock, if no effect has been obtained. Cases with acute pain, colic, fever, and nausea, who are constipated at the same time, should not take any laxative until they have consulted a competent physician. * * * Use daily until elimination becomes regular. Auto-Intoxication. * * * to keep system free of poisons until the cold clears up. Bad Complexion. * * * continue taking Pioneer Crystals each morning until complexion clears. Kidney trouble. Add two teaspoonsful to a gallon of warm water and drink 8 to 12 glasses per day. Add or decrease mineral content according to reaction on kidneys and bowels. * * * this health giving water."

On July 9, 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.*

22669. Misbranding of Diets. U. S. v. 19 Jars of Diets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 32658. Sample no. 67560-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 May 1, 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 19 jars of Diets at Jersey City, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on a date subsequent to January 1, 1934, by the Kent Drug Co., from Brooklyn, N. Y., 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 partly dehydrated Epsom salt, potassium sulphate, and sodium chloride.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that an accompanying circular contained false and fraudulent claims regarding its effectiveness in reducing overweight, in maintaining youth, and in preventing diseases of various kinds induced by overweight.

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.*

22670. Misbranding of Dr. Clifton's Brazolian Oil and Dr. Clifton's Brazolian Herb Tablets. U. S. v. 3 Bottles of Dr. Clifton's Brazolian Oil, et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 32663, 32664. Sample nos. 65769-A, 65770-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 labeling.

On May 5, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 3 bottles of Dr. Clifton's Brazolian Oil and 31 packages of Dr. Clifton's Brazolian Herb Tablets at Ottumwa, Iowa, alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce, the former on or about January 18, 1934, and the latter on or about March 24, 1934, by the Clifton Drug Co., from Girard, Ill., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this Department showed that the Brazolian Oil consisted essentially of nitrobenzene and extract of red pepper dissolved in gasoline, and that the Brazolian Herb Tablets consisted essentially of ground plant drugs, such as aloe, cascara sagrada, uva ursi, damiana, and a pungent drug.

It was alleged in the libels that the articles were misbranded in that the labels of the Brazolian Oil contained false and fraudulent claims relative to its effectiveness in the treatment of toothache, rheumatism, stiff joints, lame back, contracted cords, sore throat, earache, deafness, sore muscles, enlarged glands of the neck, swollen limbs, aches and pains; and that the labels of the