

used as directed, and contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On June 2, 1933, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 117 bottles of Rx A. S. Royce Antiseptic Solution at Tacoma, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about April 25, 1933, by the National Medical Products Co., from Los Angeles, Calif., 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 a small proportion of boric acid (0.5 gram per 100 milliliters), traces of volatile oils including methyl salicylate and thymol, oxyquinoline sulphate, and water. 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, since it would not be an antiseptic when used as directed.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements on the bottle label were false and misleading, since the product would not be an antiseptic when used as quoted: "Antiseptic solution \* \* \* general antiseptic containing among its several ingredients the powerful bacterial inhibitor, oxyquinoline. Use full strength or with two or three parts water for - gargle mouth wash - after shaving \* \* \* minor cuts \* \* \* nasal and throat spray \* \* \* for external applications \* \* \* bathe part with full strength \* \* \* feminine hygiene: three tablespoons to pint of water." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the therapeutic or curative effects of the article were false and fraudulent: "Use \* \* \* for \* \* \* pyorrhea - gingivitis \* \* \* sores \* \* \* body rash."

On September 25, 1933, 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.*

**21508. Adulteration and misbranding of Espiritu Water No. 1. U. S. v. Eight 5-Gallon Bottles of Espiritu Water No. 1. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 31001. Sample no. 39238-A.)**

Examination of the mineral water involved in this case disclosed that it was polluted with fecal *Bacillus coli*, also that the labeling bore unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On August 26, 1933, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of eight 5-gallon bottles of Espiritu Water No. 1 at Waycross, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 14, 1933, by the Espiritu Water Co., from Safety Harbor, Fla., 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 was a moderately mineralized water, sodium chloride being the predominating mineral constituent together with other mineral substances common to ground waters. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was polluted with fecal *B. coli*.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted of a filthy and decomposed animal or vegetable substance.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: (Bottle) "No. 1 Water is used for all stomach disorders or irregularities and is a positive cure in many cases of eczema and other skin eruptions. The Fountain of Youth \* \* \* These waters are recommended for Brights Disease, Bladder Troubles, Diabetes, Dropsy, High Blood Pressure, Gout, Neuritis, Stomach and Bowel Troubles, Rheumatism, Eczema, and Psoriasis \* \* \* are favorably known for their beneficial influence in diseases of the stomach, liver, and kidneys, rheumatism, neuritis, and kidney stones. The waters from these springs are famous for their miraculous cures."

On October 21, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

**21509. Misbranding of Almklov's Eczema Specific. U. S. v. 22 Packages of Almklov's Eczema Specific. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 31084. Sample no. 40981-A.)**

Examination of the drug preparation Almklov's Eczema Specific disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On September 12, 1933, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 22 packages of Almklov's Eczema Specific at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 25, 1933, by S. Almklov, from Cooperstown, N.Dak., 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 zinc oxide (11 percent), ammoniated mercury (9 percent), and small proportions of camphor and menthol, incorporated in petrolatum.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that certain statements appearing on the tin container and in a circular shipped with the article, regarding its effectiveness in the treatment of eczema, salt rheum, barber's itch, ulcers, itching piles, psoriasis, skin diseases, ringworm, itching of the rectum and scrotum, dandruff and itching scalp, severe itching and burning of the skin, old sores and running sores, were false and fraudulent.

On October 31, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

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

**21510. Misbranding of V. S. Poultrytone. U. S. v. 11 Packages of V. S. Poultrytone. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31081. Sample no. 55561-A.)**

Examination of the drug product V. S. Poultrytone disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling. The product would not aid egg production as claimed.

On September 12, 1933, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 packages of V. S. Poultrytone at Hatboro, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about April 3, 1933, by the Federal Food Co., from Fostoria, Ohio, 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 calcium carbonate, magnesium sulphate, and small proportions of sulphur, quassia, and capsicum.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement on the carton, "For Production of Eggs", was false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing on the carton, were false and fraudulent: "For Sick Fowls:—Separate the sick fowls from those not already affected, and give one tablespoonful daily for every 10 fowls."

On October 4, 1933, 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.*

**21511. Misbranding of Yerbavida. U. S. v. 234 Packages of Yerbavida. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31079. Sample no. 42382-A.)**

Examination of the product Yerbavida involved in this case disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.