

reason that the strength and purity of the article fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, namely "Ether U. S. P. X."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Ether U. S. P. X," was false and misleading.

On June 9, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered. The decree further ordered that the product be destroyed or, in lieu thereof, that it be released to this department if such delivery be duly requested.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18693. Misbranding of Dr. Link's Golden tonic. U. S. v. 21 Bottles of Dr. Link's Golden Tonic. No claim entered. Verdict for the Government. Decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26357. I. S. No. 18476. S. No. 4674.)

Examination of the drug product, Dr. Link's Golden tonic, from the shipment herein described having shown that the carton and bottle labels and the circular bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Louisiana.

On May 15, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 21 bottles of Dr. Link's Golden tonic, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Shreveport, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Dr. Link Medicine Co., Dallas, Tex., on or about November 20, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Texas into the State of Louisiana, 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 Epsom salt, potassium citrate, ferric sulphate, nitric acid, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the carton and bottles and in the accompanying circular, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton and bottle) "Recommended for * * * Indigestion, Bilioussness, Kidney and Blood;" (circular) "Recommended as a treatment for Indigestion, Bilioussness * * * For Indigestion and Bilioussness * * * For Malária."

On June 5, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, and a jury having found that the allegations of the libel were true and correct, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18694. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. 15 Cans of Ether. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26288. I. S. No. 29883. S. No. 4600.)

A sample of ether from the shipment herein described having been found to contain peroxide, a decomposition product, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania.

On April 25, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 15 cans of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Harrisburg, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by the New York Quinine & Chemical Works (Inc.), from New York, N. Y., on or about February 24, 1931, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Ether U. S. P."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in the said pharmacopoeia.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the can label, "Ether U. S. P.," was false and misleading when applied to ether falling below the United States Pharmacopoeial standard, in that it contained peroxide.

On June 10, 1931, 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.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18695. Adulteration and misbranding of Lignol ointment. U. S. v. 6 Packages of Lignol Ointment. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26360. I. S. No. 16021. S. No. 4662.)

Examination of the drug product Lignol ointment from the shipments herein described having shown that the article was represented to be antiseptic, whereas it was not, also that the labeling bore statements representing that it possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Maryland.

On May 18, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 6 packages of Lignol ointment, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Girard Pharmacal Co., from Philadelphia, Pa., in part on or about December 15, 1930, and in part on or about January 23, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration and 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 petrolatum and a tarry oil. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was not antiseptic.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard of "Antiseptic," under which it was sold.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements appearing in the labeling of the article were false and misleading: (Carton) "An antiseptic ointment;" (circular) "Lignol has been found to produce results in cases requiring a germicide equal to a 1-1000 solution of Bichloride of Mercury, or a 1-20 solution of Carbolic Acid, while at the same time it will not irritate or harden the tissues, cause vesication or eschar, and is absolutely non-poisonous. To quote one of the world's greatest chemists, 'Lignol is a natural combination so formed as to be impossible of successful synthetic imitation.' From the foregoing the great value of Lignol Ointment can be appreciated." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Can) "Ointment for the treatment of all forms of skin diseases, Eczema, * * * Hemorrhoids, Cuts * * * Erysipelas, Etc.;" (carton) "Ointment for the treatment of all forms of skin diseases, Eczema * * * Acne, Hemorrhoids, Cuts, * * * Erysipelas, etc.;" (circular) "It has a wonderful influence in all forms of skin diseases * * * is exceedingly efficacious in * * * inflammations, eruptions of the skin and mucous membrane. It is likewise recommended in the treatment of * * * boils * * * burns * * * carbuncles, cuts * * * eczema, scabies, erysipelas, vulvitis, etc., etc. Felons, fissures * * * hemorrhoids, pimples, pruritis ani or vulvae * * * psoriasis, seborrhoea, ulcers and other suppurative conditions."

On June 18, 1931, 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.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18696. Misbranding of Cerevisine tablets. U. S. v. 11 Bottles of Cerevisine Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26355. I. S. No. 28594. S. No. 4673.)

Examination of the product Cerevisine tablets having shown that it would not produce certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it in the labeling, the Secretary of Agriculture reported to the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts the interstate shipment herein described, involving a quantity of the product located at Boston, Mass.

On May 12, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 bottles of the said Cerevisine tablets, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by E. Fongera & Co. from New York, N. Y. on or about March 10, 1931 and