

form (0.74 minim per fluidounce), alcohol (2.9 percent by volume), glycerin, sugar, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the name of the article, "White Pine Tar Comp. Cough Syrup", was false and misleading, since it contained medicinal ingredients other than tar and material extracted from white pine. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement on the bottle label, "Chloroform 3 Min. per fluid ounce * * * Alcohol 6%", was false and misleading, since the article contained materially less alcohol and chloroform than was declared. 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: (Carton) "For relief of Coughs * * * Hoarseness and inflamed condition of the air passages"; (bottle) "For Coughs * * * Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Affections. Dose Adults, teaspoonful every 2 hrs. until relieved. Children, one-half teaspoonful or less, according to age."

On January 30, 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.*

21992. Misbranding of Yob-I-Ana. U. S. v. 166 Dozen Packages of Yob-I-Ana. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31638. Sample no. 56274-A.)

Examination of the drug product, Yob-I-Ana, disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed on the carton label and in the leaflets and circular shipped with the article.

On December 4, 1933, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 166 dozen packages of Yob-I-Ana at Dallas, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 17, 1933, by Crooks Terminal Warehouse, from Chicago, Ill., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Prepared by The Dulce Laboratory, Dallas, Texas."

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of petrolatum, small proportions of volatile oils, such as citronella oil and peppermint oil, and a rubifacient, such as red pepper extract.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the labeling contained statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, particularly regarding its efficacy as a remedy for conditions of sexual impotency in adult males, which were false and fraudulent.

On January 8, 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.*

21993. Misbranding of Breeden's Rheumatic Compound and Breeden's Blood Medicine. U. S. v. 41 Bottles of Breeden's Rheumatic Compound and 23 Bottles of Breeden's Blood Medicine. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31632, 31633. Sample nos. 56260-A, 56261-A.)

Examination of the drug products involved in this case disclosed that they contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling. The Blood Medicine contained alcohol and failed to bear an informative declaration of the quantity of such alcohol.

On November 29, 1933, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 41 bottles of Breeden's Rheumatic Compound and 23 bottles of Breeden's Blood Medicine at Dallas, Tex., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 9, 1933, by L. Wilson, from Los Angeles, Calif., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The articles were labeled in part: "Manufactured by Breeden Drug Company, Inc., Memphis, Tennessee."